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New Directions in Roller Ginning Industry

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GUEST COLUMN

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Roller Ginning of cotton to separate fibres from the seed is an ancient process. The simple handheld roller gins have been used in India and other countries since 500 A.D. In recent times, the importance of roller ginning is increasing rapidly. Till the year 2000, about 15% of the world cotton was being ginned on roller ginning. In 2013, the quantity of the world cotton being ginned on roller ginning increased to over 35% of the total cotton produced in the world. It is bound to increase further as the advantages of roller ginning over saw ginning are attracting more and more ginners to the former technology.

Presently, there are three types of totally different Roller Ginning Technologies being used around the world.

1. Single Roller (McCarthy) Ginning Technology
2. Single Roller Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Ginning Technology
3. Double Roller (close type) Ginning Technology

The different type of roller ginning have totally different designing and performance parameters and are hence suitable for ginning of different varieties of cotton having different characteristics.

Although the word "Roller Ginning" is used commonly for all the above three technologies, it can lead to confusion and misleading conclusions. Therefore it is necessary to know the detailed description and characteristics of each type of roller ginning technology.

There is a myth that roller ginning is suitable only for long and extra long fibre varieties of cotton, however experiments and results have shown that some of the roller ginning technologies are equally good for upland medium staple varieties with

adjustment in settings of operational parameters. Even for short staple varieties some of the roller ginning machines can be used with modifications.

It is also a myth that roller ginning can be used only for hand-picked clean cotton while the subject of pre-cleaning and ginning are totally different subjects and machine picked cotton once cleaned can be beneficially ginned on roller gin.

In the North and South America, a "Roller Gin" is assumed to be the Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin and some misleading conclusions are drawn based on this. Out of a total quantity of about 45 million bales of cotton being ginned on roller ginning, around 43 million bales are ginned on Double Roller Ginning machines in India, Africa and some other countries. Thus over 90% share is that of Double Roller Ginning technology. The Single Roller McCarthy Gin is used for about 1.5 million bales, while the Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin is used for only about 0.5 million bales. And the Double Roller Gin uses a totally different technology from the Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin.

While the USA is doing research on the Rotobar Rotary Knife Gin, India is conducting extensive research on the Double Roller Ginning machine. New versions of Double Roller Gins have been introduced recently for higher production and lowest per unit cost of processing in an automatic setup. Here, the manpower requirement is very close to that of Saw Ginning or Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin plants of equal capacity, thus making the Double Roller Gins the most economical ginning technology. That's why Double Roller Ginning is the fastest growing ginning technology increasing at a very high rate every year, with the share of roller ginning increasing from 15% of the world cotton to over 35% at present.

In the words of Carlos B. Armijo "New markets may open due to the improved fibre quality of roller ginned upland cotton. As processed roller ginned upland cotton receives a premium numerous roller gin stand conversions are planned in the future. A better evaluation of roller life will ensue as more high speed roller gin stands are used."

Overview of World Cotton Ginning

Cotton is a crop produced around the globe, driving the world's textile industry. The history of cotton is older than recorded history, it fueled the industrial revolution and it is the world's most popular natural fibre. To prepare it for use ginning is the first post harvest process by which the fibre is separated from the cotton seed.

In the words of Mr. Roy V. Baker (ARS USDA Lubbock Texas) and Mr. A. Clyde Jriffin Jr. (ARS USDA Stoneville Mississippi) "Ginning, in its strictest sense, refers to the process of separating cotton fibres from the seeds. The cotton gin has as its principal function the conversion of a field crop into a salable commodity. Thus, it is the bridge between cotton production and cotton manufacturing. At one time the sole purpose of cotton gin was to separate fibres from seed. But today's modern cotton gin is required to do much more. To convert mechanically harvested cotton into a salable product, Gins of today have to dry and clean the seed cotton, separate the fibre from the seed, further clean the fibres and place the fibres into an acceptable package for commerce. The Cotton Gin actually produces two products with cash value i.e. the fibre and the cotton seed. Cotton seeds are usually sold to cotton oil mills for conversion into a number of important and valuable products, but in some cases they may be saved for planting purpose. The fibres are the more valuable products, and the design and operation of cotton gins are usually oriented towards fibre production. In essence, the modern cotton gin enhances the value of the cotton by separating the fibre from seed and by removing objectionable foreign matter, while preserving as nearly as possible the inherent qualities of the fibre."

When we examine cotton in its matured boll in the field, we find beautiful silky fibres free of neps, trash and other defects. By hand ginning we can get its maximum length which is ultimately desired and can be used to produce optimised yarn to make fabrics or other products. However, when we mechanically process the same in a Ginning Factory in bulk quantities after high volume harvesting, we get lower fibre length with high trash and varied moisture parameters, which ultimately produce low value final products. We all know that good fabric can be made from high quality yarn, which in turn demands excellent fibre as raw material. Further, the cost of processing of cotton plays a vital role in making it competitive and acceptable, thus every effort should be made to achieve the target of preserving inherent qualities of fibre at lowest cost in the ginning.

Apart from fibre length, various other parameters such as micronaire, moisture contents, trash contents, different transportation practices prevailing in different countries or areas, different

government policies for processing of cotton in different countries, different methods of ginning of cotton by ginning owners such as job work ginning, ginning of cotton after owning it, government owned cotton and ginning and financing patterns, etc. play a great role in selection of ginning equipments. However the best way is to select ginning equipments considering technological requirement, based on which it is found that the roller ginning has proved to be extremely beneficial for long and extra-long fibre as it retains natural fibre parameters to the maximum and causes lowest damage to fibre as compared to saw ginning.

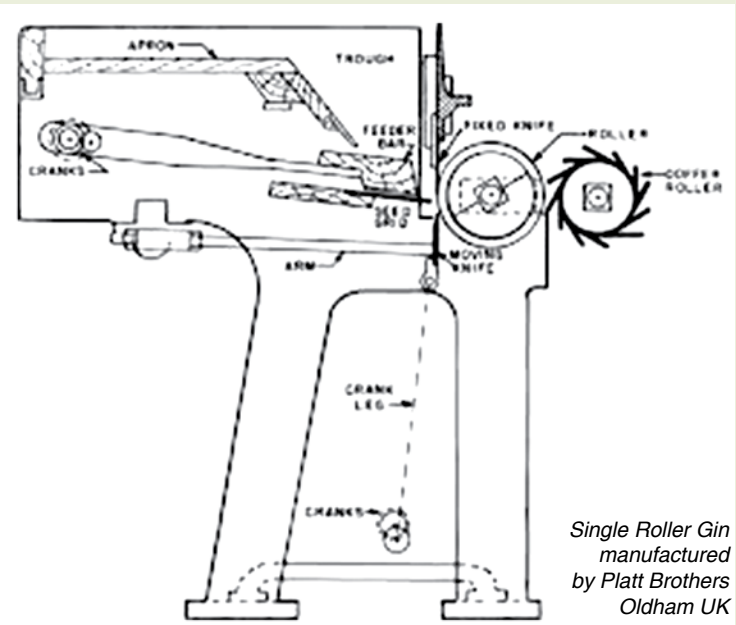
At present there are broadly two types of ginning technologies being used for cotton ginning:

1. Saw Ginning: Around 65% of the world cotton is being ginned on saw gin. In saw ginning, fibres are torn away from the seeds with high speed by saws projected slightly between bars or ribs which are so spaced as to prevent the seed from going forward and the seeds fall through a grid into a collection box or seed conveyor. The lint is wiped off the teeth of the saws by high speed brushes or an air blast. The average saw gin turns out about 500 kg of lint per hour. However, a saw gin gives about 1% to 3.5% less ginning percentage than single and double roller gins. Although the ginning output of a saw gin is very high, these gins are not suitable for ginning extra-long staple (ELS) varieties and the lint is more nappy than the roller ginned lint. The maintenance of a saw gin is very costly because there are many specially constructed moving parts which are not readily available. Further, a qualified and experienced technician is required to operate the saw gin, stand to get the optimum output and to replace the worn out parts and adjust the gin for uniform processing of seed cotton. In view of its limitations, in respect of ginning short and medium staple cotton only, fibre length cutting and higher neps, in countries like India where different varieties of different fibre parameters are grown, saw gins have been phased out and replaced by double roller gins.

2. Roller Ginning: A Roller Cotton Gin consists of rollers made of leather or some other suitable material, a stationary knife and reciprocating knife or rotary knife. In this process, the cotton fibres are separated from their seeds by using rollers with a surface made of leather or other compatible material which attracts the cotton fibre towards the surface of the roller and carries it between the stationary knife and roller in such a way that the fibres are partially gripped between them. The oscillating knife or rotary knife beats the seed and the fibres are separated by a stretching action. The process is repeated, and due to the push-pull-hit action, the fibres are separated from the seed continuously and carried forward for dropping out of the machine. This process is gentler as compared to saw ginning and is most suitable for ginning medium, long and extra long staple cottons. The roller gin typically produces less short fibre content, fewer neps and delivers more impressive fibre length. The roller gin are mainly of three types i.e.

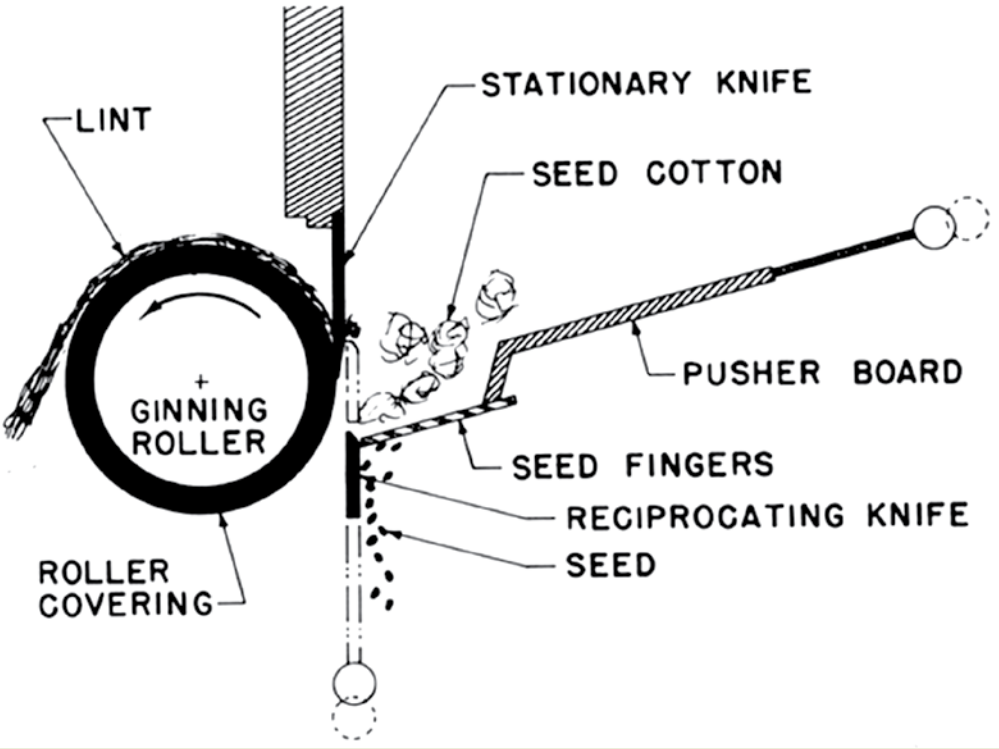
(i) Single Roller Stationary & Reciprocating Knife Roller Gins

The principle of working of a single roller gin is popularly known as McCarthy principle named after its proponent and shown in the figure below:



Single Roller Gin manufactured by Platt Brothers Oldham UK

The McCarthy roller gin utilises a leather or composition roller to draw the fibres between a stationary knife and the roller. The roller rotates anti-clock while touching the stationary knife and the cotton comes out from the top. The stationary knife is fixed upside down while the reciprocating knife moves from bottom to up. The pulling action of the roller on the fibres, combined with the pushing action of the moving knife remove the fibres from each seed. The seed then falls through a seed grid and the fibres are removed from the roller by a rotating doffer. The principle of McCarthy 1840 Single Roller Gin is shown below:



Principle of McCarthy Roller Gin (1840) - Courtsey USDA-ARS Mesilla Park Web-site

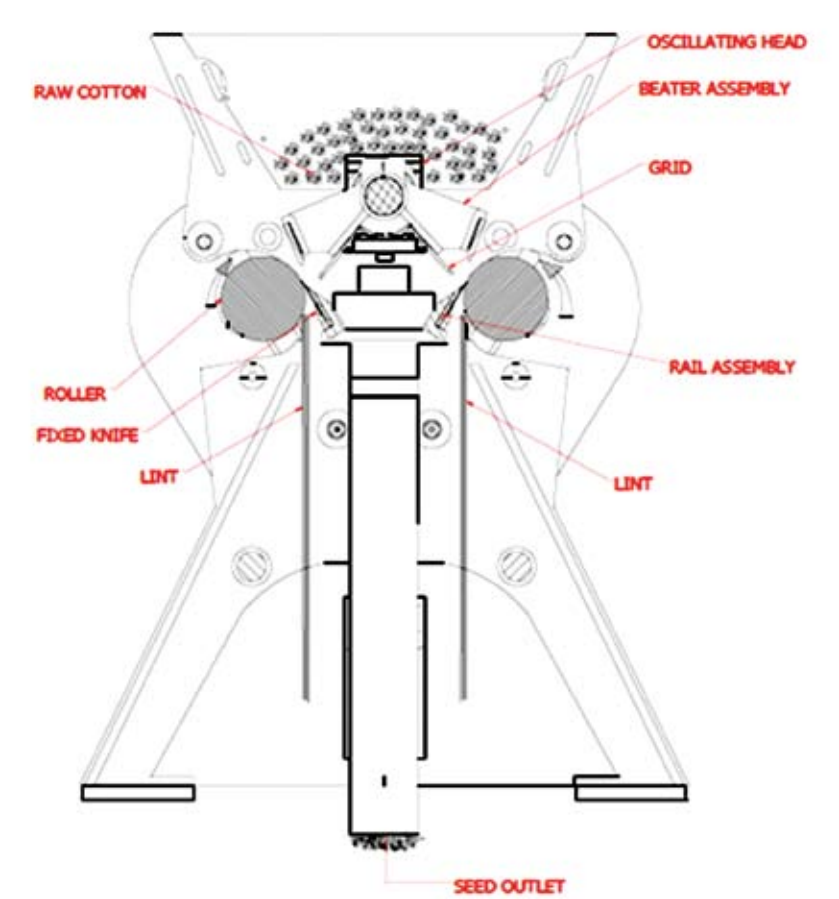
Single Roller ginning has long been the preferred method for ginning extra-long-staple, fine-fibred Sea Island, Egyptian, American-Egyptian, and Pima cottons (Bennett, 1956). While it is possible to gin these types of cotton with a saw gin, the resulting quality is substantially lower than that obtained with roller gins. Saw Ginning tends to decrease the fibre length of these types of cotton and to greatly increase their nep content (Chapman and Stedronsky, 1965) while one major disadvantage of the McCarthy Roller Gin is its low ginning capacity.

The Single Roller McCarthy Gin technology is most suitable for handpicked, low trash cottons of medium, long and extra long staple length as it retains maximum natural fibre parameters of the cotton during the ginning.

(ii) Double Roller Stationary and Reciprocating Knife Roller Gin,

The present Double Roller Gins are either the improved version of the Volcart design (manufactured by Montfort Germany) or Platt Brothers UK design gins and are now manufactured in India in large quantities. In a double roller (DR) gin, two spirally grooved leather rollers, pressed against two stationary knives with the help of adjustable dead loads, are made to rotate in opposite directions at a definite speed. The three beater arms (two at end and one at the centre of beater shaft) are inserted in the beater shaft and two knives (moving knives) are then fixed to the beater arms with proper alignment. This assembly, known as the beater assembly, oscillates by means of a crank or eccentric shaft, close to the leather roller. When the seed cotton is fed to the machine in action, fibres adhere to the rough surface of the roller and are carried in between the fixed knife and the roller and the fibres are partially gripped between them. The oscillating knives (moving knives) beat the seeds from top and separate the fibres from the seed end. This process is repeated a number of times till all spinable fibres are separated from the seeds. Fibres are carried forward on the roller and doffed out of the machine. The ginned seeds drop down through the slots provided onto the seed grid. The grid is part of the beater assembly and oscillates along with the moving knives helping quick removal of the seeds.

This ginning technology is very gentle on the cotton and can gin all type of cleaned cotton, however the best productivity is obtained on medium, long and extra long fuzzy as well as black seeded cotton. The temperature on the ginning roller surface is lowest in this ginning technology as compared to other ginning technologies, hence cotton retains maximum natural moisture and lustre while the higher temperature on ginning roller in



Courtesy- USDA-ARS Mesilla Park

other technologies may affect the fibre parameters adversely and the fibre may become brittle.

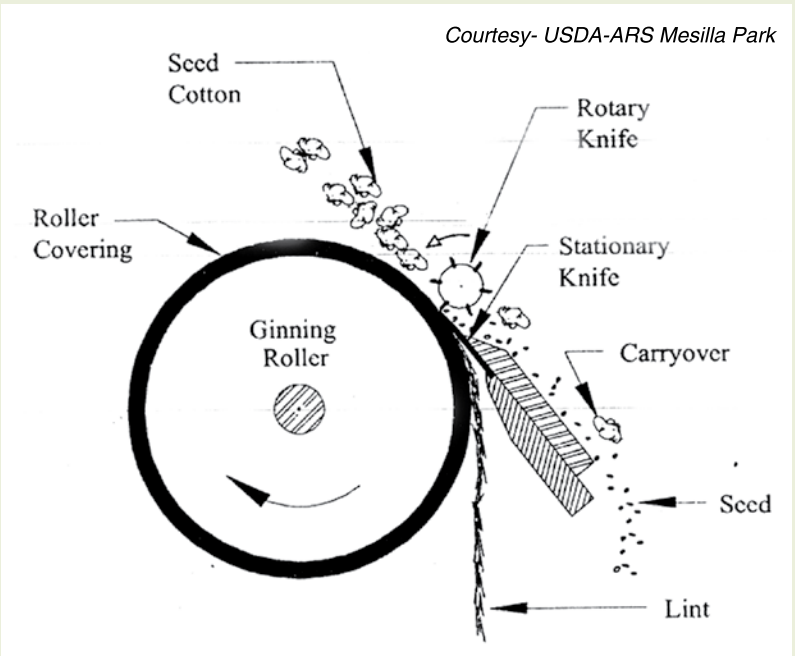
The electrical power consumption per unit of production is lowest in this technology among all roller ginning as the production with same 5 hp power motor produces almost three times fibre as compared to McCarthy roller gin with the same fibre parameters. Even compared to total power connected to each Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin vs. production capacity per hour, Double Roller Ginning consumes lower power per unit of production, hence the use of this technology is rapidly increasing in the India, Africa, Myanmar and other countries, resulting in a rapid increase of roller ginning in the world market.

The Double Roller Gin is also tolerant to higher moisture to a great extent and can gin the cottons at higher moisture where drying is not available. The Double Rollers Gins have rapidly replaced McCarthy Single Roller Gins and Saw Gins in India and Eastern Africa in the recent past.

(iii) Rotary Knife Rotobar (Spiral or Straight) Single Roller Gin.

In the Rotobar Rotary Knife Roller Gin, the roller rotates in a clock wise direction, similar to the Double Roller Gin while touching the stationary / fixed knife and the fibre is dropped from the bottom side. It has a rotating instead of oscillating beater bar. The rotary knife vibrates less due to rotary motion and is more efficient than the reciprocating knife, which wastes time during backstroke. Ginning rate and carryover (unginned seed cotton that accompanies the seed) increase with the feed rate. The main components of a rotary knife roller gin stand include the stationary knife, rotary knife and ginning roller. The ginning roller is the most important and expensive component in the roller gin stand. Roller covering material is made from 13 layers of plain woven cotton fabrics cemented together with a rubber compound. The seed cotton slides down the feeder apron and enters the gin between the ginning roller and the rotary knife. The ginning roller, which rotates constantly, is held tightly against the stationary knife which pulls the lint under it. The seeds too big to pass under the stationary knife, are swept away by the rotary knife which spins in the opposite direction of the ginning roller.

Courtesy- USDA-ARS Mesilla Park



The Long Reach of China's Cotton Policy

Last month, the Secretariat noted that China had announced a lower starting auction price for sales from its reserve. Since then, the pace of sales increased and the Chinese government sold 606,000 tons, which is nearly half of all sales made in 2013/14. The quantity of reserves estimated to be held by the Chinese government at the end of April is about 12.4 million tons. If sales keep the same pace through the remainder of the marketing year, a further 1.8 million tons are likely to be sold. Additionally, the Type 328 China Cotton Index (a daily index of prices for domestic cotton offered to mills in China) averaged about 144 cents/lb through the first nine months of the season. However, since the change in the reserve selling policy, the index fell below 140 cents/lb. and reached about 129 cents/lb. at the end of April.

Although lower cotton prices are welcomed by the mills in China, a lot of damage has been done to the industry in the past few years by the Chinese government's cotton policy. Since the start of its reserve policy in 2011, mill consumption has declined by 17%, from 9.6 million tons in 2010/11 to 7.9 million tons in 2013/14. In 2014/15, the decline in consumption in China is expected to slow, falling by just 1% to 7.8 million tons. However, the next three largest consumers, India, Pakistan, and Turkey are all expected to see growth in their mill use in 2014/15. India's consumption is forecast to increase by 7% to 5.4 million tons; Pakistan's consumption is forecast to increase by 3% to 2.6 million tons, and Turkey's consumption is forecast to increase by 10% to 1.5 million tons. World consumption in 2014/15 is expected to reach 24.3 million tons, an increase of 3% in comparison with the previous year.

While world mill use is expected to increase in 2014/15, world production is forecast to decline by 2% to 25.2 million tons, narrowing the gap between world production and consumption. In 2013/14, world production is expected to exceed consumption by 2 million tons, but in 2014/15, the estimated surplus will fall to about 850,000 tons. This is because production is forecast to decline significantly in China and to a lesser extent in India. In 2014/15, India is expected to produce nearly 6.3 million tons, which is a decline of 2% due to the expectation that the monsoon weather will not be as favorable as in 2013/14. However, as India's decline in production is expected to be much smaller than China's, it is forecast to become the largest producer of cotton in 2014/15. Most of the decline in world production will occur in China, where production is expected to decline by 10% from 6.7 million tons in 2013/14 to 6 million tons in 2014/15. As the Chinese government has restricted its support for cotton to just the Xinjiang region, area outside is expected to fall significantly. Production in the United States is expected to reach 3.1 million tons in 2014/15, up from 2.8 million tons in 2013/14 as more area is expected to be planted in 2014/15. Pakistan's production is expected to remain stable in 2014/15 at 2.1 million tons while Brazil's production is expected to increase by 1% to 1.7 million tons.

World trade is expected to decline in 2014/15 to 8.2 million tons from 8.7 million tons forecast for 2013/14. As with production, this decline stems mostly from China, where imports in 2014/15 are expected to be 2.2 million tons, down by 30% from 2013/14 and 60% from its peak of 5.3 million in 2011/12. However, China's decline will be partially offset by imports from Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Vietnam, which are expected to import a total of 2.4 million tons in 2014/15, an increase of 13% from 2013/14. Although exports from the United States are expected to decline by 3% to 2.3 million tons, it will maintain its position as the largest exporter in 2014/15, accounting for nearly 30% of all exports. India is projected to be the second largest exporter in 2014/15, although its exports will decline by 17% to 1.2 million tons due to lower domestic production and higher domestic consumption.

In 2013/14, world ending stocks are expected to be 20 million tons, up by 12% from 2012/13. China's ending stocks in 2013/14 are expected to be 11.5 million tons, which represents 57% of world ending stocks.

Source : COTTON THIS MONTH, May 1st, 2014.

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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The 2014 U.S. Farm Bill Major Provisions for Cotton

By Andrei Guitchounts, ICAC

On February 7, 2014, President Obama signed the 2014 US Farm Bill into law. The new five-year farm bill marks a significant change in farm policies, to an environment in which there are now no guaranteed payments and eligibility for payments will be based on declining prices, crop failures or reductions in revenues. The new Farm Bill marks an evolution from traditional farm income support programs to a focus on production and price risk management, with government-subsidized crop insurance as the primary instrument. Direct Payments, Countercyclical Payments and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) programs have been repealed for all commodities. Upland cotton became the only commodity eligible for a new "safety net" program, the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX).

STAX provides upland cotton producers with premium subsidies on the purchase of insurance policies that cover "shallow" revenue losses--those below the level generally covered by standard crop insurance policies. Producers may use this program alone or in combination with existing underlying crop insurance. Under STAX, a payment is triggered if the actual income in a county falls below 90% of the expected income. STAX provides coverage for revenue shortfalls between 10 and 30% of the expected income and producers may select coverage in 5% increments. The federal government will subsidize about 80% of the premium. In addition, the federal government will partially subsidize the administrative and operational costs of the insurance companies offering STAX. High risk will mean higher subsidies and will encourage production in riskier areas or situations.

STAX will not be available until the 2015 growing season (starting in August 2015) and may not be available in some counties during 2016 season. In the 2014/15 season and partially in 2015/16, a transition assistance payment will be provided, which will be calculated using a formula involving marketing year average prices for upland cotton, the national program yield of 597 pounds per acre (669 kg/ha), and 60% of the cotton base acres for the farm in 2014 and 36.5% of the base acres in 2015. Given that the STAX will not be in full effect until 2015, its impact on this year's plantings in the United States is expected to be minimal.

STAX is not eligible for payment limitations and adjusted gross income rules set for producers.

The Marketing Loan Program (MLP) will continue with a marketing loan rate based on the world cotton price, calculated as the simple average of the adjusted prevailing world price for the two immediately preceding marketing years (announced October 1 preceding the next domestic plantings), but in no case lower than 45 cents per pound or greater than 52 cents per pound. The loan rate for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is set at 79.77 cents. The payment of cotton storage costs under the MLP by the US government will be reduced by 10%.

Changes were made to the Short Term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) by cutting back the duration of loans from 36 to 24 months. In addition the program is to become more market-oriented, allowing the USDA to charge higher program fees, beyond a level necessary to cover its costs. An annual limit of $5.5 billion has been set for all commodities. The program facilitates US exports of commodities by providing government guarantees to commercial banks that might be unwilling otherwise to provide credits for trade.

The Congressional Budget Office projects that changes in direct spending outlays caused by STAX will be zero in 2014; $35 million in 2015; $325 million in 2016 and will total about $1 billion during the five years between 2014 and 2018. The cost of the program for 10 years (2014-2024) is estimated at $3.3 billion. The

direct spending outlays caused by the transition payments for producers of upland cotton are projected at $558 million in 2014/15. Savings caused by the elimination of direct payments, countercyclical payments and ACRE are estimated at $586 million in 2015; $721 million in 2016; $2.8 billion during the five years between 2014 and 2018; and $6.5 billion during 10 years (2014-2024).

The Farm Bill also authorized recourse loans for seed cotton from upland and ELS cotton beginning with crop year 2014. The government shall make available recourse seed cotton loans, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, on any production. Repayment of a recourse loan shall be at the loan rate established for the commodity by the Secretary, plus interest.

The Farm Bill maintains the Economic Adjustment Assistance to Users of Upland Cotton, which consists of 3 cents per pound subsidy to users of upland cotton of all origins.

The export promotion subsidy for Pima cotton has been retained, in the form of special competitiveness provisions for extra long staple cotton, through payment of a subsidy, calculated by a set formula, to domestic users and exporters of ELS cotton under special circumstances. The aim of the program is to promote domestic use and exports of ELS cotton. The last time in which market conditions triggered payments under the program was in May 2010.

The Farm Bill also requests a specific cotton disease research report that should be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Farm Bill. The report should address the fungus fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vasinfectum Race 4 ("FOV Race 4") and the impact of this fungus on cotton, including:

(1) An overview of the threat FOV Race 4 poses to the cotton industry in the United States;

(2) The status and progress of Federal research initiatives to detect, contain, or eradicate FOV Race 4, including current FOV Race 4-specific research projects; and

- and -

(3) A comprehensive strategy to combat FOV Race 4 that establishes:

(A) Detection and identification goals;

(B) Containment goals;

(C) Eradication goals; and

(D) A plan to partner with the cotton industry in the United States to maximize resources, information sharing, and research responsiveness and effectiveness.

The Farm Bill also establishes a $16 million Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund, to be used for the purpose of reducing the injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on cotton fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of cotton fabric. Payments from the Trust Fund will start in calendar year 2014 through 2018 and will be distributed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to one or more nationally recognized associations established for the promotion of pima cotton for use in textile and apparel goods. Most likely it will be Supima association.

(2) Twenty-five percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to yarn spinners of pima cotton that produce ring spun cotton yarns in the United States

(3) Fifty percent of the amounts in the Trust Fund shall be paid to manufacturers who cut and sew cotton shirts in the United States who certify that they used imported cotton fabric during calendar year 2013. This program is not new, having been initially established by Congress in December 2006 and expired at the end of 2009.

Source : COTTON: Review of the World Situation, March-April 2014

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

May 1, 2014

Seasons begin on August 1 — Million Metric Tons

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 Est.	2013/14 Proj.	2014/15 Proj.
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	11.756	8.568	9.463	14.608	17.89	20.04
China (Mainland)	3.585	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.61	11.51
USA	1.380	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.85	0.54
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	22.334	25.408	28.040	26.878	25.70	25.16
China (Mainland)	6.925	6.400	7.400	7.300	6.70	6.00
India	5.185	5.865	6.354	6.095	6.37	6.26
USA	2.654	3.942	3.391	3.770	2.80	3.08
Pakistan	2.158	1.948	2.311	2.204	2.08	2.07
Brazil	1.194	1.960	1.877	1.310	1.64	1.65
Uzbekistan	0.850	0.910	0.880	1.000	0.92	1.00
Others	3.368	4.384	5.827	5.199	5.19	5.09
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	25.529	24.502	22.796	23.341	23.55	24.33
China (Mainland)	10.192	9.580	8.635	8.290	7.88	7.80
India	4.300	4.509	4.340	4.845	5.02	5.37
Pakistan	2.402	2.100	2.217	2.416	2.49	2.56
East Asia & Australia	1.892	1.796	1.646	1.858	2.04	2.22
Europe & Turkey	1.600	1.549	1.495	1.532	1.58	1.71
Brazil	1.024	0.958	0.888	0.887	0.93	0.93
USA	0.773	0.849	0.718	0.751	0.78	0.82
CIS	0.604	0.577	0.550	0.561	0.58	0.59
Others	2.743	2.583	2.306	2.201	2.27	2.33
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.798	7.717	9.870	10.078	8.72	8.17
USA	2.621	3.130	2.526	2.902	2.33	2.26
India	1.420	1.085	2.159	1.685	1.39	1.16
Australia	0.460	0.545	1.010	1.345	1.03	0.78
Brazil	0.433	0.435	1.043	0.938	0.77	0.81
CFA Zone	0.000	0.476	0.597	0.796	0.88	0.93
Uzbekistan	0.820	0.600	0.550	0.653	0.68	0.59
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.928	7.756	9.759	9.827	8.72	8.17
China	2.374	2.609	5.342	4.426	3.09	2.18
East Asia & Australia	1.989	1.825	1.998	2.383	2.51	2.50
Europe & Turkey	1.170	1.003	0.724	1.015	0.81	1.01
Bangladesh	0.887	0.843	0.680	0.593	0.86	0.90
CIS	0.209	0.132	0.098	0.062	0.07	0.07
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	0.130	0.039	-0.111	-0.251	0.00	0.00
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	-0.122	-0.051	0.013	0.000	0.00	0.00
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	8.568	9.463	14.608	17.895	20.04	20.87
China (Mainland)	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.607	11.51	11.89
USA	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.848	0.54	0.54
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA (M) 3/	38	49	60	55	54	54
CHINA (MAINLAND) 4/	26	22	72	116	146	153
Cotlook A Index 5/	78	164	100	88		

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 Monthly May 2014)

Cotton Consumption - Cotton Year-wise (Oct-Mar)

(In Lakh Bales)

Month	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (P)
October	17.33	18.32	16.54	18.13	22.09	17.77	21.84	23.95
November	17.81	16.94	16.94	18.47	21.09	18.34	21.09	23.25
December	18.49	18.86	17.98	19.49	22.57	20.13	22.63	25.14
January	18.22	18.54	16.93	19.54	22.1	20.33	23.30	25.44
February	17.11	18.14	16.23	18.81	20.23	20.31	22.24	24.02
March	18.39	18.45	17.51	20.01	21.77	20.38	23.61	24.03
April	18.06	17.98	17.12	20.53	20.17	20.31	23.22	
May	17.89	18.95	17.83	20.93	18.64	21.27	22.85	
June	17.85	18.55	18.01	20.71	18.23	21.17	22.51	
July	18.42	18.50	18.98	22.11	19	22.14	24.11	
August	18.58	17.62	18.59	21.73	18.64	22.08	24.23	
September	18.03	16.90	18.29	21.42	21.71	21.46	23.70	
Total	**216.18**	**217.75**	**210.96**	**241.88**	**246.23**	**245.47**	**275.34**	**145.83**

(Source: Office of the Textile Commissioner)

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES (Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2013-14 Crop MAY 2014 12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
	Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]											
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11360 (40400)	11304 (40200)	11164 (39700)	11107 (39500)	11107 (39500)	11107 (39500)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11501 (40900)	11445 (40700)	11304 (40200)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7452 (26500)	7396 (26300)	7311 (26000)	7255 (25800)	7255 (25800)	7255 (25800)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	8773 (31200)	8717 (31000)	8633 (30700)	8577 (30500)	8577 (30500)	8577 (30500)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	10461 (37200)	10404 (37000)	10320 (36700)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	12570 (44700)	12513 (44500)	12457 (44300)	12401 (44100)	12429 (44200)	12429 (44200)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	10011 (35600)	9983 (35500)	9926 (35300)	9870 (35100)	9870 (35100)	9842 (35000)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	10517 (37400)	10489 (37300)	10432 (37100)	10376 (36900)	10376 (36900)	10348 (36800)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	12738 (45300)	12682 (45100)	12626 (44900)	12570 (44700)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	10236 (36400)	10208 (36300)	10151 (36100)	10095 (35900)	10095 (35900)	10067 (35800)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	10939 (38900)	10911 (38800)	10854 (38600)	10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)	10770 (38300)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13020 (46300)	12963 (46100)	12907 (45900)	12851 (45700)	12879 (45800)	12879 (45800)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11473 (40800)	11445 (40700)	11389 (40500)	11360 (40400)	11360 (40400)	11332 (40300)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11838 (42100)	11782 (41900)	11726 (41700)	11698 (41600)	11698 (41600)	11670 (41500)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11895 (42300)	11867 (42200)	11810 (42000)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11754 (41800)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11979 (42600)	11923 (42400)	11867 (42200)	11838 (42100)	11838 (42100)	11810 (42000)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	12120 (43100)	12092 (43000)	12035 (42800)	12007 (42700)	12007 (42700)	11979 (42600)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12401 (44100)	12373 (44000)	12317 (43800)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12682 (45100)	12682 (45100)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)

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