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# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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## Envisioning the Cotton Revolution in India

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### EXPERT'S Column



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The global cotton situation has recently been showing a lot of undercurrents. Even for India - which has been spinning, weaving and dyeing the fibre since ancient times - the situation is worrisome. Cotton dynamics, in terms of supply, demand, stock, trade and hence its prices, have swung a lot more than anticipated. The patterns and paradigms of its availability and consumption have also undergone remarkable changes.

### Disruptions in Cotton Value Chain

Cotton demand vis-à-vis availability for consumption and level of cotton-trading activities

have been influencing the fibre prices across the world. The fibre has been beset with challenges in one form or the other. As a result, the phenomenal rise seen in international cotton prices, is leading to the ratio of cotton to man-made fibre (MMF) tilting substantially towards MMF. It is resulting in demand destruction in the cotton value chain globally.

In recent times, since the beginning of the crop season, the cotton prices have sky-rocketed like never before. If this situation persists then it can bring disruptions in cotton supply. The world

cotton conundrum can come to an end only if the international prices moderate gradually and remain range bound. This will offer some respite and cotton will be able to regain some of its lost competitiveness against MMF or non-cotton textiles globally.

Indeed, it has become important to diagnose the cotton situation, gather some clues for responsive policies to mitigate the adversities and embrace strategies to effectively avoid losses across the Indian cotton value chain.

### State of World Cotton

India, China, USA, Brazil comprise 66 per cent of the world cotton production. Globally, 140.73 million bales (170 kg) of cotton are produced in an area of 32.60 million hectares with a world average yield of around 808 kgs per hectare. Global cotton consumption (1000 MT) amounts to 24,640 million tonnes while the exports (1000 MT) are seen at a level of 9,905 million tonnes.

It is important to note that the average yield of some of the leading cotton producers in the world like Australia 1920 kg/hectare, China 1879 kg/hectare, Brazil 1814 kg/hectare exceeds far more than India's 448 kg/hectare. Even the leading USA yield at 995 kg/hectare and neighboring Pakistan's yield at 708 kg/hectare are better than India.

### Indian Cotton Scenario

As per available reports, India cultivates cotton in the area of 123.5 kg/hectare which is 37.88 per cent of the world cultivation area. The average Kapas production is 1350 kg/hectare and average Gin out turn is around 33 per cent. The seeds are also mainly hybrid.

In the year 2021, cotton production in the country is estimated at 33.50 million bales (170 kg), while cotton consumption (1000 MT) is estimated at 5,502 million tonnes (22.33 per cent of world).

India is the number one cotton producing country with 23.84 per cent of world cotton, covering the world's largest cultivation area of 37.74 per cent. The country ranks second as a consumer and second top exporter in the world.

With all these achievements to its credit, the country is confronted with the challenge of

overcoming low yields in large sowing areas.

### Turning Cotton Into A 'New Leaf'

To remain competitive in global markets, it is important to consider focusing on factors like yield, quality and scale of cotton production in India. To overcome the obstacles, the industry must consistently pursue well thought of strategies in the long term. It is axiomatic that for any crop to succeed, it requires high yield potential, stable performance under vagaries of the weather, assured marketing and almost end-to-end mechanisation.

In this regard, some of the immediate steps required are:

- (1) Enhancing branding and marketing support for cotton,
- (2) Improving yield per hectare through supplying hybrid varieties of cotton seeds,
- (3) Guarding against pest infestations by making available pesticides and other inputs,
- (4) Rigorously pursuing soil irrigation programmes to maintain natural flora, that is to maintain adequate level of groundwater while farming, and
- (5) Promoting contract farming for scaling up productivity and improving quality.

### The Productivity Challenge - Why the Need To Address It?

Studies show that India's competitiveness in the cotton textile sector has improved over the last decade against most of the competing countries and there is immense scope for increasing our exports further.

The current market size of the Textile & Clothing industry is estimated at US \$ 150 bn comprising exports of US \$ 42 Bn and domestic size of US\$ 108 Bn. A target for achieving a market size of US \$ 350 Bn with exports of US \$ 100 Bn has been envisaged by the year 2030.

The current level of cotton production per annum is estimated at 6 Mn tons. In order to meet the export target of US\$ 100 Bn and market size of US \$ 350 Bn by 2030, the cotton production will have to increase to at least 10-12 Mn tons per annum. In order to achieve this increase in production, the present productivity level of cotton needs to be increased on a war footing.

### How To Address the Productivity Challenge?

Some of the significant suggestions to improve cotton yield are immediate intervention in seed variety, introducing overall integrated crop management, outsourcing technology and responsive support from the Government by introducing initiatives that support growth of the sector.

Specifically, the focus needs to be on the following areas:

1. Review all seed varieties in use at present: There is a need to review all the seed varieties in use at present and discard the obsolete ones so as to promote the use of only the latest varieties in order to reduce the confusion and increase the yield.
2. Adopt High Density Plantation: There is also a need to revolutionise farming techniques by adopting high density plantation methods. In order to facilitate high density sowing, modified and new seed varieties will be required which can be discussed with seed companies.
3. Undertake Drip Irrigation in Rain Deficient Areas: While most of the cotton farming is rain-fed, drip irrigation needs to be undertaken in the rain-deficient belts of the country like Vidharba region in Maharashtra, which has a large area under cotton cultivation but a very low yield.
4. Encourage Mechanised Picking of Cotton: Mechanised picking needs to be encouraged on a war footing instead of manual picking prevalent at present. This will also result in reducing contamination levels.
5. Adopt a holistic approach: Going forward, a holistic approach needs to be taken wherein Cotton Research Institutes, Scientists, Industry Bodies/Seed Companies should collaborate to achieve the goal of higher yield per hectare in a time bound manner.
6. Link Mapping of Cotton Growth Areas to Gati - Shakti Portal: At present there is no robust system of Data collection on Production/Consumption/Stocks for the cotton economy. Data on production/estimates should be linked to Gati- Shakti Platform being developed by the Government of India,

so that data on cotton production across the country can be obtained on a real time basis.

If some of the above-mentioned steps are taken, productivity can increase from the present level of 450 kgs per hectare to at least 800 kgs per hectare.

### Need To Focus on Quality Parameters

Today, cotton has become a symbol of life and livelihood for farmers. It is more than just a crop and plays a dominant role even in the industrial economy of the country. In this context, the challenge of producing quality cotton also needs to be overcome. Indian cotton has the dubious distinction of being rated high in terms of contamination levels in spite of having the largest acreage under cultivation and large crop size and sizeable exports.

Production of quality cotton not only enhances the value of the product but will ensure remunerative prices to farmers. Adoption of quality cotton production is also the answer to reduce carbon footprints.

Fashion brands are increasingly exploring the use of quality cotton to improve their value proposition. Despite being expensive, large-scale adoption of quality cotton in the prêt line will contain the erosion of cotton's share in the wake of emerging competition from other fibres in the market.

### Growth in Exports

Over the years, India has registered a consistent growth trend with the country's exports of cotton to the world growing at a CAGR of 33 per cent from a level of USD 48 million 2001/02 to USD 1,897 million in 2020/21, thereby reflecting India's inherent strength and competitive advantage in cotton.

During these years the export of value-added cotton textiles viz. madeups of cotton have grown at a CAGR of 20 per cent whereas cotton fabrics and cotton yarn have both grown at a CAGR of 5 per cent each. Overall, the exports of cotton textiles have grown at a CAGR of 9 per cent in the last two decades.

*(To be Continued...)*

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

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## ICA Delegates meet Key Members of Cotton Fraternity in Mumbai and Delhi

The ICA delegation accompanied by the members of the CAI Core Group met the Textile Commissioner of India, Mrs. Roop Rashi (IA & AS), Mr. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) and the members of their respective teams to exchange views on various cotton related matters. A lunch was also hosted by the Textile Commissioner of India for the ICA delegates at Hotel Oberoi.



The ICA delegation including President, Mr. Alex Hsu, ICA Managing Director, Mr. Bill Kingdon, their immediate Past President, Mr. Azeez Syed and Director, Mr. Mohit Shah also met Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) President, Mr. T. Rajkumar, Northern India Textile Mills Association (NITMA) President, Mr. Sanjay Garg and members from Multinational Cotton Companies based in India, which are members of the ICA. The meeting took place at Le Meridien, Delhi, followed by lunch.



Before concluding their India visit, the delegation also visited the Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT) in Mumbai, a leading research institution on cotton.



## CAI Further Lowers its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2021-22 Season to 323.63 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its April estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2021-22 beginning from 1st October 2021. The CAI has further reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2021-22 season by 11.50 lakh bales to 323.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 343.86 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 356.08 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 2021 to April 2022 is estimated by the CAI at 358.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.90 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 277.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 294.83 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 6 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 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 2021 to April 2022 at 200 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 212.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 30th April 2022 are estimated by the CAI at 36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 38.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of April 2022 is estimated at 122.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 130.15 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 78 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 82.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 44.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.27 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, MCX, etc. including the cotton sold but not delivered).

The CAI Crop Committee has estimated the total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2021-22 i.e. upto 30th September 2022 at 413.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 439.48 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 11.50 lakh bales compared to 425.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 451.70 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated by the CAI previously. The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh

running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2021, crop for the season estimated at 323.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 343.86 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against the previous estimate of 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 356.08 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the Season estimated at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) that is at the same level as estimated previously as against the previous year's import estimates of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption is now estimated by the CAI at 320 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 340 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 340 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 361.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated previously. The exports for the season have been estimated at 40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2020-21 was of 78 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 82.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 40.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.64 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) is now estimated at 53.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 56.98 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's stock was estimated by CAI at 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

### Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 13th May 2022

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its physical meeting on Friday, the 13th May 2022, which was attended by 15 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. The Committee arrived at the April estimate of the cotton crop for the 2021-22 season and drawn 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 reduced its consumption estimate for the current crop year 2021-22 at 320 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 340 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against its previous consumption

estimate of 340 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 361.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's consumption estimate was 335 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 355.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 30th April 2022, the consumption is estimated at 200 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 212.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

## 2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for the season 2021-22 to 323.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 343.86 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 356.08 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made earlier. The changes made in the state-wise cotton production estimates compared to those estimated during the last month are given below:-

*In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each*

States	Reduction (-) / Increase (+)
Gujarat	-5.00
Maharashtra	-5.00
Madhya Pradesh	-1.00
Telangana	-2.00
Karnataka	-0.50
Tamil Nadu	+ 2.00
Total	- 11.50

This production estimate includes Tamil Nadu summer crop which will arrive in the months of June, July and August and it also includes the new crop which will arrive in August and September.

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 reports.

## 3. Imports

The estimate of cotton Imports into India has been maintained at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The imports estimated for the 2021-22 crop year are more by 5.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 5.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) compared to the imports estimate of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2020-21.

Upto 30th April 2022 about 6 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 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 40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous export estimate of 45 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 30th April 2022, about 36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 38.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

## 5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2021 to April 2022 are estimated at 277.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 294.83 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). **Upto 30th April 2022, around 85% of Indian cotton arrivals are over. According to the CAI records for the cotton seasons 2017-18 to 2019-20, 15.64% of total crop arrivals are coming during the period of 1st May to 30th September. This includes current season as well as the new crop arrivals of August and September. Considering this, around 46 to 48 lakh bales ± 5 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each are expected to arrive.**

## 6. Stock as on 30th April 2022

The cotton stocks held by mills in their godowns on 30th April 2022 are estimated at 78 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 82.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The mills have on an average 89 days' cotton stock in their godowns.

The CCI, Maharashtra Federation, MNCs, Ginners, Traders, MCX, etc. are estimated to have a total stock of about 44.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.27 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as on 30th April 2022.

Thus, the total stock held by spinning mills and stockists including the stock of cotton sold but not delivered on 30th April 2022 is estimated at 122.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 130.15 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

## 7. Closing Stock as on 30th September 2022

Closing stock as on 30th September 2022 is estimated by the Committee at 53.63 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 56.98 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

## CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2021-22 and 2020-21

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate				Arrivals as on 30th April 2022	
	2021-22		2020-21		2021-22	
	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	9.64	9.07	11.16	10.50	7.36	6.93
Haryana	17.11	16.10	23.91	22.50	15.63	14.71
Upper Rajasthan	15.24	14.34	20.72	19.50	15.39	14.48
Lower Rajasthan	12.57	11.83	13.81	13.00	10.37	9.76
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>51.34</b>	<b>69.59</b>	<b>65.50</b>	<b>48.75</b>	<b>45.88</b>
Gujarat	89.24	83.99	97.22	91.50	76.29	71.80
Maharashtra	84.96	79.96	86.06	81.00	74.11	69.75
Madhya Pradesh	20.19	19.00	19.66	18.50	18.15	17.08
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>194.38</b>	<b>182.95</b>	<b>202.94</b>	<b>191.00</b>	<b>168.54</b>	<b>158.63</b>
Telangana	40.28	37.91	46.75	44.00	34.53	32.50
Andhra Pradesh	14.13	13.30	17.00	16.00	13.02	12.25
Karnataka	22.37	21.05	25.50	24.00	19.55	18.40
Tamil Nadu	12.75	12.00	7.97	7.50	5.05	4.75
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>89.53</b>	<b>84.26</b>	<b>97.22</b>	<b>91.50</b>	<b>72.14</b>	<b>67.90</b>
Orissa	2.21	2.08	3.19	3.00	2.21	2.08
Others	3.19	3.00	2.13	2.00	3.19	3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>343.86</b>	<b>323.63</b>	<b>375.06</b>	<b>353.00</b>	<b>294.83</b>	<b>277.49</b>

\* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2021-22 and 2020-21 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Stock	75.00	125.00
Production	323.63	353.00
Imports	15.00	10.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>413.63</b>	<b>488.00</b>
Mill Consumption	285.00	292.00
Consumption by SSI Units	22.00	25.00
Non-Mill Use	13.00	18.00
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	<b>320.00</b>	<b>335.00</b>
<b>Available Surplus</b>	<b>93.63</b>	<b>153.00</b>
Exports	40.00	78.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>53.63</b>	<b>75.00</b>

Balance Sheet of 7 months i.e. from 1.10.2021 to 30.04.2022 for the season 2021-22

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2021	75.00	1275.00
Arrivals upto 30.04.2022	277.49	4717.33
Imports upto 30.04.2022	6.00	102.00
<b>Total Available</b>	<b>358.49</b>	<b>6094.33</b>
Consumption	200.00	3400.00
Export Shipments upto 30.04.2022	36.00	612.00
Stock with Mills	78.00	1326.00
Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	44.49	756.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>358.49</b>	<b>6094.33</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) 2021-22 Crop May 2022					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	18531 (65900)	18812 (66900)	19375 (68900)	19375 (68900)	19656 (69900)	19740 (70200)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	18728 (66600)	19009 (67600)	19571 (69600)	19571 (69600)	19853 (70600)	19937 (70900)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	14622 (52000)	14847 (52800)	15269 (54300)	15325 (54500)	16169 (57500)	16731 (59500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	17519 (62300)	17800 (63300)	18081 (64300)	18081 (64300)	18137 (64500)	18222 (64800)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	22496 (80000)	22777 (81000)	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	23199 (82500)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	26011 (92500)	26180 (93100)	26601 (94600)	26601 (94600)	26883 (95600)	27164 (96600)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	21877 (77800)	22158 (78800)	22440 (79800)	22496 (80000)	22637 (80500)	22777 (81000)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	26292 (93500)	26461 (94100)	26883 (95600)	26883 (95600)	27164 (96600)	27445 (97600)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	22440 (79800)	22721 (80800)	23143 (82300)	23199 (82500)	23340 (83000)	23480 (83500)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	23480 (83500)	23761 (84500)	24183 (86000)	24183 (86000)	24324 (86500)	24464 (87000)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	26826 (95400)	26995 (96000)	27417 (97500)	27417 (97500)	27698 (98500)	27979 (99500)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	26911 (95700)	27333 (97200)	27754 (98700)	27220 (96800)	27501 (97800)	27782 (98800)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	26967 (95900)	27389 (97400)	27811 (98900)	27276 (97000)	27558 (98000)	27839 (99000)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	26855 (95500)	27276 (97000)	27558 (98000)	27136 (96500)	27417 (97500)	27558 (98000)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	26292 (93500)	26714 (95000)	27136 (96500)	27136 (96500)	27417 (97500)	27698 (98500)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	27754 (98700)	28092 (99900)	28514 (101400)	27979 (99500)	28261 (100500)	28542 (101500)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	27811 (98900)	28148 (100100)	28570 (101600)	28036 (99700)	28317 (100700)	28598 (101700)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	27417 (97500)	27839 (99000)	28120 (100000)	27698 (98500)	27979 (99500)	28120 (100000)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	28148 (100100)	28682 (102000)	29104 (103500)	28682 (102000)	28964 (103000)	29245 (104000)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	28289 (100600)	28823 (102500)	29245 (104000)	28823 (102500)	29104 (103500)	29385 (104500)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	28823 (102500)	29245 (104000)	29526 (105000)	29104 (103500)	29385 (104500)	29666 (105500)
22	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	28964 (103000)	29385 (104500)	29666 (105500)	29245 (104000)	29526 (105000)	29807 (106000)
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	30791 (109500)	31072 (110500)	31213 (111000)	31213 (111000)	31354 (111500)	31354 (111500)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	31916 (113500)	32197 (114500)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32478 (115500)	32478 (115500)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	32057 (114000)	32338 (115000)	32478 (115500)	32478 (115500)	32619 (116000)	32619 (116000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	33041 (117500)	33322 (118500)	33463 (119000)	33463 (119000)	33603 (119500)	33603 (119500)

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