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Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green, Mumbai - 400 033
Phone: 3006 3400 Fax: 2370 0337 Email: cai@caionline.in
www.caionline.in

Production of Identity Cottons Rising

With a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Resource Economics from Oregon State University in the USA, Dr. Terry Townsend is a consultant on commodity issues. 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.

Summary: World cotton production is increasingly identified in marketing channels by the program or initiative under which it is produced. Therefore, these programs or initiatives are called identity programs. World production of the four major identity cottons (Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Cotton made in Africa (CmiA), Organic and Fairtrade) is estimated at 3.4 million tons in 2016/17, 15% of the world total.

Production of Identity Cottons Rising

World cotton production is increasingly disaggregated by the marketing program or initiative under which it is produced. There are many programs to collect data, encourage improvements in production practices or

assure consumers of responsible production practices; some of the programs are organised by producers in a particular country, some are sponsored by input suppliers, and some are multinational initiatives facilitated by the private sector and governments. Because cotton is increasingly identified in marketing channels by the program under which it was produced, these are called "identity cottons."

World production of the four major identity cottons (Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Cotton made in Africa (CmiA), Organic and Fairtrade) is estimated at 3.4 million tons in 2016/17, up from 2.6 million tons in 2015/16 and 2.1 million in 2014/15. The proportion of world cotton production under various identity programs is likely to increase, and BCI has an objective of accounting for 30% of world production by 2020.

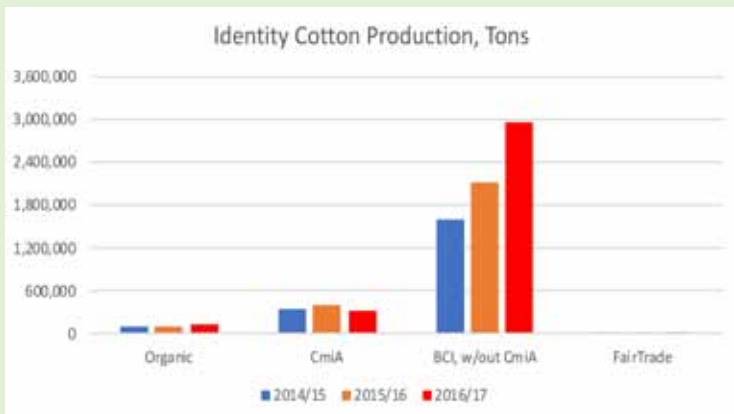
EXPERT'S Column



Dr. Terry Townsend

(As of July 2018, the most recent data available for BCI was for 2016/17 from the BCI 2017 annual report. For CmiA, the most recent data was for 2017/18, but the data was not disaggregated by country. For organic cotton, the most recent data published by the Textile Exchange was for 2015/16, and for Fair Trade the most recent data was for 2013/14 from a 2015 report. The lack of up-to-date statistics undermines market demand for

the identity cottons, since merchants, textile producers and retailers are hesitant to enter into long term commitments when basic data on stocks, consumption, production and trade are lacking.)



The four identity cotton programs accounted for 8% of world cotton production in 2014/15 (BCI and CmiA together were 7.6% of the total). The identity cottons accounted for about 12% of the world total in 2015/16 and 15% in 2016/17, with BCI and CmiA accounting for almost all.

BCI

By far the more significant of the identity cottons in terms of volume, BCI reports (<http://bettercotton.org/harvest-reports/>) that production in 2016/17 totaled 3.26 million tons,

of which CmiA accounted for 320,000 tons. (By agreement, all cotton produced under CmiA is recognized as meeting BCI criteria.) 2016/17 BCI production net of CmiA was 2.94 million tons on 2.1 million hectares; the average BCI yield was 715 kilograms of lint per hectare, close to the world average for all cotton. 519,000 farmers were counted among BCI producers in 2016/17, meaning that average production was 6 tons per farmer.

BCI says on its web site that it “aims to transform cotton production worldwide by developing Better Cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity.” This implies that non-BCI cotton is not sustainable and not mainstream, and it implies that BCI cotton is somehow “better.” It is therefore ironic to note that 32% of cotton labeled as “Better” in 2016/17 came from Brazil, and Brazilian production is perhaps the least sustainable in the world because of heavy pesticide requirements in the Cerrado region.

The long-term outlook for cotton in Brazil, as well as in other South American countries, depends on an ability to manage the boll weevil without resorting to continued increases in insecticide applications. Brazil has not been able to implement an area-wide control program for the boll weevil, as has been done in the United

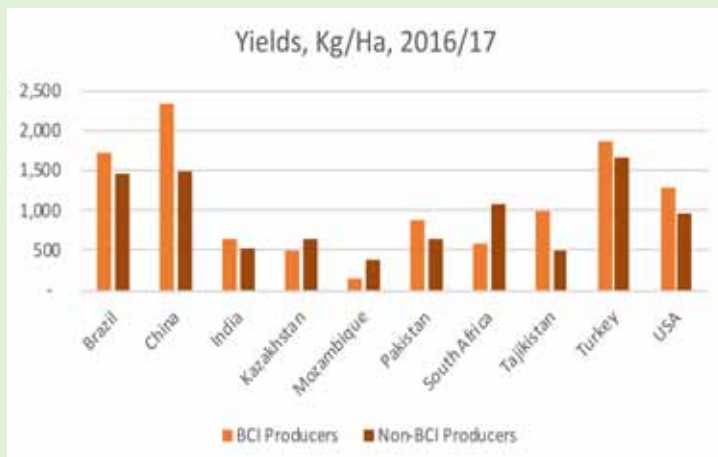
Production of BCI Cotton in 2016/17

	Ha	Kg/ha	Tons	% of total	Farmers	Tons/farmer
Australia	62,000	2,226	138,000	4%	76	1,816
Brazil	607,000	1,730	1,050,000	32%	195	5,385
China	401,000	2,324	932,000	29%	51,746	18
CmiA	1,182,000	271	320,000	10%	780,000	0.4
India	501,000	649	325,000	10%	303,886	1
Israel	8,000	1,750	14,000	0%	84	167
Kazakhstan	2,000	500	1,000	0%	43	23
Madagascar	7,000	143	1,000	0%	2,106	0.5
Mozambique	59,000	153	9,000	0%	68,599	0.1
Pakistan	359,000	880	316,000	10%	90,441	3
South Africa	7,000	571	4,000	0%	553	7
Tajikistan	13,000	1,000	13,000	0%	1,051	12
Turkey	16,000	1,875	30,000	1%	342	88
USA	85,000	1,282	109,000	3%	121	901
Total	3,309,000	986	3,262,000		1,299,243	3
Total less CmiA	2,127,000	715	2,942,000		519,243	6

States, and as many as 20 insecticide applications are made each season in Brazil for the boll weevil alone. Despite accounting for just 3% of world cotton area and 7% of world production, about one-third of all pesticides used on cotton in the world are used in Brazil.

Further, another 29% of 2016/17 BCI production was in China from the Xinjiang region in the Far West. This is also problematic because all cotton in Xinjiang is irrigated, and irrigation supplies are limited.

Nevertheless, a very simplistic comparison of yields achieved by BCI farmers in each country with farmers in the same country who are not in BCI seems to indicate that BCI farmers in many countries get higher yields.



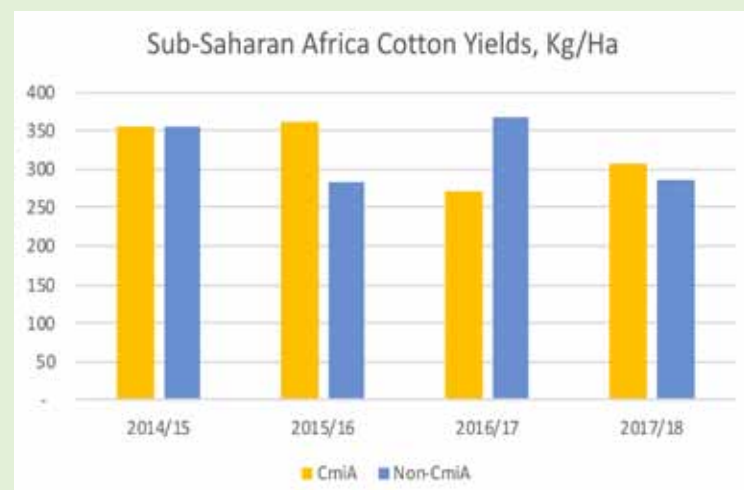
In 2016/17, farmers in Brazil, China, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey and the USA who participated in BCI had higher yields than farmers who did not participate. The evidence of improvement is not conclusive because BCI farmers in Kazakhstan, Mozambique and South Africa did not get higher yields than their non-BCI counterparts. Further, this simplistic comparison ignores the impacts of farm size, variety selection, irrigated or non-irrigated production, differences in pest pressure, year-to-year variations in yields and other factors, but at least in a majority of countries, BCI farmers did better than their non-BCI counterparts in the most recent season.

In its 2018 Q1 quarterly report, BCI reported that brands and retailers increased their use of BCI cotton by 60% to 736,000 tons in 2017 over 2016 and that uptake increased a further 44%

during the first quarter of 2018 compared with quarter 1 in 2017. Therefore, uptake of BCI cotton by brands and retailers accounts for around one-fourth of BCI production, with the other three-fourths still being sold as non-identity cotton. Therefore, after seven years of commercial activities by BCI, the quantity of cotton moving through the marketing channel from farm to retail as BCI cotton now accounts for about 3% of all cotton sold at retail. Increasing this uptake proportion will be the key to the long-term success of BCI.

Cotton Made in Africa

Production under CmiA totaled 320,000 tons in 2016/17 and a record 496,000 tons in 2017/18. Nine countries participated in CmiA in 2017/18: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Across the nine countries, there were approximately one million African households involved in CmiA, and CmiA accounted for approximately 30% of production in Sub-Saharan Africa. The average yield among CmiA is approximately 300 kilograms of lint per hectare, broadly equal to the yields achieved by non-CmiA farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Yields achieved by farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa participating in CmiA were higher than yields achieved by other farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa during 2015/16 and 2017/18, but they were lower in 2016/17. The variances in relative yields may be due to inaccuracies in the statistics rather than actual differences in production outcomes. However, if available statistics are accurate, farmers participating in CmiA seem to do at least as well, and usually better, than non-CmiA farmers.

CmiA reports that 780,000 farmers participated in 2016/17, meaning that production per farmer was about 400 kilograms of lint. In 2017/18, the number of participating households rose to more than one million, and production per household was about 480 kilograms of lint.

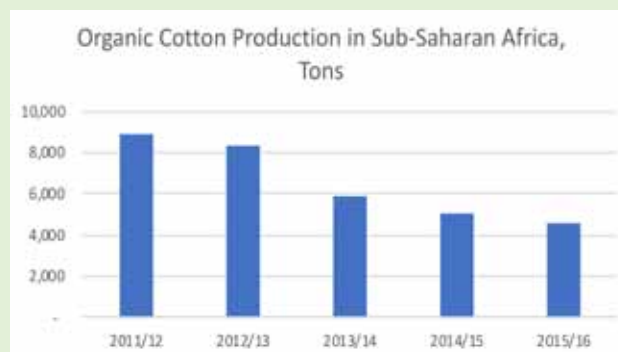
Uptake of cotton produced within the CmiA program by brands and retailers rose to 80,000 tons in 2017, or one-fourth of the amount produced in 2016/17, and revenue from licensing fees rose to Euro 2 million. As with BCI, an impediment to increased uptake of CmiA cotton by brands and retailers is the lack of statistics on stocks, production, mill use, trade and prices by country.

Certified Organic Production

The most recent data reported by the Textile Exchange (<http://textileexchange.org/publications/>) is that production of certified organic cotton fell to 108,000 tons of lint on 302,000 hectares in 2015/16, indicating that the average organic yield was 357 kilograms of lint per hectare. As of 2015/16, 263,000 hectares were “in transition.” Assuming that 50,000 hectares of the transition hectares were brought into production in 2016/17 and yields remained unchanged, world production of organic cotton is estimated at about 125,000 tons in 2016/17. There were 220,000 farmers involved in organic cotton production in 2015/16, indicating that production per farmer was about 500 kilograms of lint.

An area of disappointment for organic cotton advocates has been Sub-Saharan Africa. A report from November 2017 published by the World Trade Organization shows that governments sponsored nine projects involving organic and/or Fairtrade cotton in Sub-Saharan Africa over the last decade. The projects totaled about \$27 million.

Production of certified organic cotton in Sub-Saharan Africa totaled 4,542 tons in 2015/16, down from 8,922 tons five seasons earlier. Projects involving organic and/or Fairtrade cotton do not seem to be having discernable positive impacts.



Fairtrade

The most recent data reported by Fairtrade is for 2014, when about 7,000 tons of lint were produced. (<http://www.fairtrade.org.uk/>). Fairtrade reports that there were approximately 55,000 farmers growing cotton on 61,000 hectares in 7 countries in 2014. The average yield among Fair Trade cotton farmers is less than 200 kilograms of lint per hectare. A problem common to all the identity cottons is that less than half of the cotton grown by farmers participating in the Fairtrade system was actually sold under Fairtrade terms, the rest being sold as regular cotton under commercial terms.

Conclusions

Cotton made in Africa and BCI are growing, while organic and Fairtrade cotton are shrinking. The major difference is that CmiA and BCI allow the use of modern agricultural technologies (CmiA does not accept biotechnology), while organic and Fairtrade require the use of labour intensive technologies from the early 20th Century. CmiA and BCI are initiatives that help farmers improve by providing training in the use of Best Management Practices, and farmers find such help useful.

Yields achieved by BCI and CmiA farmers seem to be higher than yields achieved by other farmers, indicating that the two programs are having beneficial impacts. However, the chief challenge for both initiatives is to increase the volume of cotton sold in the marketing channel under their respective labels.

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

Excerpts from India Meteorological Department's Weather Report of 19th July 2018

Forecast for next two week

Weather systems & associated Precipitation during Week 1 (19 to 25 July, 2018) and Week 2 (26 July to 01 August, 2018)

Monsoon trough is very likely to active and near its normal or south of its normal position during next one week.

Under the influence of Low pressure area over northwest Bay of Bengal and likely its west-northwestwards movements and another low pressure area over north Madhya Pradesh & neighbourhood, fairly widespread to widespread rainfall likely with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places very likely to occur over Odisha,

Annexure III

METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONWISE WEEKLY RAINFALL FORECAST & Wx. WARNINGS-2018

Sr. No	MET.SUB-DIVISIONS	19 JUL	20 JUL	21 JUL	22 JUL	23 JUL	24 JUL	25 JUL
1	ANDAMAN & NICO.ISLANDS	FWS	FWS	FWS	FWS	WS	WS	FWS
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	FWS	FWS*	FWS*
3	ASSAM & MEGHALAYA	ISOL	SCT	FWS*	FWS	FWS	FWS*	FWS*
4	NAGA.MANI.MIZO.& TRIPURA	SCT	FWS*	FWS*	FWS	FWS	FWS*	FWS*
5	SUB-HIM.W. BENG. & SIKKIM	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS	FWS	FWS	WS*
6	GANGETIC WEST BENGAL	SCT	FWS*	WS*	FWS	FWS	FWS	WS*
7	ODISHA	FWS*	WS***	WS***	WS**	FWS	FWS	FWS
8	JHARKHAND	SCT	SCT	FWS*	FWS*	FWS	FWS	FWS
9	BIHAR	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS	FWS*
10	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	ISOL	ISOL	FWS*	WS*	WS*	FWS	SCT
11	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	SCT	WS	WS*	WS*	WS*	FWS*	FWS*
12	UTTARAKHAND	FWS*	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS*	WS*
13	HARYANA CHD. & DELHI	FWS	SCT	FWS	WS*	WS*	WS	WS*
14	PUNJAB	FWS	SCT	FWS	WS*	WS*	WS	WS*
15	HIMACHAL PRADESH	FWS	FWS*	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS*	WS*
16	JAMMU & KASHMIR	SCT	SCT	FWS*	FWS*	WS*	WS	WS
17	WEST RAJASTHAN	SCT*	SCT*	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS
18	EAST RAJASTHAN	WS***	WS***	SCT*	WS	FWS*	WS*	WS*
19	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	WS**	FWS*	WS*	WS*	WS**	FWS	FWS*
20	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	FWS**	WS**	FWS	FWS	WS*	WS*	FWS*
21	GUJARAT REGION D.D. & N.H.	FWS**	FWS*	FWS	FWS*	FWS*	WS	WS
22	SAURASTRA KUTCH & DIU	FWS*	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT
23	KONKAN & GOA	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS*	WS*	WS*
24	MADHYA MAHARASHTRA	FWS*	FWS*	FWS*	FWS*	FWS	SCT	SCT
25	MARATHAWADA	ISOL	SCT	FWS	FWS	FWS	SCT	SCT
26	VIDARBHA	FWS	FWS*	WS***	WS**	FWS*	SCT	SCT
27	CHHATTISGARH	FWS	WS**	WS***	WS**	WS*	FWS	SCT
28	COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	FWS**	FWS***	SCT**	ISOL*	ISOL	ISOL	SCT
29	TELANGANA	SCT	WS**	WS***	FWS**	FWS*	SCT	ISOL
30	RAYALASEEMA	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL
31	TAMILNADU & PUDUCHERRY	ISOL*	ISOL*	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT
32	COASTAL KARNATAKA	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS*	WS*
33	NORTH INT.KARNATAKA	SCT	SCT*	FWS**	SCT**	FWS**	SCT	SCT
34	SOUTH INT.KARNATAKA	FWS*	FWS*	FWS**	SCT**	FWS**	FWS	FWS
35	KERALA	WS**	WS**	WS**	WS*	WS*	WS*	WS*
36	LAKSHADWEEP	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS

LEGENDS:

WS	WIDE SPREAD / MOST PLACES (76-100%)	FWS	FAIRLY WIDE SPREAD / MANY PLACES (51% to 75%)
SCT	SCATTERED / FEW PLACES (26% to 50%)	ISOL	ISOLATED (up to 25%)
		D/DRY	NIL RAINFALL
* Heavy Rainfall (64.5-115.5 mm)	** Heavy to Very Heavy Rainfall (115.6-204.4 mm)	*** Extremely Heavy Rainfall (204.5 mm or more)	
° FOG	* SNOWFALL	# HAILSTORM	↑ HEAT WAVE (+4.5 °C to +6.4 °C)
° SEVERE HEAT WAVE (> +6.4)	↓ COLD WAVE (-4.5 °C to -6.4 °C)	↓ SEVERE COLD WAVE (< -6.4)	
° THUNDERSTORM WITH SQUALL/GUSTY WIND	°S/TS DUST/THUNDERSTORM		

Gangetic West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Vidarbha, Telengana, north coastal Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat region, Madhya Maharashtra, entire West Coast, East Rajasthan, West Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu division, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Punjab during most days of the 1st week. Isolated extremely heavy rainfall is also likely to occur over Odisha, Vidarbha, Chhattisgarh, Telengana, north coastal Andhra Pradesh on one or two days during first half of the 1st week.

Scattered to fairly widespread rainfall activity is very likely to occur over remaining parts of the country outside Tamilnadu, where light isolated to scattered rainfall activity is very likely to occur during the 1st week (Annexure III).

Overall rainfall activity is likely to be normal to above normal over east India and northwest & adjoining central India during 1st week.

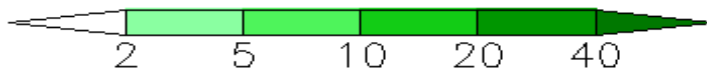
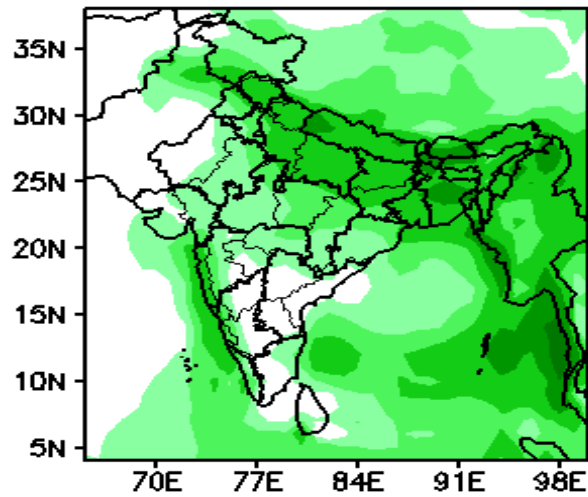
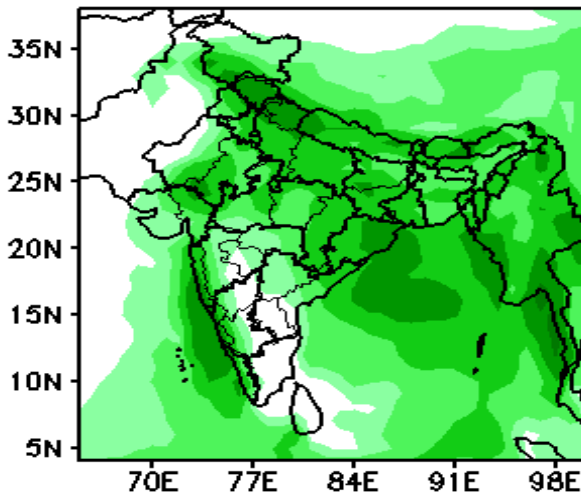
During week 2, above normal rainfall activity is very likely to confine over northern parts of the country (Annexure IV).

Annexure IV

Actual Rainfall (mm/day)

(Week1: 20Jul-26Jul)

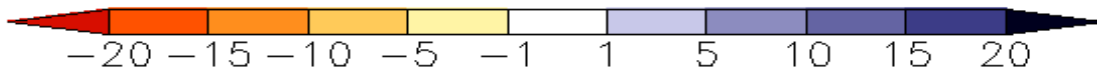
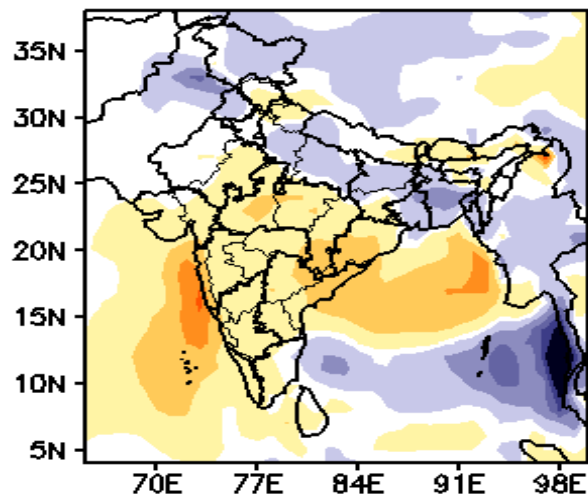
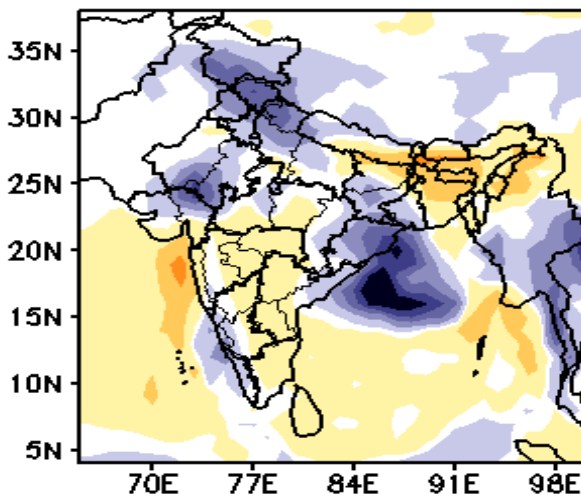
(Week2: 27Jul-02Aug)



Rainfall Anomaly (mm/day)

(Week1: 20Jul-26Jul)

(Week2: 27Jul-02Aug)



Production & Stock of Spun Yarn (SSI & Non-SSI)

(In Mn. Kgs.)

MONTH / YEAR	PRODUCTION OF YARN				STOCK POSITION OF YARN			
	COTTON	BLENDED	MAN-MADE FIBRE	G. TOTAL	COTTON	BLENDED	MAN-MADE FIBRE	G. TOTAL
2012-13	3582.68	828.19	456.75	4867.61	107.92	40.37	21.38	169.67
2013-14	3928.26	896.19	484.99	5309.45	133.80	51.33	23.40	208.53
2014-15	4054.51	920.20	512.92	5487.64	140.60	48.30	22.48	211.38
2015-16	4137.83	972.50	554.79	5664.93	140.68	49.46	22.99	213.13
2016-17	4060.99	1033.50	572.02	5666.51	147.61	57.99	25.47	231.08
2017-18 (P)	4059.41	1062.99	553.12	5675.52	136.46	59.00	24.79	220.25
2018-19 (P) (Apr.)	333.66	81.16	45.29	460.11	135.60	58.66	23.23	217.50
2016-17								
April-16	334.30	80.55	46.49	461.35	127.63	48.99	24.26	200.88
May-16	360.75	85.95	53.50	500.20	132.43	54.79	26.25	213.47
June-16	352.00	89.10	50.87	491.97	130.99	50.84	21.46	203.30
July-16	343.34	88.21	48.26	479.81	135.93	56.50	23.91	216.34
Aug-16	334.43	91.29	49.75	475.47	155.65	54.65	22.55	232.85
Sept.-16	326.58	88.40	51.75	466.73	153.30	59.84	24.04	237.19
Oct-16	310.67	83.67	49.21	443.55	167.46	63.94	28.84	260.23
Nov-16	326.48	85.28	44.98	456.74	166.74	70.98	32.91	270.63
Dec-16	342.33	84.16	43.75	470.25	165.62	69.09	28.62	263.32
Jan-17	345.69	86.11	44.49	476.29	147.10	61.40	26.95	235.44
Feb-17	330.98	83.40	42.34	456.73	154.12	61.57	26.75	242.44
Mar-17	353.44	87.37	46.61	487.42	147.61	57.99	25.47	231.08
2017-18 (P)								
April-17	339.75	86.83	46.12	472.71	136.53	58.50	25.40	220.43
May-17	344.97	85.48	46.24	476.69	146.95	58.55	24.76	230.26
June-17	337.96	84.47	48.16	470.59	155.54	50.83	22.25	228.61
July-17	341.83	87.85	44.91	474.59	181.75	61.53	26.72	270.00
Aug.-17	330.68	97.92	46.80	475.40	191.44	61.60	31.95	284.98
Sept.-17	326.03	91.75	47.49	465.27	185.84	66.58	34.46	286.88
Oct.-17	326.78	90.34	46.21	463.33	166.77	66.13	30.54	263.44
Nov-17	351.79	90.02	44.30	486.12	144.31	63.56	27.39	235.26
Dec-17	356.79	94.00	47.03	497.82	133.75	65.97	27.83	227.55
Jan-18	345.63	89.25	45.05	479.93	134.05	63.02	26.10	223.18
Feb-18	323.85	80.43	44.71	448.99	134.81	60.27	25.76	220.84
Mar-18	333.36	84.65	46.08	464.09	136.46	59.00	24.79	220.25
2018-19 (P)								
April-18	333.66	81.16	45.29	460.11	135.60	58.66	23.23	217.50

P - Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

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 JULY 2018					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	8886 (31600)	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	10208 (36300)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	11107 (39500)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	13104 (46600)	13020 (46300)	13048 (46400)	13076 (46500)	13076 (46500)	13048 (46400)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	10545 (37500)	10489 (37300)	10489 (37300)	10489 (37300)	10489 (37300)	10657 (37900)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	11135 (39600)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11220 (39900)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	13160 (46800)	13076 (46500)	13104 (46600)	13132 (46700)	13132 (46700)	13104 (46600)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	11051 (39300)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	11164 (39700)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11585 (41200)	11529 (41000)	11529 (41000)	11529 (41000)	11529 (41000)	11698 (41600)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13216 (47000)	13132 (46700)	13160 (46800)	13188 (46900)	13188 (46900)	13160 (46800)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12654 (45000)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13076 (46500)	13020 (46300)	13104 (46600)	13020 (46300)	12963 (46100)	12935 (46000)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	13216 (47000)	13160 (46800)	13160 (46800)	13160 (46800)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	13582 (48300)	13526 (48100)	13526 (48100)	13469 (47900)	13469 (47900)	13441 (47800)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	13610 (48400)	13554 (48200)	13554 (48200)	13554 (48200)	13498 (48000)	13469 (47900)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	13835 (49200)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13722 (48800)	13694 (48700)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	14313 (50900)	14257 (50700)	14257 (50700)	14257 (50700)	14257 (50700)	14229 (50600)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	17434 (62000)	17378 (61800)	17378 (61800)	17378 (61800)	17378 (61800)	17350 (61700)

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