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Minimum Support Price of Cotton in India - An Important Aspect Indeed

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On 12th March, 2018, farmers, thousands in number, gathered in Mumbai to protest against their series of demands including the important issue of increase in minimum support price as per the Swaminathan Commission Report. As many farmers' continue to stage agitations in several states, the importance of implementation of the Swaminathan Commission report has come to the fore.

What is the Swaminathan Commission?

The government of India constituted the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) on November 18, 2004. The NCF was chaired by Professor M.S. Swaminathan who is a Geneticist, Agriculture expert and former Rajya Sabha member and is also known as the "Indian Father of Green Revolution" for his key contributions in the Green Revolution (1960s). As the commission was headed by Professor M.S. Swaminathan, hence the report of this commission is known as Swaminathan Report.



GUEST COLUMN

Dr. Brijender Mohan Vithal
Cotton Expert

NCF submitted its five reports to the government. The first report was submitted in December 2004 and the fifth and final report on October 4, 2006.

The reports had suggestions for "faster and more inclusive growth for farmers as was envisaged in the Planning Commission's Approach in 11th Five Year Plan". NCF's Swaminathan Commission Report aimed at working out a system for food and nutrition security, sustainability in the farming system, enhancing quality and cost competitiveness of farm commodities and also to recommend measures for credit and other marketing related steps.

The Commission has made a series of recommendations. One of these recommendations

is about improvement in implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP). NCF recommended that it should be at least 50% more than the 'weighted average cost of production'. Shri. Arun Jaitley, recently presenting his fourth Budget, as finance minister, announced a minimum support price (MSP) that is 50% higher than farmers' cost of production. Government has decided to keep MSP for all the unannounced crops of kharif at one and half times of their production cost at least. But in the budget, it is not clear whether the 'production cost' to be considered for MSP determination is the same as has been recommended in 2006 by the NCF, which says that 'weighted average cost of production' should be considered as their production cost.

On the other hand, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), recommends that this MSP should be based on C2 production cost.

What is this CACP and its 'C2 Production Cost'?

The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), a statutory body, since 1985, earlier named as Agricultural Prices Commission) came into existence in January 1965. Currently, the Commission comprises a Chairman, Member Secretary, one Member (Official) and two Members (Non-Official). The non-official members are representatives of the farming community and usually have an active association with the farming community.

Minimum Support Prices in India are recommended by this statutory body. It gives recommendations to the government on MSP for kharif and rabi crops. While recommending price policy of various commodities under its mandate, the Commission keeps in mind the various Terms of Reference (ToR) given to CACP in 2009. Accordingly, it analyses the demand and supply situation, cost of production; price trends in the market, both domestic and international; inter-crop price parity; terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture; and likely implications of MSP on consumers of that product. Cost of production is an important factor that goes as an input in determination of MSP, but it is certainly not the only factor that determines MSP.

Based on the recommendations of the CACP, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), determines the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of various agricultural commodities, while keeping in view factors like increase in the cost of production, demand and supply situation, inter-crop parity, and trend of domestic and international market prices, etc.

The Government of India takes responsibility for MSP, to protect the interest of farmers. When cotton prices fall in the market below the declared MSP level, then Government intervene in the market and CCI / notified agencies undertake price support operations under Price Support Scheme. Thus, MSP also guides the farmers to undertake a decision, whether they should cultivate cotton crop or some other alternate crop.

CACP considers four types of production costs, as per details given below:-

- A2 cost- It basically covers all paid-out expenses, both in cash and in kind, incurred by farmers on seeds, fertilisers, chemicals, hired labour, fuel, irrigation, etc.
- A2+FL cost - It covers actual paid-out costs plus an imputed value of unpaid family labour.
- C2 cost - This is more comprehensive as it also accounts for the rentals and interest forgone on owned land and fixed capital assets respectively, on top of A2+FL.
- C3 cost - This includes another addition of 10 % more to C2 on account of managerial remuneration to the farmer.

Since cost variations are large, CACP recommends that MSP should be considered on the basis of C2 production cost.

The information given below provides an all-India A2, A2+FL, C2 and C3 production costs for cotton as projected by the CACP for the 2017-18 kharif season. It also includes corresponding MSPs (including bonus) for cotton crop as declared by the government.

Production Cost (CACP)	INR	Remarks
A2	2622	
A2+FL	3276	
C2	4376	
C3	4849	
MSP +BONUS	4020	MED STAPLE
MSP +BONUS	4320	LONG STAPLE

From the above, it can be observed that against MSP of cotton as approved by GOI i.e. 50% higher than farmers' cost of production, it does not even cover C2 price of cotton, as recommended by CACP. MSP +Bonus for long staple cottons (Rs.4320) is even below C2 production cost (Rs.4376), while medium staple cotton (Rs.4020) is far below MSP approved by government. Thus, farmers' agitations cannot be

considered unjustified. It appears that there is an urgent need to look into the matter seriously.

MSP of Cotton during 2018-19 Season

Like every year, CACP is in process of collecting information through a questionnaire for report on price policy for kharif crops of 2018-19 season. The kharif report covers cereals (5), pulses, (3) oilseeds (5) and cotton. Detailed information is being collected by CACP through this giant questionnaire. To understand better how exhaustively CACP does this before it recommends MSPs of different crops for the consideration of the government, we give below, in précised form, for our readers, the kind of detailed information CACP seeks from respective states on the following issues:-

Productivity

- District-wise information on area/ production/ yield (top 5 producing districts) for major kharif crops namely paddy, maize, tur, groundnut, soybean and cotton

Irrigation

- Crop-wise yield (irrigated & un-irrigated) during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (estimated/ expected)
- What are primary sources of irrigation and relative share of different sources of irrigation in total irrigated area under kharif crops in the state during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18
- Total area (cumulative) under micro-irrigation in the state in 2016-17 -----000 ha
- Progress of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) on AIBP, Har Khet Ko Pani, Per Drop More Crop and Watershed Development
- Progress of Soil Health Cards Scheme (SHCs) on number of samples collected/, tested, SHCs distributed, soil testing facilities created(static/ mobile/mini labs)

Seed

- Crop-wise area and yield under HYV/Hybrid varieties during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (estimated/ expected)
- What are the new varieties of kharif crops introduced in your state in past three years? Please specify the impact of new varieties on productivity.
- Please furnish Seed Replacement Rates (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Ratios (VRR) of important kharif crops grown in your state during last 3 years

- Please indicate total requirement and availability of seeds (certified/improved) of various kharif crop during 2017-18. Name the sources from which such requirements are met and their relative share
- Whether availability of certified seeds is sufficient to meet the requirement? (Yes/No) If no, what arrangements were made in this regard?

Fertilizers

- Please indicate:-
 - Requirement and availability of fertilizer nutrients (N, P & K) for kharif season.
 - Was there any shortfall in availability of fertilizers and the reasons for the same?
 - What is the NPK ratio in the last 3 years?

Pests & Diseases

- Please describe the pest/disease situation with respect to major kharif crops during the last season and the extent of damage, if any, and measures taken to combat the problem:

Credit

- Farm credit disbursed in the state during 2017-18

Extension

- Pl indicate:-
 - How many vacancies are there in extension staff: _____%
 - What steps are being taken to deal with shortage of extension staff?
- What is the average number of hours of electricity availability per day during peak period of demand by the farmers? -----
- What are water rates for Flow and Lift Irrigation in the State?
- What is cost of farm machinery operations in the state
- Please provide the retail prices of urea, phosphate and potash fertilizers for last three years including their likely levels during 2017-18
- Power use in irrigation in the state#
- What is the average rental value of land in the state (Rs./ha) under irrigated / un-irrigated areas
- Please specify Average Distance of nearest mandi /market from, farm(kms),
- Average Transport Cost per quintal (Rs/qlt)

and Average Cost of loading & unloading (Rs/ quintal)

- Please provide information about covered area/ number of farmers, problems faced under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- What is your suggestion about the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) to be recommended for crops of 2018-19 kharif season and justification for the same

Cost of Cultivation

- Does the State Government generate estimates of cost of cultivation/production
If yes, please provide in the following format :

Break-Up of Per Hectare Cost of Cultivation (Rs.) during 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Cost Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Operational Cost:-			
Human labour			
Casual			
Attached			
Family			
Total			
Bullock labour			
Hired			
Owned			
Total			
Machine Labour			
Hired			
Owned			
Total			
Seed			
Fertilizer			
Manure			
Total			
Insecticides			
Irrigation charges			
Interest on W.C.			
Fixed Cost			
Rent Value of own land			
Rent paid Leased in land			
Land rev. cesses Taxes			
Depreciation of farm bldgs.& implements			
Int. on fixed Capital			
Total Cost			
Yield (qtl/ha)			

From the above, it can be observed that CACP collects exhaustive information for calculating MSP for any crop. After calculations based on this giant size questionnaire, CACP recommends MSP for respective crops.

Important issue of concern is that:-

- Approved MSP is made public, whereas the cost of cultivation so calculated remains in

office files. It is desirable that cost of production /returns on per hectare cultivation of cotton crop should be easily and frequently accessible to farmers and all others concerned with the subject, in different states of country.

- Transparent, detailed information about method of calculating MSP if provided to agitating farmers, may help them to understand the situation better and also to decide if they should produce cotton or to shift to another better option.

Of course, it is the responsibility of the farmer to make his own calculations, but majorly of our farmers are less educated and may be unable to make all such calculations. Moreover, they are not made aware of any such method of calculating cost of cultivation. Till then, Scientists /Research/ Extension Workers may do the needful in providing such information to our farmers, on regular basis.

ICAC Publications on Cost of Production of Raw Cotton

International Cotton Advisory Council (ICAC) releases various surveys reports on cost of production of cotton which provides an itemized cost of all inputs and operations starting from pre-sowing to harvesting and ginning in addition to cost of management, interest on capital invested and also cost of all long term items and farm machinery. The report is published every three years and has detailed data on cost of producing a hectare of cotton and a kilogram of lint from many countries. Such publication can be ordered at the ICAC book stores.

The True Price of Cotton in India

The true price of a product reflects the visible as well as the hidden costs of its production. It is defined as the sum of the retail price and the unpaid external costs. External costs are costs caused by economic activities which are not reflected in the prices charged for the goods and services being provided. External costs can be classified as environmental costs if they have a direct effect on the environment and as social costs if they have a direct effect on the well-being of people. A study conducted by Dave Boselie & Michel Scholte (2016) at IDH and True Price, the cultivation of small holder cotton in India has total external costs of €3.65/kg seed cotton. (Rs.300 approximately)

For more information pl visit: Boselie@idhsustainabletrade.com / michel@trueprice.org

What should be the base price for deciding MSP, is still debatable.

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

Area Expansion in 2018/19 Amid Weather and Trade Uncertainties

Cotton prices have remained high in 2017/18 at an average of 84.63 cents per pound thus far over the course of the season. Higher prices are expected to impact planting decisions to expand area under cotton for the 2018/19 season. Northern hemisphere planting decisions are being considered and the world planted area is expected to slightly increase by 0.7% to 33.5 million hectares. World area under cotton has averaged 32.4 million hectares over the last ten years and is projected to grow moderately during the next season.

New support policies for cotton in the United States were passed in February. Planted cotton area is expected to increase in 2018/19 by 11% in the United States to 5.08 million hectares, however drought conditions remain a concern for the cotton area in West Texas which represents approximately 25% of the US production. Planted area in India is expected to decrease to 11.9 million hectares in 2018/19, a decrease of 3%, following low yields in 2017/18 in the major production areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Pink bollworm infestation has lowered the 2017/18 production to 6.2 million tons. The 2017/18 crop would still represent a 4% increase over the previous year but based on a 12% increase in planted area. Chinese planted area is expected to remain stable based on the continuation of Chinese support policies. Pakistan is expected to increase planted area 7% for the coming season to 3.3 million hectares.

World cotton consumption is expected to continue to grow steadily through 2018/19 to a projected 26.7 million tons from 25.5 million tons estimated in 2017/18. Global imports are expected to increase to leading importers. Imports in Indonesia are expected to increase slightly from 832,000 tons in 2017/18 to 846,000 tons in 2018/19. Imports in Turkey are expected to continue a slow growth from 824,000 tons in 2017/18 to 833,000 tons in 2018/19. Imports in

Vietnam are expected to grow at a slower rate in 2018/19 to 1.5 million tons. Following a 23% growth rate from the previous season, 2018/19 projections would be a 2% growth from the 2017/18 season. Imports by China are projected to continue to increase for the fourth consecutive year to 1.5 million tons. While Chinese import figures continue to increase, Bangladesh remains the leading global importer. Bangladesh continues to increase spinning capacity and projections for 2018/19 include imports to increase to 1.7 million tons.

The Chinese reserve auction to sell cotton stocks this year began in March and is expected to continue through September thus far releasing 30,000 tons per day for sale. Daily sales through April have sold 100% of high quality Xinjiang quantities available, while lower grades have sold at 25% of available quantity.



ICAC

Despite lowered projections for 2017/18, the United States remains the leading global exporter and will likely remain so in the 2018/19 season with exports projected at 3.5 million tons. Weather conditions are being monitored closely as ongoing drought conditions in West Texas will impact the US export figure. Australian exports are expected to remain stable at 890,000 tons, while exports from Brazil are expected to increase slightly to 898,000 tons for 2018/19. Import tariffs remain a potential concern in the global cotton trade. Vietnam, China, Turkey and Indonesia represent leading US cotton export destinations. US exported 19% of 2016/17 total exports to Vietnam, 15% to China, 13% to Turkey and 10% to Indonesia. The United States, Australia and India represent the leading sources of cotton imports to China with imports from the United States representing 46% of China's total 2016/17 imports, Australia 18% and India 14%.

Source : ICAC Cotton This Month, May 1, 2018.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton

May 01, 2018

Seasons begin on August 1

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Est.	Million 2017/18 Proj.	Metric Tons 2018/19 Proj.
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	19.428	21.317	22.973	20.312	18.83	19.31
China	10.811	13.280	14.118	12.650	10.63	9.24
USA	0.827	0.512	0.795	0.827	0.60	1.25
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	26.225	26.269	21.485	23.095	25.97	25.68
India	6.766	6.562	5.746	5.865	6.12	6.05
China	7.000	6.600	5.200	4.900	5.64	5.58
USA	2.811	3.553	2.806	3.738	4.58	4.41
Pakistan	2.076	2.305	1.537	1.663	1.80	2.00
Brazil	1.734	1.563	1.289	1.530	1.70	1.62
Uzbekistan	0.910	0.885	0.832	0.789	0.80	0.80
Others	4.928	4.801	4.075	4.610	5.34	5.22
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	24.101	24.587	24.139	24.516	25.49	26.71
China	7.600	7.550	7.600	8.000	8.22	8.43
India	5.087	5.377	5.296	5.148	5.30	5.57
Pakistan	2.470	2.467	2.147	2.147	2.35	2.46
Europe & Turkey	1.611	1.692	1.687	1.612	1.63	1.85
Bangladesh	1.129	1.197	1.316	1.409	1.44	1.66
Vietnam	0.673	0.875	1.007	1.168	1.31	1.44
USA	0.773	0.778	0.751	0.708	0.73	0.74
Brazil	0.862	0.797	0.660	0.690	0.72	0.73
Others	3.896	3.854	3.675	3.635	3.77	3.83
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	9.029	7.779	7.548	8.191	8.70	9.24
USA	2.293	2.449	1.993	3.248	3.20	3.51
India	2.015	0.914	1.258	0.991	1.14	0.83
CFA Zone	0.973	0.966	0.963	0.972	0.98	1.14
Brazil	0.485	0.851	0.939	0.607	0.88	0.90
Uzbekistan	0.615	0.550	0.500	0.403	0.34	0.44
Australia	1.058	0.527	0.616	0.812	0.89	0.93
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	8.858	7.800	7.575	8.142	8.70	9.24
Bangladesh	1.112	1.183	1.378	1.412	1.64	1.74
Vietnam	0.687	0.934	1.001	1.198	1.48	1.51
China	3.075	1.804	0.959	1.096	1.20	1.58
Turkey	0.924	0.800	0.918	0.801	0.82	0.83
Indonesia	0.651	0.728	0.640	0.746	0.83	0.85
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/ STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	-0.171 -0.063	0.020 -0.047	0.027 -0.034	-0.049 -0.013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	21.317	22.973	20.312	18.828	19.31	18.28
China	13.280	14.118	12.650	10.632	9.24	7.96
USA	0.512	0.795	0.827	0.599	1.25	1.42
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA 3/	49	52	46	50	58	56
CHINA 4/	175	187	166	133	112	94
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	91	71	70	83	85	

1/ The inclusion of linters and waste, changes in weight during transit, differences in reporting periods and measurement error account for differences between world imports and exports.

2/ Difference between calculated stocks and actual; amounts for forward seasons are anticipated.

3/ World-less-China's ending stocks divided by World-less-China's mill use, multiplied by 100.

4/ China's ending stocks divided by China's mill use, multiplied by 100.

5/ U.S. Cents per pound

Source : ICAC Cotton This Month, May 01, 2018



Since 1921, we are dedicated to the cause of Indian cotton.

Just one of the reasons, you should use our Laboratory Testing Services.

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) is respected as the chief trade body in the hierarchy of the Indian cotton economy. Since its origin in 1921, CAI's contribution has been unparalleled in the development of cotton across India.

The CAI is setting benchmarks across a wide spectrum of services targeting the entire cotton value chain. These range from research and development at the grass root level to education, providing an arbitration mechanism, maintaining Indian cotton grade standards, issuing Certificates of Origin to collecting and disseminating statistics and information. Moreover, CAI is an autonomous organization portraying professionalism and reliability in cotton testing.

The CAI's network of independent cotton testing & research laboratories are strategically spread across major cotton centres in India and are equipped with:

- State-of-the-art technology & world-class Premier and MAG cotton testing machines
- HVI test mode with trash% tested gravimetrically

LABORATORY LOCATIONS

Current locations : • **Maharashtra :** Mumbai; Akola; Aurangabad • **Gujarat :** Rajkot; Mundra; Ahmedabad • **Andhra Pradesh :** Guntur, Warangal
• **Madhya Pradesh :** Indore • **Karnataka :** Hubli • **Punjab :** Bathinda • **Telangana :** Adilabad



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

Established 1921

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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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) 2017-18 Crop MAY 2018					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7536 (26800)	7452 (26500)	7396 (26300)	7396 (26300)	7367 (26200)	7367 (26200)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	11782 (41900)	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)	11726 (41700)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8577 (30500)	8577 (30500)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9589 (34100)	9589 (34100)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11923 (42400)	11895 (42300)	11895 (42300)	11867 (42200)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9055 (32200)	9055 (32200)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	10292 (36600)	10292 (36600)	10292 (36600)	10292 (36600)	10236 (36400)	10236 (36400)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11979 (42600)	11951 (42500)	11951 (42500)	11923 (42400)	11838 (42100)	11838 (42100)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11079 (39400)	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11585 (41200)	11557 (41100)	11557 (41100)	11557 (41100)	11529 (41000)	11529 (41000)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11585 (41200)	11557 (41100)	11557 (41100)	11557 (41100)	11501 (40900)	11501 (40900)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11838 (42100)	11810 (42000)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	11951 (42500)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11895 (42300)	11895 (42300)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)	12092 (43000)	12092 (43000)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)

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