

Weekly Publication of



Cotton Association of India

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

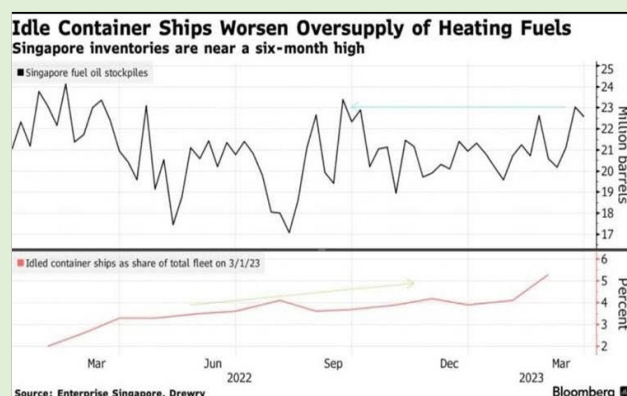
Edited & Published by Amar Singh

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Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green, Mumbai - 400 033  
Telephone: 8657442944/45/46/47/48 Email: cai@caionline.in  
www.caionline.in

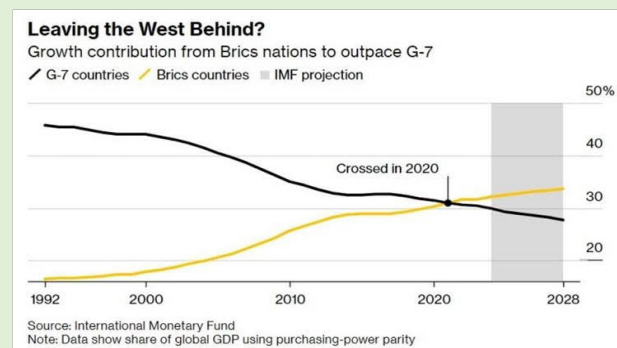
## The Month That Was - Snippets for April 2023

### Singapore Sees Build-Up of Oil Products



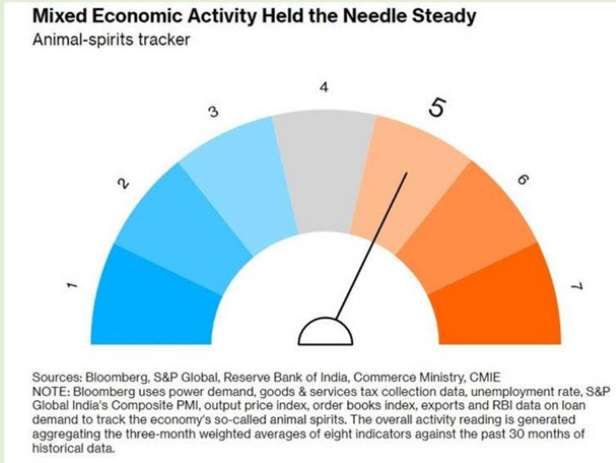
A milder-than-expected winter in Europe has made it less lucrative for Asian traders to export diesel supplies to the continent amid weaker consumption. That has contributed to a build-up of oil product stockpiles in Singapore, as traders put excess cargoes into storage tanks. The oversupply is being exacerbated by a growing number of idled container ships. As more vessels are temporarily taken out of service globally, demand for bunker fuel that the ships use has also dropped. Stockpiles of fuel oil in Singapore – one of the most popular refuelling hubs in Asia – are near a six-month high. Refining margins have taken a hit, and while upcoming plant maintenance could trim the supply, slower demand for shipping could linger for the next few months as the global economy slows.

### Growth Contribution from Brics Nations To Outpace G-7



In total, 75% of global growth is expected to be concentrated in 20 countries and over half in the top four: China, India, the US and Indonesia. While Group of Seven countries will comprise a smaller share, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and France are seen among the top 10 contributors. Brazil, Russia, India and China – known by the acronym BRIC coined by Jim O’Neill, a former Goldman Sachs Group Inc. chief economist – are expected to add almost 40% of the world’s growth through 2028. The four nations established the BRIC forum in 2009 and the bloc became Brics a year later when South Africa – by far the smallest economy in the grouping – was admitted. South African expansion in the next five years, is expected to add roughly half a percentage point to the world total.

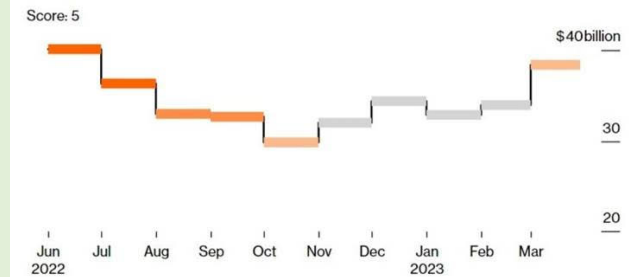
## India's Economy Signals Resilience Even as Exports Dim Outlook



RBI paused after raising rates by 250 basis points since May. Weakness in services PMI, exports cloud growth prospects. India's economic activity stayed resilient in March though the weakening pace of exports and an increase in unemployment dimmed the outlook for the country that's surpassing China as the most populous nation. While the needle on a dial measuring the so-called Animal Spirits was unchanged at 5 for a third straight month, a jump in collections from taxes levied on consumption showed Asia's third largest economy was ticking along. That's the reading from the overall activity tracker comprising of eight high-frequency indicators compiled by Bloomberg. The readings come in the backdrop of the Reserve Bank of India pausing rates for the first time since May to evaluate the impact of 250 basis points in rate increases so far and to support growth.

## India's Exports Rise in Absolute Terms

**India's Exports Rise in Absolute Terms, But Pace Slows**  
Merchandise goods exports



Source: Trade Ministry

Exports dropped 13.9% in March, declining for a fourth straight month, while imports fell 7.90% from a year ago. "Headwinds from a slowing global economy are beginning to weigh more on exports," said Rahul Bajoria, economist at Barclays Plc. Electronics exports gained traction, rising 57% in March from a year ago as major mobile equipment manufacturers are setting up production units in India with the China-plus-one strategy gaining ground, he said. Apple Inc. now makes almost 7% of its iPhones in India and opened company-owned stores this week in the South Asian country to push retail sales. Liquidity in the banking system swung to a surplus in March, while credit growth moderated to 15%, from 15.52% in February, central bank data showed. Goods and services tax collections, which help measure consumption in the economy, rose 13% from a year earlier to 1.60 trillion rupees (\$19.5 billion) in March – the second-highest level in the history of the six-year-old levy.

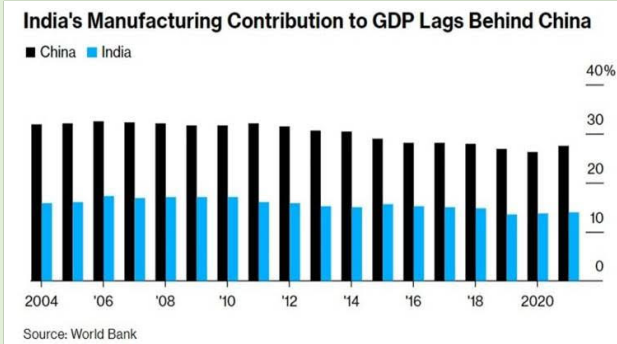
## OPEC+ Makes Shock Million-Barrel Cut in New Inflation Risk

Saudi leads cartel with its own 500,000 supply reduction. The White House says the move by OPEC+ is ill-advised. For its part, Saudi Arabia is embarking on a huge swathe of spending running into trillions of dollars to transform its economy into a tourism hot-spot and global logistics and business hub. While much of that spending is driven by a few sovereign wealth funds that may not directly benefit from higher crude prices, government officials have said they will use

COUNTRY	SIZE OF CUT (B/D)
Saudi Arabia	500,000
Russia	500,000
Iraq	211,000
UAE	144,000
Kuwait	128,000
Kazakhstan	78,000
Algeria	48,000
Oman	40,000

surpluses to help accelerate domestic investments. "We see this closely held decision as just one more indication that the Saudi leadership is making its oil production decisions with a clear eye to their own economic self-interests," said Helima Croft, head of commodity strategy at RBC Capital Markets LLC.

## India’s Manufacturing Contribution to GDP Lags Behind China



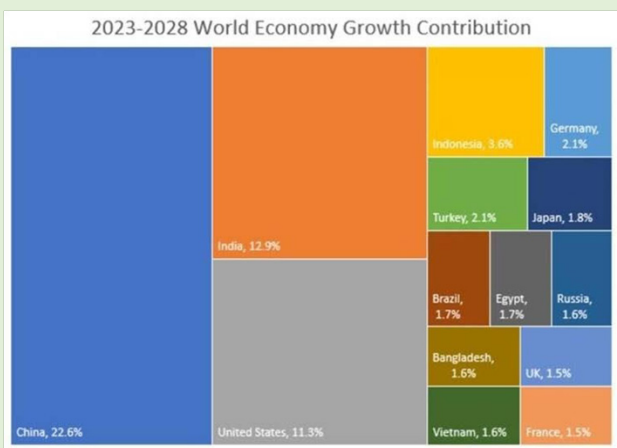
Four decades ago, China and India were both largely agrarian-based economies. But as the Western world outsourced production of everything from toys to TVs and tools, China seized a moment that India missed. Today, manufacturing comprises more than a quarter of China’s economy, compared to just 14% for India. Increasing rivalry between the US and China is giving Modi’s government a new shot at boosting its manufacturing share to a targeted quarter of GDP. And there are pockets of progress. Apple Inc.’s three key Taiwanese suppliers won incentives from India to boost smartphone production and exports. The California-based company now makes almost 7% of its iPhones in India, Bloomberg News reported recently, up from about 1% in 2021. It’s expected to reach 1.67 billion by 2050 – that’s another 250 million people, or roughly the size of Indonesia.

## The Yuan May Rally 5.5% Against the Dollar This Year



The yuan may rally 5.5% against the dollar this year as the Chinese economy strengthens and the US pulls back from rate hikes, according to Swiss asset manager Pictet Asset Management SA. The currency may rise to 6.5 per dollar, aided by the nation’s robust current account surplus, according to Sabrina Jacobs, a senior client portfolio manager of the firm’s emerging-markets fixed-income fund. Pictet’s forecast compares with the median of 6.7 expected by analysts surveyed by Bloomberg. Jacobs said she is “biased toward short dollar” as the Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index has fallen more than 10% since reaching an all-time high in September. The fund will buy more yuan if it weakens more toward to the 7 level, the London based manager said in an interview last week. The onshore yuan has gained just 0.3% this year, lagging behind other emerging market peers in Asia.

## China to Be Top World Growth Source in Next Five Years, Says IMF



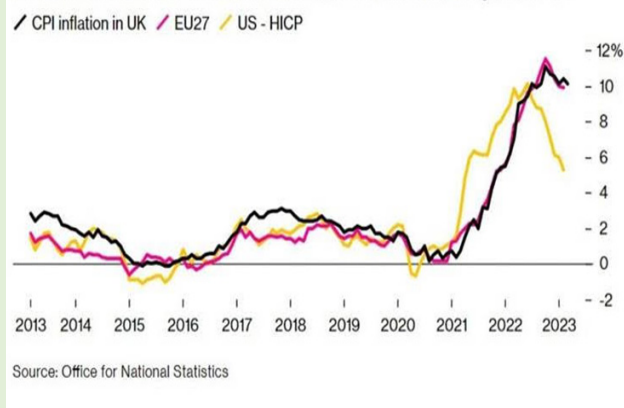
China’s contribution of 22.6% seen as double the US portion. Contribution from Brics nations to outpace that of G-7 forum. China will be the top contributor to global growth over the next five years, with its share set to be double that of the US, according to the International Monetary Fund. The nation’s slice of global gross domestic product expansion is expected to represent 22.6% of total world growth through 2028, according to Bloomberg calculations using data the fund released in its World Economic Outlook released last week. India follows at 12.9%, while the US will contribute 11.3%. The emergency lender sees the world economy expanding about 3% over the next half decade as higher interest rates bite. The outlook over the next five years is the weakest in more than three decades, with the fund urging nations to avoid economic fragmentation caused by geopolitical tension.



## Britain's Inflation Problems

Britain has an inflation problem that's making decisions more difficult for Prime Minister Rishi Sunak and the Bank of England. While inflationary pressures are subsiding across most of Europe and the US, the UK on Wednesday posted a 10.1% increase in its headline Consumer Prices Index. That marked the seventh month in double digits and the second significant upside surprise. The figures indicate that the worst cost-of-living squeeze in more than a generation is continuing in the year before Sunak is likely to call the next election. And it ramped up bets for the BOE to boost interest rates – which were less than 1% for much of the past decade – to 5% by September, which will exacerbate the pain on consumers

### Britain Has a Worse Inflation Problem Than Its Major Peers



and perhaps boost unemployment. The BOE is “in a really difficult position,” said Karen Ward, chief market strategist for Europe at JPMorgan Asset Management and an external adviser to UK Chancellor of Exchequer Jeremy Hunt.

*Compiled by Shri. Kunal Thakkar*

## CAI Further Reduces its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2022-23 Season by 10 Lakh Bales to 303 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its March estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2022-23 beginning from 1st October 2022. The CAI has reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2022-23 season to 303 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 321.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The state-wise break-up of the Cotton Production and Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply for the months of October 2022 to March 2023 is estimated at 229.02 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 243.33 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 190.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 202.54 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 6.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption for the months of October 2022 to

March 2023 at 149 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 158.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 31st March 2023 are estimated by the CAI at 10.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 11.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of March 2023 is estimated at 69.52 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 73.87 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 50.52 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 53.68 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 19 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 20.19 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, etc.) including cotton sold but not delivered.

The cotton supply estimated by the CAI till end of the cotton season 2022-23 i.e. upto 30th September 2023 is 349.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 371.76 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2022, crop for the

season estimated at 303 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 321.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the season estimated by the CAI at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is 3 lakh bales more than last estimate. The import estimated by the CAI for the corresponding year 2021-22 was at 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption for the season is estimated at 311 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 330.44 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The CAI has increased its Non-Textiles Mills Consumption estimate by 11 lakh bales. The exports for the season have been estimated at 25.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 26.56 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. 5 lakh bales lower than estimated previously.

The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2021-22 was 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 15.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) is now estimated at 13.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.76 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

### Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 18th April 2023

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on Tuesday, the 18th April 2023, which was attended by 25 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. The

Committee arrived at its March estimate of the cotton crop for 2022-23 season and drew the estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of the deliberations held at this meeting: -

#### 1. Consumption

The CAI has estimated its cotton consumption estimate at 311.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 330.44 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's consumption estimate was 318 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 337.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 31st March 2023, the consumption is estimated at 149 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 158.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

#### 2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for 2022-23 season by 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each to 303 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 321.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The CAI has reduced its cotton crop in Punjab by 2 lakh bales, Maharashtra by 3.00 lakh bales, Telangana by 5 lakh bales, Andhra Pradesh by 0.50 lakh bales and increased the crop estimate of Orissa state by 0.50 lakh bales.

The CAI Crop Committee has estimated crop figures and arrivals relating to various states based on the input received in Crop Committee meeting from the members of the following Associations: -

Sr. No.	State	Members / Associations
1	Punjab	Indian Cotton Association Ltd. (ICAL)
2	Haryana	Indian Cotton Association Ltd. (ICAL)
3	Rajasthan	Indian Cotton Association Ltd. (ICAL)
4	Gujarat	GUJCOT Trade Association
5	Maharashtra	Indian Commodities.Com Maharashtra Cotton Ginners Association
6	Madhya Pradesh	Madhyanchal Cotton Ginners & Traders Association
7	Telangana	Telangana Cotton Millers & Traders Welfare Association
8	Andhra Pradesh	AP Brokers and Ginners
9	Karnataka	Karnataka Cotton Association
10	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Cotton Association
11	Orissa	Odissa Cotton Association

The Committee members will have a close watch on the cotton arrivals in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the production estimate, the same will be made in the CAI report.

### 3. Imports

The estimate of cotton imports into India is now estimated at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is 3 lakh bales more than estimated previous month and less by 2 lakh bales than the import estimate of 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2021-22.

Upto 31st March 2023, about 6.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

### 4. Exports

The Committee has reduced its cotton exports estimate to 25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

(equivalent to 26.56 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each than the exports estimate of 43.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the crop year 2021-22.

Upto 31st March 2023, about 10.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 11.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

### 5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2022 to March 2023 are estimated at 190.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 202.54 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

### 6. Closing Stock as on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023

Closing stock as on 30th September 2023 is estimated by the Committee at 13.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.76 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

#### CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2022-23 and 2021-22

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Arrivals on 31st March 2023	
	2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	2.66	2.50	9.03	8.50	2.13	2.00
Haryana	11.69	11.00	17.11	16.10	7.44	7.00
Upper Rajasthan	18.06	17.00	16.30	15.34	15.16	14.27
Lower Rajasthan	11.16	10.50	10.98	10.33	10.10	9.51
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>43.56</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>53.41</b>	<b>50.27</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>32.78</b>
Gujarat	97.75	92.00	81.07	76.30	59.39	55.90
Maharashtra	79.69	75.00	79.69	75.00	43.44	40.88
Madhya Pradesh	20.19	19.00	21.25	20.00	13.81	13.00
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>197.63</b>	<b>186.00</b>	<b>182.01</b>	<b>171.30</b>	<b>116.64</b>	<b>109.78</b>
Telangana	35.06	33.00	37.61	35.40	21.52	20.25
Andhra Pradesh	11.69	11.00	15.94	15.00	6.91	6.50
Karnataka	21.25	20.00	21.52	20.25	15.36	14.46
Tamil Nadu	5.84	5.50	10.36	9.75	1.06	1.00
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>73.84</b>	<b>69.50</b>	<b>85.43</b>	<b>80.40</b>	<b>44.85</b>	<b>42.21</b>
Orissa	3.72	3.50	2.21	2.08	3.41	3.21
Others	3.19	3.00	3.19	3.00	2.82	2.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>321.94</b>	<b>303.00</b>	<b>326.24</b>	<b>307.05</b>	<b>202.54</b>	<b>190.63</b>

\* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2022-23 and 2021-22 is reproduced below:

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2022-23	2021-22
Opening Stock	31.89	71.84
Production	303.00	307.05
Imports	15.00	14.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>349.89</b>	<b>392.89</b>
Mill Consumption	280.00	293.00
S.S.I. Consumption	15.00	19.00
Non-Textile Consumption	16.00	6.00
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	<b>311.00</b>	<b>318.00</b>
<b>Available Surplus</b>	<b>38.89</b>	<b>74.89</b>
Exports	25.00	43.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>13.89</b>	<b>31.89</b>

Balance Sheet of 6 months i.e. from 1.10.2022 31.03.2023 for the season 2022-23

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2022	31.89	542.13
Arrivals upto 31.03.2023	190.63	3240.71
Imports upto 31.03.2023	6.50	110.50
<b>Total available</b>	<b>229.02</b>	<b>3893.34</b>
Consumption	149.00	2533.00
Export Shipments upto 31.03.2023	10.50	178.50
Stock with Mills	50.52	858.84
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	19.00	323.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>229.02</b>	<b>3893.34</b>

ARRIVALS OF INDIAN CROP FOR THE SEASON 2022-23  
ESTIMATED AS ON 31ST MARCH 2023

(in lakh b/s of 170 kgs. each)

State	Arrivals as on 31st March 2023 (Oct. - Mar.)	Per-day arrivals for last 6 months (Oct. - Mar.)	Arrivals during the month of March 2023	Per-day arrivals during March 2023
Punjab	200000	1111	50000	1613
Haryana	700000	3889	94000	3032
Upper Rajasthan	1427000	7928	225000	7258
Lower Rajasthan	951000	5283	85000	2742
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>3278000</b>	<b>18211</b>	<b>454000</b>	<b>14645</b>
Gujarat	5590000	31056	1070000	34516
Maharashtra	4088000	22711	934000	30129
Madhya Pradesh	1300000	7222	200000	6452
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>10978000</b>	<b>60989</b>	<b>2204000</b>	<b>71097</b>
Telangana	2025000	11250	560000	18065
Andhra Pradesh	650000	3611	70000	2258
Karnataka	1446000	8033	190000	6129
Tamil Nadu	100000	556	20000	645
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>4221000</b>	<b>23450</b>	<b>840000</b>	<b>27097</b>
Orissa	321000	1783	51000	1645
Others	265000	1472	30000	968
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19063000</b>	<b>105906</b>	<b>3579000</b>	<b>115452</b>



UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES								(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2022-23 Crop April 2023					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	19065 (67800)	19037 (67700)	19037 (67700)	19037 (67700)	19037 (67700)	19037 (67700)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	19206 (68300)	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	13919 (49500)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13638 (48500)	13582 (48300)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	16844 (59900)	16844 (59900)	16900 (60100)	16844 (59900)	16703 (59400)	16647 (59200)
7	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	16984 (60400)	16984 (60400)	17041 (60600)	16984 (60400)	16844 (59900)	16788 (59700)
9	M/M(P)/ SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	16028 (57000)	15944 (56700)	15944 (56700)	15888 (56500)	15747 (56000)	15691 (55800)
10	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	16591 (59000)	16535 (58800)	16591 (59000)	16591 (59000)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17462 (62100)	17406 (61900)	17491 (62200)	17406 (61900)	17238 (61300)	17181 (61100)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	17069 (60700)	16984 (60400)	17069 (60700)	16984 (60400)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	17125 (60900)	17041 (60600)	17125 (60900)	17041 (60600)	16928 (60200)	16928 (60200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	17378 (61800)	17294 (61500)	17350 (61700)	17266 (61400)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	17547 (62400)	17491 (62200)	17575 (62500)	17462 (62100)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	17434 (62000)	17450 (61700)	17434 (62000)	17350 (61700)	17238 (61300)	17209 (61200)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	17491 (62200)	17406 (61900)	17491 (62200)	17406 (61900)	17294 (61500)	17266 (61400)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	17687 (62900)	17603 (62600)	17687 (62900)	17603 (62600)	17519 (62300)	17519 (62300)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	17659 (62800)	17575 (62500)	17659 (62800)	17575 (62500)	17434 (62000)	17434 (62000)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	17716 (63000)	17631 (62700)	17716 (63000)	17631 (62700)	17491 (62200)	17491 (62200)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	17856 (63500)	17800 (63300)	17856 (63500)	17800 (63300)	17687 (62900)	17687 (62900)
22	SA/TL/ K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	17912 (63700)	17856 (63500)	17912 (63700)	17856 (63500)	17744 (63100)	17744 (63100)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20246 (72000)	20246 (72000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20668 (73500)	20668 (73500)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	21090 (75000)	21090 (75000)	21090 (75000)	21090 (75000)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)