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## “I Believe in Science”

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“I believe in science,” said Secretary Hillary Clinton, candidate for president of the United States, in her acceptance speech in late July before the national convention of members of the Democratic Party who had gathered to formally endorse her nomination. Secretary Clinton was paraphrasing President Barack Obama who wrote in his book, “The Audacity of Hope,” that he believes in “evolution, scientific inquiry and global warming...”

Secretary Clinton and President Obama believe, that since a majority of scientists conclude that climate change is occurring, a belief in science requires agreement with them that climate change is occurring.

This article is not about climate change; it is about the application of science to agriculture. I use the example of Mrs. Clinton’s speech to highlight the nearly universal acknowledgement that “science” should serve as a foundation for evaluation of

technologies and an understanding of empirical events.

We All “Believe in Science,” When it Suits Us

While there is no polling data to prove it, it is intuitively obvious that an overwhelming majority of environmentalists and advocates of organic production systems support Mrs. Clinton and president Obama in their position on global warming. And, while there is no data to prove this, I am willing to bet that the same environmentalists who criticise cotton production for being non-sustainable because yields are protected with pesticides, enhanced with fertilizer and boosted by irrigation, also claim to “believe in science. Likewise, the same enthusiasts for organic agriculture, who claim to “care for the land,” probably assert that they too “believe in science.” I am sure they agree in the abstract that an understanding of physical events and the concomitant policy choices of governments should be based on a study of empirical evidence and an application of the scientific method in the testing of that evidence and the acceptance or rejection of hypotheses.

At least, environmentalists and organic advocates would profess a belief in science as long as the topic is global warming. Once discussion shifts to cotton and agriculture, “belief in science” among environmentalists and those who support organic agriculture seems to end. Critics of modern agriculture believe in science, only as long as it supports their philosophical biases.

### EXPERT'S Column



**Dr. Terry Townsend**

## Example: Persistent Story of Failure of Bt Cotton in India

As an example, take a look at an article published by Dr. Ron Herring, Cornell University, in the Journal of Agrobiotechnology Management and Economics, Volume 12, Number 1, Article 2, published August 4, 2016 (<http://agbioforum.org/v12n1/v12n1a02-herring.htm>).

Dr. Herring notes that the issue of the safety and efficacy of Bt technology in India was settled by 2008. By then Indian farmers had collectively decided that Bt technology in cotton was useful and that insecticide resistance was a valuable trait that provides some respite from the pesticide treadmill. He reports that by 2008, there was an empirical consensus that Bt technology works as predicted, with predictable results, increasingly understood by farmers and increasingly incorporated into their risk avoidance strategies.

(I am aware that Dr. Keshav Raj Karanthi advocates a return to “straight” cotton varieties and that bollworms are developing resistance to Bt hybrids in India. But, those problems are different from the various forms of demonisation of transgenic technology itself.)

Dr. Herring finds it puzzling that reports of the “failure” of Bt cotton in and about India persist, including reports of suicides, livestock deaths, allergenicity, wholesale crop failure and other catastrophes.

As Dr. Herring’s article demonstrates, opponents of transgenic crops persist in ignoring empirical evidence of the success of biotechnology in cotton in India and instead seize on obscure and small-scale examples, allegations that cannot be verified or studies whose results cannot be replicated to continue to cast doubt on the safety and efficacy of biotechnology. In other words, opponents of biotechnology in cotton reject scientific inquiry and substitute unverified anecdote in order to support their preferred policy outcome of a rejection of biotechnology. If environmentalists and advocates of organic cotton production truly “believe in science,” as they surely profess to do when the topic is global warming, shouldn’t they also “believe in science” when the topic is biotechnology?

### Farmers as Victims

A recurrent theme of those who oppose transgenic technology is that small-scale farmers either must be so stupid and gullible that they don’t know their own self-interest, or that farmers are victims of greedy

corporate interests and manipulative government officials beholden to those same greedy corporate interests.

As Dr. Herring points out, more than two-thirds of Indian farmers growing cotton have now adopted some Bt hybrid, a fraction that almost certainly understates reality because it is based only on adoption of approved varieties and ignores the profusion of stealth varieties in circulation within India.

So far, there is no evidence of dis-adoption of Bt technology by any group of farmers anywhere in India, although certain hybrids rise and fall in popularity. Since farmer experience with Bt started in 1999 with illegal varieties that proliferated because of farmer demand, wouldn’t farmers by now, even the most simple-minded and gullible among them, have caught on to the supposedly disastrous results of Bt cotton and be dis-adopting in droves? If opponents of biotechnology truly believed in scientific enquiry as a method of determining empirical fact, they would have to analyze why millions of farmer households in all states of India have adopted Bt hybrid varieties in overwhelming numbers. Rather than make such an analysis and confront such evidence, opponents of agricultural science prefer to dwell in an imaginary world of good versus evil, a world in which empirical study is useful only when results conform to belief.

### Monopoly

Another theme of opposition to transgenic technology is that farmers are victimised by a monopoly over transgenic traits by Monsanto, who systematically charges monopoly rents and drives farmers into debt, despair and even suicide. However, as Dr. Herring reports, the number of genetic events, firms and seed companies supplying Bt varieties in India increases year-by-year. Monsanto gets all the press because it benefits the oppositional narrative to cultivate an image of an exploitative multinational monopoly. However, there were Bt cotton hybrids bred in cottage industry sites in Gujarat as early as 2001, and by 2007 there were more than 100 officially approved hybrid varieties involving four genetic events and dozens of firms, plus a pervasive market in stealth seeds grown by farmers illegally. Worldwide, as of 2016, there are six major companies providing biotech events in cotton, with more than 20 genes and gene combinations expressed in what is now probably thousands of straight and hybrid seed varieties approved for commercial use in 16 countries, and yet opponents of biotechnology still speak of Monsanto as a monopoly owner of transgenic technology. If there were a commitment to science and scientific inquiry, the shibboleth of

Monsanto Monopoly would have been shelved more than a decade ago.

### Biological Externalities

Dr. Herring notes that a third theme of opposition to transgenic technology is a profusion of “horror stories of biological externalities, from bizarre skin irritations to dead livestock.” The examples stretch from extraordinary to ridiculous to physically impossible, including claims of thousands of livestock deaths from severe toxicity, allergies among farm workers and among consumers wearing clothing made from Bt cotton, untimely deaths among humans, decreased milk production in livestock, allergies among workers in ginneries and reproductive failures.

All of the reports of biological impacts stemming from the use of transgenic technology in cotton have been impossible to verify, and there are no biological modes of action to produce these outcomes. Bio-safety testing by the government of India has specifically ruled out mammalian impacts of the

crystalline pro-toxin produced by Bt plants. As Dr. Herring points out, many things can kill sheep and goats, cause skin irritations, result in decreased milk production and cause other catastrophes, but Bt is not among them. If opponents of biotechnology truly “believe in science,” the demonization of cotton with claims of impossible biological externalities should have ended years ago.

### Conclusion

We all “believe in science.” When it suits us.

Science has never claimed that biotechnology solves every agronomic issue affecting cotton, that it single-handedly controls all insects, that it intrinsically leads to higher yields, that it is without cost, and that it should be employed in all instances, by every farmer. What scientists, and the cotton industry have claimed, is that Bt is a proven tool of plant protection that can be both effective and safe. On that much, science is clear.

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

## Rainfall Distribution (01.06.2016 to 14.08.2016)

Sr. No.	State	Day 14.08.2016				Period 01.06.2016 to 14.08.2016			
		Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.	Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.
1	Punjab	1.4	6.0	-76%	S	258.4	323.2	-20%	D
2	Haryana	5.3	5.6	-6%	N	251.3	291.6	-14%	N
3	West Rajasthan	0.1	3.3	-97%	S	225.8	175.3	29%	E
	East Rajasthan	11.7	7.4	58%	E	625.1	397.7	57%	E
4	Gujarat	0.1	4.7	-98%	S	366.3	453.7	-19%	N
	Saurashtra & Kutch	0.0	3.2	-99%	S	288.3	338.5	-15%	N
5	Maharashtra	2.0	9.2	-79%	S	840.9	686.6	22%	E
	Madhya Maharashtra	1.0	5.9	-82%	S	614.1	485.2	27%	E
	Marathwada	2.4	5.3	-54%	D	476.3	410.6	16%	N
6	Vidarbha	2.3	10.1	-77%	S	756.6	632.9	20%	E
	West Madhya Pradesh	15.7	8.1	94%	E	785.7	544.0	44%	E
7	East Madhya Pradesh	10.1	12.8	-21%	D	830.5	665.1	25%	E
	Telangana	1.7	8.2	-79%	S	492.7	478.8	3%	N
8	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	0.8	5.0	-85%	S	334.6	333.3	0%	N
	Rayalseema	0.8	3.9	-79%	S	266.6	206.2	29%	E
9	Coastal Karnataka	9.5	28.1	-66%	S	1998.6	2436.8	-18%	N
	N.I. Karnataka	2.7	4.2	-37%	D	341.9	296.2	15%	N
	S.I. Karnataka	3.2	5.5	-42%	D	426.8	439.6	-3%	N
10	Tamil Nadu & Pondichery	2.9	2.4	20%	E	161.1	146.6	10%	N
11	Orissa	3.9	13.1	-70%	S	645.2	722.8	-11%	N

Source : India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi



## School Contact Program at the CAI

Children's Day is celebrated all over India on November 14th every year. But this year Children's Day came early to CAI; on August 10th in fact, when almost 90 children descended on the premises, turning the venerated building into a sea of red, green, yellow and blue! These Std. VI students from The Somaiya School, Ghatkopar were attending the first full-fledged School Contact Program (SCP) to be held at the CAI.

"Actually this was the 19th SCP," explains Smt. Aparna Chawathe, Cotton Promotion Associate. "But the others were held in the respective schools. Since this was the first to be held at the CAI, we added a tour of the building, the museum, visits to the Standards Room and the Cotton Laboratory." She continues, "We decided to have it here so

everybody including the Board of Directors could experience it first-hand. We have already received such excellent feedback from the teachers, students as well as our Directors that we now need to work out a format, where we can offer schools a complete package of fun and education through our SCP."

Two of our young Directors, Shri. Rishit Dholakia and Shri. Amit Thacker, had this to say. "I want to sit down with the kids and learn everything," exclaimed Rishitbhai; while Amitbhai declared that, "I wish I was in school again. I've learnt so much in this one afternoon and loved every minute of it."

Shri. Rajabhai Gokulgandhi, Director CAI, whose son Yash was a part of this SCP was also very



*Children take the Cotton Pledge at the Cotton Association of India!*



*Smt Nayana Tadvalkar takes the children on a tour of the CAI building.*





*Smt. Mangala Srinivasan explains how cotton is tested in the Lab..*

happy. "I think it's an excellent idea to have it here. The students will actually experience the history of cotton as the ambience is so much better."

Adding his voice of experience, former CAI President, Shri. K.F. Jhunjhunwala felt that overall the SCP was good, but that presenters should be better dressed, as the first impression counts. He also felt that the quiz should emphasis more on cotton and its uses.

Shri. Nayanbhai Mirani, Vice President, CAI said, "Schools always take their students on field trips and usually these are very boring for the children. But this field trip to CAI has taught them the history of cotton as well as the technology behind it. I think this practical knowledge is invaluable. I doubt that any of the children were bored even for a minute!"

Reiterating his sentiment, Smt. Akshata Shetty, the Science teacher who accompanied the students to the CAI said, "The children were not bored at all because it was such an informative and interactive field trip. They really got a hands-on experience of what cotton is all about. I will say that this has been one of the best field trips so far."

Smt. Kripa Krishnan, Maths teacher from the school added, "They were so excited to go up on the terrace and count the chimneys of the old textile mills, see where the Dockyard was. They actually realised the importance of cotton to the development of Mumbai and the history behind it. I have never seen them ask so many questions!"

The three people who bore the brunt of answering these questions were Smt. Nayana Tadvalkar, Museum Associate, Smt. Mangala Srinivasan, Lab Officer and Shri. Kunal Thakkar, Member of multiple CAI Committees including the Joint Standards Committee and the Cotton Promotion Committee.

The children were divided into three batches, and while one went on the building tour with Nayana, one went to the Cotton Lab to Mangala and the other to the Standards Room to Kunal. They kept rotating till all three batches had completed the itinerary. The tour was followed by the exhibition of large display panels, video and quiz.

Says Nayana, "It was really wonderful to introduce the children to the history of CAI and to show them around the building. Their curiosity and enthusiasm was exhilarating and their endless questions left me breathless. The first thing they asked when they saw this imposing edifice was, 'Is this a palace?' and 'Is it haunted?' They were fascinated with the plaque in six languages in the trading ring. They were astounded to learn that the entire building had been built for the sum of 18 lakhs plus. This seemed a paltry amount to these Mumbai children and they wanted to know how much the area was and how much it would cost if they had to buy it now! Actually they were pretty impressed with the whole building, the museum with pictures of Indian leaders who they recognised and they absolutely loved the massive terrace and wanted to play in it!"



*In the Standards Room with Shri. Kunal Thakkar.*



Display panels being explained to the students.



Smt. Aparna Chawathe clicks the moment for posterity.



CAI President Shri. Dhiren N. Sheth and other CAI Directors at the SCP.

She continues, "I am glad that we organised this SCP here, because the students were not aware of even basic things about cotton and most of them seemed to think that cotton grew here because we were at Cotton Green! It has been a great experience for them and I am sure that this special SCP at the CAI will be etched in their memories forever!"

For Kunal, entrusted with showing the children around the Standards Room, it was akin to fielding questions with the dexterity of a Jonty Rhodes!

"Such inquisitive children and so many questions!" he exclaims. "I was expecting four or five questions per batch of students and I got 20! So I ended up answering almost 60 questions! But they were really intelligent and wanted to know every little thing including which cotton is grown where and why Indian cotton is different from American cotton. As I explained the importance of grading to them, one child wanted to know what would happen if he sold me a lower grade of cotton when I had paid for a higher grade and I replied, 'We would have to come here to CAI to get the dispute sorted out!'. I thought it was an excellent program, though I have one small suggestion - that it may be better if the students are shown the display panels and video before they come to the Standards Room and Lab. Because then they will have at least a basic knowledge about cotton, before they get into the technicalities of grading and testing."

Mangala at the Cotton Lab was also inundated with questions. "From wanting to know the name of the cotton testing machine, to what is the maximum length of cotton, they wanted to know everything," she says. "Whenever important guests come to the Association, we show them around the Lab. So we're used to guests, but this is the first time we were visited by children and it was really enjoyable interacting with them. I don't think I have answered so many questions before! Having only seen surgical cotton, the children were seeing raw cotton for the first time. They wanted to touch it, to feel it and many of them asked for bits of both raw and clean cotton to take home with them! I think the SCP is a wonderful way of teaching children, who are the future generation of our country, the use of cotton and its importance in life."

Shri. Dhiren N. Sheth, President of CAI has the last word. "In all the previous SCPs, we've gone to the schools. This time they came to us, so we could give them the entire tour of the building, the museum, the Standards Room and the Lab. Seeing the overwhelming response to this SCP, we seriously need to consider how to change the format, so more schools come here. Because I think this is the way to go forward!"

*Written by Jayashree Menon*



# Indoor Games Tournament 2015-16

The CAI organised its annual Indoor Games Tournament on the Association's premises starting from July 25, 2016. The event witnessed a large number of enthusiastic participants for events like carrom, table tennis and chess.



## Chess

Winner - Shri. Bhavik Mehta  
 1st Runner-up: Shri. K. F. Jhunjhunwala  
 2nd Runner-up: Shri. Ketanbhai Parikh

## Table Tennis Single

Winner: Shri. Manish Daga  
 1st Runner-up: Shri. Amit Thacker  
 2nd Runner-up: Shri. Kartik Khatau

## Table Tennis Double

Winner: Shri. Amit Thacker and Shri. Manish Daga  
 1st Runner-up: Shri. Vivek Jadhav and Shri. DhruPAD Marfatia  
 2nd Runner-up: Shri. Nikhil Padhya and Shri. Sachin Adhav

## Carrom Single

Winner: Shri. Mahesh More  
 1st Runner-up: Shri. Sudesh Kochare  
 2nd Runner-up: Shri. Sunil Sonawane

## Carrom Double

Winner: Shri. Amit Thacker and Shri. Satish Shirke  
 1st Runner-up: Shri. Kiran Bheda and Shri. Sunil Sonawane  
 2nd Runner-up: Shri. DhruPAD Marfatia and Shri. Sudesh Kochare

## Glimpses of Independence Day Celebrations

The 70th Independence Day of our country was celebrated on Monday, August 15, on the premises of the Cotton Association of India. The flag hoisting ceremony was performed by senior member Shri. Radhamohan Chokhani, who also distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up of the CAI Indoor Games Tournament 2015-2016 for carrom, chess and table tennis. This was followed by the screening of a short documentary patriotic film on Lokmanya Tilak.



Flag hoisting by Shri. Radhamohan Chokhani



Members sing Jana Gana Mana with great fervour.



The ladies gather around for the National anthem.



Shri. Dhiren N. Sheth, President CAI presenting a bouquet to Shri Radhamohan Chokhani



Shri Radhamohan Chokhani distributes prizes to the winners and runners-up of the Indoor Games Tournament.





## Cotton Prices Rise as Stocks Tighten

International cotton prices jumped to over 80 cents/lb in the second half of July 2016 from an average of 70 cents/lb for the rest of the season. Significantly lower crops in the five largest producing countries and higher than expected demand led to tighter stocks at the end of 2015/16, at which time world ending stocks were estimated to have fallen by 12% to 19.7 million tons. Stocks outside of China decreased by 9%, to 8.4 million tons, which is the lowest level since 2010/11, when they reached 8.3 million tons. Furthermore, strong demand in China has reduced its national stocks by 12%, to 11.3 million tons.

Demand for cotton from the Chinese government's reserve has been strong since auctions started in May 2016. On average, 26,000 tons of cotton have been offered daily, nearly all of which has been sold, despite the fact that the floor auction price has risen from 12,000 yuan per ton in the first week of May to 14,400 yuan per ton in the last week of July. Total sales through the end of July are around 1.6 million tons, reducing China's national reserve to 9.4 million tons. In 2015/16, China's cotton production declined by 26% to 4.8 million tons, as reduced subsidies and competition from other crops discouraged farmers from planting. Cotton mill use in China decreased by 2% to 7.3 million tons, but exceeded production by 2.5 million tons. Import quotas limited the total volume of imports to 940,000 tons in 2015/16, 48% lower than in the previous season. The sales from the reserve were used to meet the excess demand.

World cotton demand declined by 1% to 23.9 million tons in 2015/16, but world production decreased by 18% to 21.3 million tons, contributing to the tight supply situation at the end of the season. Declines in production occurred in the top five producers, which account for 76% of world output. India, the world's largest cotton producer, saw its production fall by 11% to 5.7 million tons in 2015/16. As noted above, China's production declined to 4.8 million tons, while output in the United States decreased by 21% to 2.8 million tons. Yields in Pakistan fell to their lowest level since 1998/99, resulting in a 34% drop in production to 1.5 million tons. Output in Brazil, the fifth largest producer in the world and largest in the Southern Hemisphere, declined by 11%, to 1.4 million tons. In 2016/17, world planted area is expected to expand by 1%, to 30.7 million hectares, while yields are forecast to rise by 7%, to 746 kg/ha. As a result, world production is predicted to increase by 8%, to 22.9 million tons. Gains in India, the United States, Pakistan and



Brazil will offset the loss of production in China in 2016/17. Better cotton prices during the growing season will encourage farmers to use more inputs, such as fertilizer, in order to improve yields and take advantage of higher prices. In addition, weather has generally been more favorable this summer than in the previous one. India's cotton production is projected to increase by 8%, to 6.2 million tons, as yield improves by 7%, to 518 kg/ha. The area under cotton in the United States expanded by 10%, to 3.6 million hectares, due to better cotton prices relative to those of competing crops. The average yield is expected to grow by 8%, to 929 kg/ha, and production by 19%, to 3.3 million tons. High production costs limit Chinese farmers' enthusiasm to plant cotton despite higher prices in the current season, and area is projected to contract by 7%, to 2.9 million hectares. However, as the majority of the crop is planted in Xinjiang, which generally has higher yields, the national average yield is expected to rise by 5% to 1,623 kg/ha, thus limiting the fall in production. In 2016/17, China's production is forecast to decrease by 3% to 4.7 million tons. Pakistan's cotton production is projected to increase by 20%, to 1.8 million tons, during the same period, as yield recovers by 27% and reaches 669 kg/ha.

Although world production is expected to increase in 2016/17, consumption is projected to remain stable at 23.9 million tons. Mill use in China, the world's largest consumer, is forecast to decrease by 3%, to 7.1 million tons, due to high cotton prices, low polyester prices, and limited imports. However, mill use may stage a modest recovery in India and Pakistan, where consumption is projected to increase by 2%, to 5.3 million tons, and by 1%, to 2.2 million tons, respectively. Meanwhile, cotton mill use in Turkey, the fourth largest cotton consumer, may decline by 1%, to 1.4 million tons.

World imports are forecast to increase by 4%, to 7.5 million tons, as mill use continues to grow in countries that rely on imports. Furthermore, 2016/17 may be the first season since 2011/12 in which China's imports, which drove the overall decline in world trade in the last few seasons, will not fall. Instead, China's imports are projected to increase by 5% to 987,000 tons. In addition, shipments received by the world's two largest importers, Vietnam and Bangladesh, are expected to rise by 19%, to 1.26 million tons, and 18%, to 1.21 million tons, respectively.

*Source : ICAC Cotton This Month, August 1, 2016.*

## Supply and Distribution of Cotton

August 01, 2016

Seasons begin on August 1

Million Metric Tons

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 Est.	2014/15 Est.	2015/16 Est.	2016/17 Proj.
<b>BEGINNING STOCKS</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>10.349</b>	<b>15.370</b>	<b>18.361</b>	<b>20.526</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>19.67</b>
China (Mainland)	2.087	6.181	9.607	12.109	12.92	11.31
USA	0.566	0.729	0.903	0.651	0.98	1.03
<b>PRODUCTION</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>27.848</b>	<b>26.785</b>	<b>26.199</b>	<b>26.118</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>22.89</b>
India	6.239	6.290	6.766	6.460	5.75	6.21
China (Mainland)	7.400	7.300	6.950	6.500	4.82	4.68
USA	3.391	3.770	2.811	3.553	2.81	3.34
Pakistan	2.311	2.002	2.076	2.305	1.51	1.82
Brazil	1.877	1.310	1.734	1.563	1.39	1.50
Uzbekistan	0.880	1.000	0.910	0.885	0.83	0.82
Others	5.750	5.113	4.953	4.852	4.15	4.50
<b>CONSUMPTION</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>22.785</b>	<b>23.521</b>	<b>23.737</b>	<b>24.178</b>	<b>23.85</b>	<b>23.93</b>
China (Mainland)	8.635	8.290	7.517	7.479	7.33	7.11
India	4.231	4.731	5.057	5.261	5.24	5.34
Pakistan	2.121	2.216	2.470	2.492	2.19	2.22
Europe & Turkey	1.498	1.560	1.611	1.692	1.66	1.63
Vietnam	0.410	0.492	0.673	0.875	1.07	1.20
Bangladesh	0.700	0.765	0.880	0.937	1.08	1.21
USA	0.718	0.762	0.773	0.778	0.77	0.78
Brazil	0.897	0.910	0.862	0.797	0.76	0.71
Others	3.575	3.796	3.894	3.866	3.75	3.72
<b>EXPORTS</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>9.846</b>	<b>10.061</b>	<b>9.010</b>	<b>7.722</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.54</b>
USA	2.526	2.836	2.293	2.449	1.99	2.46
India	2.159	1.685	2.014	0.914	1.14	0.92
CFA Zone	0.597	0.828	0.973	0.893	0.97	1.06
Brazil	1.043	0.938	0.485	0.851	1.01	0.81
Uzbekistan	0.550	0.690	0.615	0.550	0.54	0.46
Australia	1.010	1.343	1.057	0.520	0.52	0.63
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>9.786</b>	<b>9.787</b>	<b>8.712</b>	<b>7.579</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.54</b>
China	5.342	4.426	3.075	1.804	0.94	0.99
Vietnam	0.379	0.517	0.687	0.934	1.06	1.26
Bangladesh	0.680	0.631	0.967	0.964	1.11	1.21
Indonesia	0.540	0.686	0.651	0.728	0.66	0.72
Turkey	0.519	0.803	0.924	0.800	0.83	0.82
<b>TRADE IMBALANCE 1/</b>	<b>-0.060</b>	<b>-0.274</b>	<b>-0.297</b>	<b>-0.143</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>ENDING STOCKS</b>						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>15.370</b>	<b>18.361</b>	<b>20.526</b>	<b>22.323</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>18.63</b>
China (Mainland)	6.181	9.607	12.109	12.917	11.31	9.83
USA	0.729	0.903	0.651	0.980	1.03	1.13
<b>ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)</b>						
<b>WORLD-LESS-CHINA (M) 3/</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>CHINA (MAINLAND) 4/</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>COTLOOK A INDEX 5/</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>		

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

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

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

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

5/ U.S. Cents per pound

(Source : ICAC Cotton This Month, August 1, 2016)





**COTTON  
ASSOCIATION  
OF INDIA**

*Established 1921*

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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effective from April 2015

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES							(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]							Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2015-16 Crop AUGUST 2016					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9617 (34200)	9617 (34200)	9617 (34200)	9617 (34200)	9533 (33900)	9476 (33700)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9673 (34400)	9617 (34200)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	8239 (29300)	8099 (28800)	7986 (28400)	7930 (28200)	7930 (28200)	7930 (28200)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	10067 (35800)	9926 (35300)	9814 (34900)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	11276 (40100)	11135 (39600)	11023 (39200)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	13076 (46500)	12935 (46000)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12766 (45400)	12823 (45600)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	11923 (42400)	11867 (42200)	11810 (42000)	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	12317 (43800)	12260 (43600)	12204 (43400)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	13273 (47200)	13132 (46700)	12935 (46000)	12935 (46000)	12963 (46100)	13020 (46300)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	12204 (43400)	12148 (43200)	12092 (43000)	12035 (42800)	12035 (42800)	12035 (42800)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	12738 (45300)	12682 (45100)	12626 (44900)	12570 (44700)	12570 (44700)	12570 (44700)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13385 (47600)	13244 (47100)	13048 (46400)	13048 (46400)	13076 (46500)	13132 (46700)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13160 (46800)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13048 (46400)	13048 (46400)	13048 (46400)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13160 (46800)	13048 (46400)	13048 (46400)	12991 (46200)	12991 (46200)	12991 (46200)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	13526 (48100)	13413 (47700)	13329 (47400)	13273 (47200)	13273 (47200)	13273 (47200)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	13441 (47800)	13329 (47400)	13301 (47300)	13244 (47100)	13244 (47100)	13244 (47100)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	13835 (49200)	13694 (48700)	13638 (48500)	13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	14032 (49900)	13919 (49500)	13863 (49300)	13807 (49100)	13807 (49100)	13807 (49100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	14144 (50300)	14032 (49900)	13976 (49700)	13919 (49500)	13919 (49500)	13919 (49500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)

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