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You Get What You Measure Natural Fibres Need to be Measured Right

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He is currently working with the African Cotton and Textile Industries Federation (ACTIF). He served as executive director of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) and has also worked at the United States Department of Agriculture for five years, analyzing the U.S. cotton industry and editing a magazine devoted to a cross-section of agricultural issues.

The European Commission is developing a Sustainable Products Policy Initiative as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe (CEAP). This legislative initiative will aim to make products climate neutral, resource efficient within a circular economy, reduce waste and ensure that best practices in sustainability become the norm.

The European Union has targeted the textile industry as a priority sector for establishing sustainability standards to achieve climate

neutrality and a true circular economy. The EU will soon be requiring clothing and textile products sold in the EU to carry labels displaying their environmental credentials – in the expectation that consumers will make the best choice for the planet in their purchasing decisions.

EXPERT'S Column



Dr. Terry Townsend

The European Union will get what they measure, and if the methodology used to measure sustainability is flawed, the results will be harmful to the environment and to the cotton industry.

The EU's proposed Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) methodology has serious shortcomings, with attributes such as 'natural', 'renewable', 'recyclable' and 'biodegradable', either omitted from the PEF score or only minimally rewarded. By contrast, fossil fibres are not discounted for being non-renewable and non-biodegradable, and their contribution to microplastic pollution is not even considered in the EU's system.

As a consequence, products made from natural fibres are at significant risk of being rated poorly compared to synthetics, with the result that demand for wool, cotton, silk, linen and other fibres will decline as brand purchasing managers are forced to look for alternative fibres with better ratings. In other words, the EU will be trying to

measure “sustainability,” and “sustainability” will be defined by the PEF methodology. The cotton industry needs to make sure the PEF methodology is right.

Methodology

According to a report by the Changing Markets Foundation, more than 8 tonnes of plastic enter the ocean each year, some as microplastics (pieces under 5 mm in length). No plastic ever fully biodegrades but just gets smaller and smaller as it breaks apart. The average European consumer buys 26 kilograms of textiles each year and discards half in the same year.

Dalena White, Secretary General of the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO) said during the International Cotton Conference Bremen in March this year that products made from petroleum-based fibres are causing irreversible damage to our land and water. In contrast, natural fibres are biodegradable, infinitely recyclable and renewable. Nevertheless, the interests of natural fibres are being harmed by the methodology used to rate the sustainability of fibres.

According to ISO standards, a life cycle assessment (LCA) should evaluate all phases of textile production and use, from fibre production to yarn and fabric formation, dyeing and finishing and made-up production, distribution, consumer use and care, and finally end-of-life recycling or disposal. The LCA's for cotton produced by Cotton Incorporated and wool produced by the IWTO, do indeed include all phases of cotton and wool production, use and disposal.

However, tools available to retail buying managers that are used to rate the sustainability of fibres, such as the HIGG Index, ignore the beginning-of-life and end-of-life phases for manmade fibres. The methodology used in the HIGG Index ignores all the negative impacts of fossil fuel extraction, distribution and refining from which synthetic fibres are produced, and the HIGG methodology ignores microfibre pollution and end-of-life disposal of made-ups.

Potential Impacts on India

Domestic sales of textiles and clothing in India are estimated to be worth about \$100 billion (IBEF.org), while Indian textile and clothing exports were valued at approximately \$37 billion in FY 2019, for a total production value of about \$137 billion.

Assuming that domestic sales and exports are roughly equally divided between cotton and other fibres, the figures imply that exports of textiles and clothing account for about one-fourth of total mill use of cotton in India. Further, exports to Europe alone are estimated at \$7 billion, meaning that Europe accounts for about 5% of total Indian cotton mill use. Accordingly, government regulations that undermine demand at the retail level in Europe constitute a threat to the cotton industry of India.

Consumer Behaviour

As has been reported for many years, consumers around the world are professing an increasing concern for environmental and social issues, and there is now an almost universal acceptance that global warming is occurring and that the textiles and clothing value chain is contributing to the problem. However, there is voluminous empirical evidence that, while all consumers profess to be concerned about sustainability issues, very few actually adjust their purchases significantly in response to such concerns.

As an example from the United States, between April 2011 and April 2021, the consumer price index for apparel in the United States fell from 114 to 111 (1983 = 100) while the overall CPI rose from 224 to 267. That means that the prices paid by consumers for apparel in the United States were roughly unchanged in absolute terms but fell by about one-fifth relative to all other goods and services between 2011 and 2021.

The average value of cotton-dominant apparel imports into the United States was \$3.38 per square meter in 2011; it is now \$3.00, a decline of 13% in ten years.

If American consumers as a group were concerned enough about sustainability issues, however defined, to adjust their purchasing behaviour, then prices of apparel items should be rising. Motivated consumers would be buying fewer, more durable clothing items, and using each longer. There is no evidence many consumers are doing that. Rather, the abundance of evidence is that consumers are buying more fast-fashion clothing for cheaper prices, wearing each piece fewer times, and throwing away more material every year. This fast-fashion business model has been the main driver of increased production and trade in polyester products for the last 30 years.

The trend toward cheaper products worn fewer times is not in the best interests of natural fibres. Natural fibres cost more than polyester, and so price pressures at retail translate into increased incentives for manufacturers, retailers and brands to source products made of polyester.

The impact of cheaper fibre prices is highly obvious in the wool market, where manmade fibres have almost completely supplanted wool in floor coverings. Consumption of wool has fallen by half since the 1980s. The same process is gradually eroding demand for cotton, as more products that used to be 100% cotton are now blends, or even 100% manmade fibre. If long run trends had continued during the past decade, world cotton mill use would now be greater than 30 million tonnes, roughly 5 million tonnes higher than it currently is.

Sustainability Definition

Much of the reason for consumer's failure to adjust their purchasing decisions based on sustainability criteria is because sustainability is undefined and unmeasured, with each brand, retailer or manufacturer making disjointed and meaningless claims. If the EU and other governments impose a standardised methodology for sustainability ratings based on empirically verifiable claims, consumer choices could be affected. The cotton industry, in hand with other natural fibre industries, must ensure that the sustainability ratings are valid.

The effort by the EU to develop Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) ratings and require their prominent display at the point-of-sale, just

as energy consumption ratings for appliances and mileage standards for automobiles are displayed in many countries, would have a transformative impact on fibre markets. However, for the transformation to have positive impacts, the PEF ratings methodology must be valid and must include all phases of the textile product life cycle. In particular, the PEF ratings for fast fashion items must account for the full life cycle of polyester products.

CAI Actions

If nothing else, the European Commission is good at process and inclusiveness. The process for developing the proposed Sustainable Products Policy Initiative will include multiple opportunities for stakeholder comment over the next several years. CAI will certainly have standing as a stakeholder in developing the methodology for PEF ratings for textiles.

The best interests of the cotton industry of India will be served if CAI joins with other interest groups in India through the Ministry of Textiles to coordinate with the Indian Embassy and Indian Mission to the EU in Brussels. CAI should ask officials in Brussels to become engaged in the EU legislative process for developing PEF ratings for textiles and to inform CAI of new developments. CAI should be ready, along with partners in India and around the world, to provide comment on proposed EU legislation that could affect consumer demand for cotton products.

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

CAI Pegs Down its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2020-21 Season by 4 Lakh Bales to 356 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its May estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2020-21 beginning from 1st October 2020. CAI has reduced its May estimate of the cotton crop for 2020-21 by 4 lakh bales to 356 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 378.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). A statement containing the State-wise estimate of the cotton

crop and the balance sheet for the cotton season 2020-21 with the corresponding data for 2019-20 crop year are given below. Also given below are the highlights of the deliberations of the virtual meeting of the Statistics Committee of the CAI which was held on 12th June 2021 and was attended by 26 members including Upcountry Cotton Trade Associations representing all cotton growing States.

The CAI has maintained its cotton crop estimate for the Northern Zone at the same level as in its previous month's estimate i.e. at 65.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 69.59 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The cotton crop estimate for the Central Zone has been reduced by 1.00 lakh bales to 194 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 206.13 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from 195 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 207.19 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated during the last month. There is a reduction of 1.00 lakh bales in the crop estimate for Gujarat state while the crop estimates of Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh have been maintained at the same level as in the previous month.

The cotton crop estimate for Southern Zone has been reduced by 3.00 lakh bales to 91.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 97.22 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) compared to the previous estimate of 94.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 100.41 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made during the last month. The cotton crop for Telangana is estimated lower by 3.00 lakh bales based on the pressing data provided by Telangana Cotton Millers & Traders Welfare Association whereas the cotton crop estimates for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu have been maintained at the same levels as estimated previously. Also there is no change in the cotton crop estimate for Orissa.

The total cotton supply estimated by the CAI during the period from October 2020 to May 2021 is 473.44 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 503.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). This consists of the arrivals of 340.19 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each upto 31st May 2021 (equivalent to 361.45 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 8.25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 8.77 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) upto 31st May 2021 and the opening stock at the beginning of the season on 1st October 2020 at 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 132.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption during the months of October 2020 to May 2021 at 220 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 233.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipment of cotton upto 31st May 2021 is estimated at 58.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 61.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of May 2021 is estimated by the CAI at 195.44 lakh bales

of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 207.66 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 90.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 95.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and remaining 105.44 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, Traders, Ginners, etc.).

The yearly Balance Sheet projected by the CAI estimates total cotton supply till end of the cotton season i.e. upto 30th September 2021 at 491 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 521.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) consisting of the Opening Stock of 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 132.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season, cotton crop for the season at 356 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 378.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and imports estimated by the CAI at 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which are lower by 5.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. (equivalent to 5.84 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from the previous year's import estimated at 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Domestic consumption for the entire crop year i.e. upto 30th September 2021 is now estimated higher by 10 lakh bales to 325 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 345.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) considering the brisk demand for cotton yarn despite disruptions caused by lockdown to arrest spread of the second wave of COVID-19. The CAI has also increased the exports estimate for the season from its previous estimate of 65 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 69.06 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) to 72 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 76.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) based on the feedback received from exporter members. This export estimate is higher by 22 lakh bales from the previous year's cotton exports estimate of 50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 53.13 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carryover stock at the end of the season i.e. on 30th September 2021 is estimated at 94 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 99.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Highlights of Deliberations held at the Virtual Meeting of the Statistics Committee of Cotton Association of India on Saturday, the 12th June 2021

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on 12th June

2021, which was attended by in all 26 members representing all cotton producing states and stakeholders. The Committee arrived at the May estimate of the cotton crop for the 2020-21 crop year 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 increased its consumption estimate for the current crop year by 10 lakh bales to 325 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 345.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 315 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 334.69 running bales of 160 kgs. each). The Committee has made this revision considering the brisk demand for cotton yarn despite disruptions caused on account of the lockdown implemented to arrest the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in the country. The consumption now estimated for the current crop year is higher by 75 lakh bales compared to the previous year's consumption estimate of 250 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 265.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 31st May 2021, the consumption is estimated at 220 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 233.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. PRODUCTION

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for the season 2020-21 to 356.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 378.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made during the last month.

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 reduced to 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 11 lakh

bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 11.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made during the last month. The cotton import estimate made now is lower by 5.50 lakh bales from that estimated for the 2019-20 crop year.

Upto 31st May 2021, about 8.25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 8.77 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been arrived the Indian Ports.

4. EXPORTS

The estimate of cotton exports for the 2020-21 crop year has been increased by 7 lakh bales to 72 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 76.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) based on the input received from exporter-members.

Upto 31st May 2021, about 58 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 61.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

5. ARRIVALS

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2020 to May 2021 are estimated at 340.19 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 361.45 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. STOCK AS ON 31ST MAY 2021

The cotton stocks held by mills in their godowns on 31st May 2021 are estimated at 90 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 95.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The mills have on an average 101 days' cotton stock in their godowns.

The CCI, Maharashtra Federation, MNCs, Ginners, Traders, MCX, etc. are estimated to have a total stock of about 105.44 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as on 31st May 2021.

Thus, the total stock held by spinning mills and stockists including the stock of cotton sold but not delivered on 31st May 2021 is estimated at 195.44 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 207.66 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

7. CLOSING STOCK AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Closing stock as on 30th September 2021 is estimated by the Committee at 94 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 99.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 31st May 2021 for the Seasons 2020-21 and 2019-20

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate *				Arrivals as on 31st May 2021	
	2020-21		2019-20		2020-21	
	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	11.16	10.50	10.09	9.50	10.89	10.25
Haryana	23.91	22.50	27.09	25.50	23.22	21.85
Upper Rajasthan	20.72	19.50	13.81	13.00	20.73	19.51
Lower Rajasthan	13.81	13.00	15.94	15.00	13.07	12.30
Total North Zone	69.59	65.50	66.94	63.00	67.90	63.91
Gujarat	102.00	96.00	100.94	95.00	95.29	89.68
Maharashtra	85.00	80.00	92.44	87.00	83.10	78.21
Madhya Pradesh	19.13	18.00	19.13	18.00	18.88	17.77
Total Central Zone	206.13	194.00	212.50	200.00	197.26	185.66
Telangana	47.81	45.00	55.25	52.00	46.22	43.50
Andhra Pradesh	17.00	16.00	16.20	15.25	16.18	15.23
Karnataka	24.97	23.50	21.25	20.00	24.20	22.78
Tamil Nadu	7.44	7.00	5.31	5.00	4.41	4.15
Total South Zone	97.22	91.50	98.02	92.25	91.01	85.66
Orissa	3.19	3.00	3.98	3.75	3.15	2.96
Others	2.13	2.00	1.06	1.00	2.13	2.00
Total	378.25	356.00	382.50	360.00	361.45	340.19

* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2020-21 and 2019-20 is reproduced below:-

Balance Sheet of 8 months i.e. from 1.10.2020 to 31.05.2021 for the season 2020-21

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Stock	* 125.00	32.00
Production	356.00	360.00
Imports	10.00	15.50
Total Supply	491.00	407.50
Mill Consumption	282.00	218.00
Consumption by SSI Units	25.00	18.00
Non-Mill Use	18.00	14.00
Total Domestic Demand	325.00	250.00
Available Surplus	166.00	157.50
Exports	72.00	50.00
Closing Stock	94.00	107.50

* One time adjustment of 17.50 lakh bales made in the Opening stock i.e. 107.50 lakh bales to 125.00 lakh bales by the CAI Statistics Committee in the meeting held on 6th January 2021.

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2020	125.00	2125.00
Arrivals upto 31.05.2021	340.19	5783.23
Imports upto 31.05.2021	8.25	140.25
Total Available	473.44	8048.48
Consumption	220.00	3740.00
Export Shipments upto 31.05.2021	58.00	986.00
Stock with Mills	90.00	1530.00
Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	105.44	1792.48
Total	473.44	8048.48



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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.

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• **Madhya Pradesh :** Khargone • **Karnataka :** Hubli • **Punjab :** Bathinda • **Telangana:** Warangal, Adilabad



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES													
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2020-21 Crop June 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4%	15	11192 (39800)	11192 (39800)	11276 (40100)	11360 (40400)	11445 (40700)	11473 (40800)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4.5%	15	11332 (40300)	11332 (40300)	11417 (40600)	11501 (40900)	11585 (41200)	11614 (41300)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 - 6.0	13%	20	9476 (33700)	9533 (33900)	9561 (34000)	9617 (34200)	9673 (34400)	9645 (34300)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 - 5.5	4.5%	21	9954 (35400)	10039 (35700)	10095 (35900)	10151 (36100)	10179 (36200)	10151 (36100)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 - 5.5	4%	23	11585 (41200)	11585 (41200)	11614 (41300)	11670 (41500)	11698 (41600)	11698 (41600)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4.5%	26	13048 (46400)	13104 (46600)	13188 (46900)	13273 (47200)	13329 (47400)	13329 (47400)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	11642 (41400)	11670 (41500)	11726 (41700)	11810 (42000)	11867 (42200)	11895 (42300)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	26	13216 (47000)	13273 (47200)	13357 (47500)	13441 (47800)	13498 (48000)	13498 (48000)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	11951 (42500)	11951 (42500)	12007 (42700)	12092 (43000)	12148 (43200)	12204 (43400)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	3.5%	26	12710 (45200)	12766 (45400)	12851 (45700)	12935 (46000)	13020 (46300)	13076 (46500)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	27	13357 (47500)	13413 (47700)	13498 (48000)	13582 (48300)	13638 (48500)	13638 (48500)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	13582 (48300)	13638 (48500)	13723 (48800)	13807 (49100)	13835 (49200)	13835 (49200)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	13610 (48400)	13666 (48600)	13751 (48900)	13835 (49200)	13863 (49300)	13863 (49300)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	27	13666 (48600)	13723 (48800)	13807 (49100)	13891 (49400)	13947 (49600)	13947 (49600)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13863 (49300)	13947 (49600)	13976 (49700)	13976 (49700)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	13919 (49500)	13947 (49600)	14032 (49900)	14116 (50200)	14144 (50300)	14144 (50300)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	13947 (49600)	13976 (49700)	14060 (50000)	14144 (50300)	14172 (50400)	14172 (50400)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	14060 (50000)	14088 (50100)	14144 (50300)	14229 (50600)	14285 (50800)	14285 (50800)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	29	14426 (51300)	14454 (51400)	14538 (51700)	14594 (51900)	14622 (52000)	14622 (52000)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	29	14454 (51400)	14482 (51500)	14566 (51800)	14622 (52000)	14650 (52100)	14650 (52100)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	14622 (52000)	14650 (52100)	14735 (52400)	14791 (52600)	14847 (52800)	14847 (52800)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	14650 (52100)	14679 (52200)	14763 (52500)	14819 (52700)	14875 (52900)	14875 (52900)
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 - 4.2	3%	31	14763 (52500)	14791 (52600)	14875 (52900)	14932 (53100)	14988 (53300)	14988 (53300)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)	22777 (81000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)

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