

Weekly Publication of



**Cotton
Association
of India**

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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CAI Celebrates World Cotton Day on 7th October, 2021 with Cotton Workshop

CAI President, Shri. Atul S. Ganatra's Welcome Speech

Respected Shri. Pradeep Kumar Agarwalji, CMD (CCI) Shri. T. Rajkumarji, Chairman of CITI, Shri. Sureshbhai Kotak, Chairman of Kotak Group of Companies and the most respected in Indian cotton industry, Dr. C. D. Mayee, a leading cotton scientist and well-known for his achievements, Presidents and Secretaries of all 10 cotton growing Indian states, our

well known expert panellists, my colleagues on the CAI Board, CAI members and dear cotton friends, Good morning to you all.

On behalf of Cotton Association of India, I cordially welcome you all to this CAI Cotton Workshop, which we have organised on the occasion of World Cotton Day, on 7th October 2021.

I convey our sincere thanks and gratitude to each one of you for accepting my request and joining this workshop at such a short notice.

World Cotton Day is celebrated on October 7th, every year, as a global celebration of cotton



and its stake-holders. It was launched by the World Trade Organisation in 2019. World Cotton Day celebration provides an opportunity to recognise the importance of cotton as a global commodity. World Cotton Day is celebrated with great spirit.

In Indian economy, cotton plays an important role. Cotton provides livelihood to about 6 million farmers, with another 40-50 million people engaged in related activities in textile value chain. Indian textile spinning industries using 60% of cotton and 40% of manmade fibre.

India is number 1 cotton producer in the world, with about 30% of the world's total

acreage. India is producing around 35 to 37 million bales of cotton yearly from last few years. India's cotton consumption is around 33 million bales and we are 2nd largest consumer of the cotton next only to China. Also, India is 2nd largest cotton exporter next only to USA.

After introduction of BT seeds, India's yield per hectare from 68 kgs is now improved to 450 kgs per hectare. However, our cotton yield is still among the lowest in the world. Therefore, we have today invited industry-leaders to discuss on this subject in this workshop and chart out a path for India to achieve at least the world average productivity mark of over 700 Kgs per hectare. If we succeed to increase our yield even 20% more, then, today we can produce 50 million cotton bales yearly.

Also, today in this workshop we have invited India's all 10 cotton growing states' Presidents and Secretaries to give us their states cotton crop conditions as on today and other details.

When the new cotton season is starting, entire Indian cotton value chain want to know how the market will behave in the coming months. For that, today we have invited India's best trade

experts and trade leaders and international merchants who will give us knowledge in the Bulls and Bears panel discussion.

Friends, I would like to inform you all that Cotton Association of India will be completing 100 years of its service to the cotton sector in India on 19th October 2021. CAI was incorporated on 19th October 1921. Since then, CAI has engaged in providing a wide range of services to the entire cotton value chain. All segments of the cotton value chain including mill-buyers, growers, ginners, brokers, merchants, importers and exporters are members of CAI

We hope to celebrate our 100th year in a grand manner. However, due to COVID 19, we have delayed our celebrations so that all our members can participate on this occasion. Soon our events committee will formalise these programmes and I humbly request each one of you to make it convenient to join us in our 100th year celebration.

Once again, I thank everyone for attending today's world cotton day with C.A.I.

Thank you, Thank you very much.
Jai Hind, Jai Maharashtra

Session 1 - Prospects of New Crop Year 2021-22 - Cotton Crop Report from each cotton growing state

CAI President Shri. Atul S. Ganatra moderated this session, wherein the Presidents / Secretaries of all 10 cotton growing states gave



report on cotton crop scenario of their respective states / regions.

The summary of the Session

1. Crop Report from Maharashtra State by Shri. Bhupendra Singh Rajpal, President of Maharashtra Cotton Ginners Association



According to Shri. Rajpal, Maharashtra crop will be around 95 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. Of this, around 81 lakh bales will be pressed in Maharashtra and around 14 lakh bales will go out of the State. He expects quality to be better in the next season and that if farmers held kapas for longer duration, farther

crop may be more. Over all, the crop position in Maharashtra is satisfactory.

Crop Report from Khandesh Region by Shri. Pradeep S. Jain, President, Khandesh Gin Press Karkhandar & Traders Development Association



Khandesh crop is expected to be the same as last year i.e. around 24 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. Of this, 12 lakh bales are estimated to be pressed in Khandesh region while the remaining 12 lakh bales are likely to move out to other regions / states. The cotton quality is also reported to be group this year.

2. Crop Report from Karnataka State by Shri. Omprakash Jain, President, Karnataka Cotton Association



Cotton sowing in Karnataka this year is the same as last year. However, due to the good and timely rains, yield is expected to be better this year. The Karnataka crop is expected to be about 24 - 25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each this year. The cotton quality in Karnataka is expected to be excellent.

Shri. Jain also reported that presently, he was travelling in Maharashtra, where almost in all cotton fields, cotton is sown and the standing crop position is very good.

3. Crop Report from Punjab, Haryana And Rajasthan by Shri. Mukul Dev Tayal, President, Indian Cotton Association Ltd.



In the Northern zone of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the acreage under cotton is around 17 lakh hectare. Due to the last rain, there is going to a loss in northern crop mainly in Haryana. Cotton crop in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is expected to around 52-53 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. However, if weather condition improves in coming days, we may get a crop of around 52-55 lakh bales this year.

In the North, almost all mills are covered upto 30th November and a few larger mills are covered upto December end. Shri. Tayal didn't rule out the possibility of some mills having covered themselves even upto January.

4. Crop Report from Gujarat by Shri. Akash Shah, President, Gujcot Cotton Trade Association



Last year, the pressing in Gujarat was around 90 - 92 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. However, since this year, CCI buying is not expected to be much, more cotton is expected from Gujarat. Cotton pressing in Gujarat is expected to be around 95-100 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

Crop Report from Gujarat by Shri. Arvind Pan, President, Saurashtra Ginners' Association



Due to the last rain, damage to the cotton crop in Gujarat was not as much as it was expected. Shri. Pan reported that he personally visited many areas in Gujarat and found the crop condition to be very good. Gujarat is set for a good cotton crop of around 95 - 100 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and the quality is also expected to be very good.

Once the pressure of arrival begins, cottonseed rate is expected to come down to about Rs. 600/- per maund i.e. about Rs. 3000/- per quintal.

5. Crop Report from Madhya Pradesh by Shri. Manjeet Singh Chawla, President, Madhyanchal Cotton Ginners & Traders Association



Cotton pressing in Madhya Pradesh this year will definitely reach the last year's level of 18.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. We may get more farthar cotton this year. The quality of cotton in Madhya Pradesh is also likely to be very good this year.

CAI is doing a very good work for the cotton trade. Reports of the CAI Crop Committee are excellent. Due to the accurate and timely crop reports from CAI, ginneries are able to take informed business decisions in time and earn good profit.

6. Crop Report from Telangana by Shri. Ravindra Reddy, President, Telangana Cotton Millers & Traders Welfare Association



Due to the pink boll worm infestation, cotton crop in Telangana was less last year and the quality was also relatively poor. However, there is no such pink boll worm problem this year. Therefore, both the crop and the quality of cotton from Telangana are expected to be better this year.

Cotton pressing in Telangana during last year was around 44 lakh bales. This year, cotton pressing in Telangana is expected to be more and the quality of cotton is expected to be around 30-31 mm.

Since other crops like paddy are not fetching as high price as cotton, farmers may retain cotton plants in their fields upto March which may result in increase in farthar crop this year from the 3rd and 4th pickings.

7. Crop Report from Andhra Pradesh by Shri. K. Rama Rao, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Cotton Association



Cotton arrivals have already started in Andhra Pradesh. The quality of cotton currently arriving in the market is around 30-31 mm staple length and around 80 Rd. The crop condition in and around Adoni, Kurnool and Guntur is excellent this year. The cotton crop from Andhra Pradesh is expected to be around 12 lakh bales this year and if Telangana cotton is also received as in the past, then the cotton pressing will go up further.

8. Crop Report from Tamil Nadu by Shri. J. Thulasidharan, Chairman, Indian Cotton Federation



In Tamil Nadu, the acreage under cotton is

reported to be about 2 lakh hectare this year and it is going up every year. As farmers are getting better rate for their produce, acreage under cotton in Tamil Nadu is likely to go up further during the next year. Cotton crop expected from Tamil Nadu this year is over 7 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and over 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each next year.

9. Crop Report from Odisha by Shri. Arun Agrawal, Secretary, Odisha Cotton Association



The cotton sowing in Odisha is more by 15-20% this year. Crop condition is good and a bigger crop than last year is expected from Odisha. The cotton quality in Odisha is expected to be around 30 - 32 mm this season.

Summary of the Session by Shri. Atul S. Ganatra, President, Cotton Association Of India

Summarising the reports of all 10 cotton growing states, the CAI President Shri. Atul S. Ganatra stated that crop condition across India is reported to be good and not much damage is reported to the crop as was hyped by media reports. From the Reports, Shri. Ganatra summarised that India is likely to have a crop of about 350 - 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and if cotton plants are retained by farmers, there will be more farthar cotton from 3rd and 4th pickings resulting in bigger crop. Also if winter sets in early, farmers will have better crop and the quality of cotton will also be better.

It may be recalled here that last year, the first crop estimate of the CAI in the month of October 2020 was 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each, while the last estimate of the Association for 2020-21 crop year was of 354.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. and the difference in both these estimates is less than even 2%. This is a testimony of the accuracy of the CAI crop reports, thanks to the accurate and timely input from all 30 members of the CAI Crop Committee across India.

Session 2 - Indian Cotton 2021 and Beyond - How to Increase Cotton Productivity / Yield in India

Shri. Suresh A. Kotak, Chairman, Kotak Group of Companies

I compliment centurion CAI and CAI President Shri. Atulbhai Ganatra and CAI Board for selecting the theme Indian Cotton 2021 & Beyond, with focused emphasis on increasing cotton productivity.

Deliberating on how to increase the productivity.

Friends let us painfully accept that India suffers chronically from severe stagnation in cotton yields. Also, that cotton production in our country is paradoxical. Though globally we are the biggest producer of cotton, we rank lowest in productivity.

Retrospectively, there have been good benefits of introduction of BT and Hybrids because our yields were abysmally low.

However, the revealing point is after 2003 our production increased by increasing deployment of acreage to cotton production by 50%. And today our acreage deployment is 36% of the world acreage.

Just juxtapose our stagnated yield of 500kg against the average yield of 1500kg/hectare achieved by advanced yield countries such as Australia, Brazil, China, Israel, Mexico, and Turkey for our productivity road map.

It portends that we need to change our thinking through introspecting and revising our production concepts, systems, methods and management And deeply study and adopt best methods and practices followed by higher achievers.

Appreciatively, eminent Indian scientists are now alert and making efforts to bring in lot of changes - tailor making our production systems - to achieve better productivity. ICAR scientists have worked out 21 short duration BT hybrid variety cotton crop.

Revealing Introspections

The most revealing introspection done by our scientists is that Indian cotton remains thirsty and hungry during the flowering and fruiting period



i.e. when cotton needs water and nutrients, our production and agronomic systems does not provide it. Our long duration hybrid takes up total 160 days, rendering very late flowering and fruiting.

Further, our present hybrids are of low harvest index and bush type converting the growth into vegetative one and not into reproductive one. We must redirect the growth to reproductive one.

Action/Thoughts on increasing the productivity of Indian cotton

Two suggested areas of improvement are - First is technological and another is operational cum managerial.

Technological - Adopt, adapt and tailor make from latest technology in cotton production system from various countries. For e.g. China, Australia and Brazil have some novel production systems. Turkey has very helpful production system for organic cotton. Evolve our own technological need by having short duration, better sympodial architecture, early maturing with synchronous flowering and fruiting, high harvest index with least unproductive branches and leaves, resistant to sucking insects, bacterial light, leaf curl virus and other diseases.

Operational cum Plant Managerial Practices --Various countries have different adoptable good

practices and we must cull out the appropriate methodology for ourself. Illustratively, the integrated crop management practices in Israel with a special emphasis on drip irrigation with fertilizers which is known as Fertigation, can benefit us because we have 60% of our area under the rain fed conditions. Emulate the high density production of management and plant geometry from Brazil. The research outfit of Australia directs farmers with renewal of BMP i.e. Best Management Practices every year. In essence, what is needed is high density planting, short duration BT varieties, conservation tillage, mulching, canopy management, orientation of rows for light interception, higher plant population, inter cropping, etc. Also discipline and study timely crop termination with convergence of IPM (Integrated Pest Management), IWM (Integrated Water Management), INW (Integrated Nutrient Management) should work in consonance for harmonised crop health management.

Conclusion

To achieve the above, introduce a unified body namely a Cotton Board, for which model can be drawn from National Cotton Development Council of USA. The proposition for which CAI has advocated earlier. This has to converge the interest of the entire stake holder like farmers, consumers, cotton distributors, state and central government agriculture department.

Our present government is proactive and CAI should take a lead to form such an-all representative independent body.

Highly potential cotton economics can lead our nation to great prosperity. One additional bale of cotton produce can generate 5 jobs. Today's action is destiny of tomorrow. Let's act gather-together.

Jai Hind.

Session 2 - Indian Cotton 2021 and Beyond - How to Increase Cotton Productivity / Yield in India

Dr. C. D. Mayee, Chairman, AFC India Limited

I would like to wish the members of CAI a happy World Cotton Day.

I would like to make the following points mainly on the current stagnation of cotton productivity.

For the last 7-8 years the productivity of Indian cotton has been hovering around 450-475 kg lint per ha. When we analysed the district wise data on productivity, it revealed that nearly 26 districts are very efficient in productivity with average yield of 600-750 kg lint per ha, 16 efficient with more than national average of 550-650 kg and the inefficient 115 districts with yield of 280-400. I think if we concentrate on improving the yields of these inefficient areas then we can attain double the productivity. Now this can be done.

Majority of these inefficient producing areas fall in rain-dependent tracts of Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and may be in AP.

They can be brought under new planting



pattern called "High Density Planting System" (HDPS) with deployment of short duration, compact and pest resistant cultivars.

Micro-irrigation is a very powerful factor in improving yield in rain-fed areas. Our studies in Vidarbha show that some 5-10% farmers use drip irrigation and are consistently getting a yield of 800-1000 kg lint per ha. A policy decision in this regard will be very useful.

Government must shed its negative attitude towards GM technologies in seed. Nearly 20 years have passed since the introduction of Bt, and the country has been under unwritten moratorium for the new genic technologies. Already farmers have illegally planted HT/Bt cotton every year, due to expensive manual weed control. There are also drought-resistant and gossypol-free GM technologies available which if permitted can revolutionise cotton productivity.

Cotton cultivation needs community approach for management of pests and diseases. It was demonstrated way back in 1997-2000 in one village level project called Ashta Project that ran for 3

years on community basis to show doubling of farmers income through community approach.

My organisation, SABC and Agrovision Foudation have taken up management of pink bollworm pest using the new technology of mating disruption called PB-ROBE under Project Bandhan in three villages in Nagpur districts on 300 acres with farmer participation. I am sure if we can unite all the stakeholders in the value chain of cotton, from seed-farmers, pesticides dealers, ginners, spinners and cloth makers, there will be win-win situation for all. India can easily retain its King Cotton position in the world.

Session 2 - Indian Cotton 2021 and Beyond - How to Increase Cotton Productivity / Yield in India

Shri. P.K. Agarwal, CMD, Cotton Corporation of India

Cotton is not just a commodity for India rather it is our culture, way of life and tradition which connects to our roots from the very beginning of human civilization.

After partition i.e. 1947, there was a setback to cotton area and production with transfer of large irrigated cotton areas of Punjab to Pakistan, whereas the mills remained in India and there was scarcity of cotton for feeding the textile mills.

Through various governmental measures, HDP, rain water harvesting, inter cropping, drip irrigation and technology mission, the area under cotton cultivation went up from 43 lakh hectares to 133 lakh hectares presently. Similarly, the cotton yield which was around 132 kg per hectare also reached more than 500 kgs. Thus, now cotton plays a major role in sustaining livelihood of around 80 lakh cotton farmers in India.

The biggest boost to increase in cotton area had been due to the Government decision of enhancing MSP @ 1.5 times of cotton of production (A2+FL). This decision has motivated cotton farmers to a great extent and sustained their interest in cotton cultivation.

Now, India wears the crown of number one in cotton production in the entire globe. And all



credit goes to our cotton farmers. I salute our farmers who have brought this pride to our nation despite their small-small land holdings. The way cotton consumption is increasing in India and almost matching with cotton production, shortly we may not have any surplus cotton for export purpose. And why should we export raw cotton, why not with value addition. We all have to think in this direction.

If we look back and introspect, we will find that although we are number one in cotton production our productivity is very low (Global average 750 kg; Australia, Brazil, USA and China- 1800-2000 kg per hectare). Therefore, there is a dire need to think ways and means for enhancing our cotton productivity.

Just imagine, what miracle our farmer can do if we achieve global average i.e. from 500 kgs to 750 kgs, our cotton production will be 600 lakh bales instead of 350 lakh bales from the same area. We will not only become Atma Nirbhar, but can also increase our foreign exchange earning manifold by cotton or textile exports.

The way forward to overcome low productivity:

✧ We have to create huge irrigation infrastructure or promote drip irrigation facilities to each and every farm, so that the field should not be totally dependent on rain-fed conditions. Our scientists have to play a big role in developing hybrids and cultivars, high yield, less maturity period, cotton seed varieties so that farmers can grow more cotton from the same area to improve their economic conditions.

✧ The availability of more than 1000 varieties of cotton seed in India is also a big challenge, because this always confuses the farmers. Therefore, there is a need to identify and produce selected varieties which are suitable for farmers considering their local soil condition.

✧ The seed should preferably be high yielding, with less maturity period, less water consumption, resistant to moisture stress and pest attacks.

✧ Awareness must be created amongst farmers by timely advisories and transfer of latest technology through:

- Front Line Demonstration on integrated crop management,
- Inter Cropping (Cowpea, Cluster bean, Groundnut, Gram, Soybean)
- High Density Planting, Rain water harvesting and Drip Irrigation,
- Soil moisture conservation techniques,
- Suitable agronomic practices including poly-mulching, and
- Mechanised harvesting to avoid contamination at field level.

✧ Contract farming may also be helpful to Increase Yield and Quality. The State Government should play a role of coordinator/ facilitator between the producer and the consumer and should ensure that:

- One village, one variety concept should be changed to one district, one variety/hybrid of cottonseed.
- Crop loan at lower interest on consumer's guarantee,
- Availability of quality inputs at discounted rates,
- Crop insurance, synchronized sowing and integrated crop management,
- Contamination control measures from farm to factory and
- Assured buyback of final produce from farmers' doorsteps by consumers.
 - ✧ Better seed technology should be imported and customised to Indian conditions. Technical know-how agreements can be made with advanced countries.

With all these interventions, the productivity and quality of cotton will improve and India will be Atmanirbhar to meet all raw material requirement of domestic textile Industry which will reduce import dependency.

Efforts of CCI for improvement in yield:

✧ Propagating adoption of best farm practices through Cott-Ally mobile app.

✧ Facilitated distribution of two lakh kg good quality ELS cotton seeds to farmers in Tamil Nadu at subsidised rates through Govt. of Tamil Nadu. Follow-up with other potential states like Karnataka, MP and Rajasthan to make similar arrangements for supply of good quality ELS cotton seeds to farmers.

✧ Harvesting skills of more than 5000 cotton farmers were improved by distribution of hand-held kapas plucker machines by CCI under CSR.

✧ Constructed large number of check-dams under CSR to promote rainwater harvesting amongst cotton farmers in the state of Maharashtra.

✧ Organised various workshops so that all stakeholders viz. farmers, consumers (cotton and textile industry), Central and State Government officials, research institutes and seed producers may be motivated to put forward their views regarding improvement in yield of cotton.

Session 2 - Indian Cotton 2021 and Beyond - How to Increase Cotton Productivity / Yield in India

Shri. T. Rajkumar, Chairman, Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)

Good Morning to All of You!

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Cotton Association of India (CAI) for organising this cotton workshop on the occasion of World Cotton Day.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to CAI for inviting me to this session titled “Indian Cotton 2021 And Beyond - How to Increase Cotton Productivity / Yield in India” and share my thoughts on the same.

Today is the 2nd anniversary of World Cotton Day which we celebrate to recognize the importance of Cotton as a global commodity that is being grown in over 75 countries across the five continents and also to highlight its central role in job creation and maintaining economic stability in several least-developed countries.

Indian cotton textile industry is more than 5000 years old and its cultivation plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 6.5 million cotton farmers and several million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade, thus, making Cotton the backbone of the Indian economy.

Indian cotton sector has a presence in the entire value chain (farm to fashion) and India is capable of producing all types and varieties of cotton suitable to spin yarns from 2s to 200s.

India has the highest acreage of cotton cultivation in the world and has a share of about 25% in global production of cotton.

Though India is self-sufficient in terms of cotton availability for domestic industry, yet its cotton sector is facing issues of low yield and high contamination. While the National average yields in countries like Australia, China, Mexico, and Brazil have been more than 1500 kg lint per



hectare in recent years, India's cotton yield is stagnated at around 450 kgs of lint per hectare.

Cotton cultivation in India follows a different pattern from the rest of the world which is majorly due to one policy factor – Hybrid cotton. While India is now saturated with hybrid cotton, the rest of the world did not adopt the concept of hybrid cotton.

Apart from this, the Indian cotton sector faces certain other challenges like:

High moisture content in seed cotton.

No bale tagging system - cotton statistics not updated.

Illegal deployment of HT variety of cotton.

Manual plucking of cotton.

Price volatility.

Doubling of usage of the insecticide and fertilizers mainly after 2006.

Pink bollworm developed resistance to Bollgard-II only in India just in 4-5 years while in other countries even after 16 years of exposure to Bt cotton, there is no resistance to Bollgard II yet.

These challenges are a cause of worry as they affect cotton availability which directly impacts the output of the cotton value chain: yarn, fabric, and apparel. Therefore, it is important to assess the issues impacting the cotton output and work towards resolving the same.

With a little scope in increasing the cotton acreage further, India needs to seriously introspect and explore ideas to increase cotton yield and reduce contamination.

Each stake holder in the entire cotton value chain should take it as a personal responsibility to work towards improving the cotton yield in India and decreasing cotton contamination and not merely depend on the Government.

Cotton industry should come forward and take various initiatives such as conducting regular awareness programs to educate the farmers about the global best practices like High-Density planting, usage of BT Varieties, precision chemical input management, canopy management, etc. and must motivate the farmers to adopt these practises to cultivate 'more and clean' cotton.

An increase in yield will not be beneficial just for the farmers as they will get higher returns but it will also make the Indian cotton textile industry more competitive as the textile industry will get better quality cotton at more competitive rates.

I am extremely sure that by a concentrated efforts from all the stake holders of cotton value chain, many of the issues of cotton cultivation can be addressed within a short time frame and India can emerge as a global leader in cotton cultivation and global cotton value chain.

I once again thank CAI for organising this significant workshop and inviting me as a speaker for this session.

I wish CAI all the best for their future endeavours and hope that they will organise many more workshops like this in the future which will be useful for the cotton textile value chain.

Thank You

Session 3 - Indian Cotton Price Outlook 2021-22 – Bulls and Bears

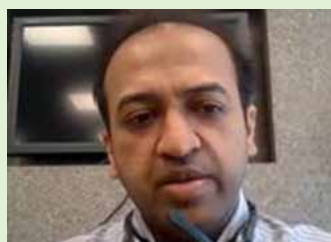
Panel

The third session of the Cotton Workshop was Indian Cotton Price Outlook 2021-22 – Bulls and Bears.

The session was moderated by Shri. Vinay Kotak, Additional Vice President, CAI.



Shri. Vinay Kotak, Additional Vice President, CAI



Shri. Sumeet Mittal, General Manager – Cotton, Louis Dreyfus Company India Pvt. Ltd.



Shri. Gopal T. Agrawal, Director, Riddhi Siddhi Cotex Pvt. Ltd.



Shri. Amit Siyal, Trader, Vitera India Pvt. Ltd.



Shri. Sanchit Rajpal, Director, Manjeet Cotton Pvt. Ltd.



Shri. Munjal Dalal,
Managing Director,
Gujarat Cotton
Corporation



Shri. K.G. Rajkumar,
Managing Director,
Shree MTK Textiles
Private Ltd.



Shri. Dhiraj Khetan,
Managing Director,
Sri Salasar Balaji
Agrotech P. Ltd.



Shri. Mahesh Sharda,
Partner, Din Dayal
Purushottam Lal



**Shri. Dharmendra
Pukhraj,** Director,
Dharmdeep Commodities
Pvt. Ltd.



Shri. Arun B. Sekhsaria,
Director, DD Cotton Pvt.
Ltd.



Shri. Pankaj D. Mepani,
CEO, Shree Corporation
Ltd.



Shri. Kushal N. Patel,
Managing Director, Axita
Cotton Ltd.



Shri. Raaja C Gokulgandhi,
Partner, Pravinkumar
Ramdas & Company.

Summary of the session

- Initially, the ice market started driving up due to fundamentals and then, stretched to much higher levels by speculations.
- The opening carry forward Indian cotton stock on 1/10/21 is between 65 and 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.
- Yarn prices and other finished products are not following the increase in cotton price to the same extent.
- If cotton rate will go up then there is a possibility of cotton consumption losing its share to polyester.
- We have to adopt to a new price lower level which changed from Rs.40000/- to Rs.50000/-.
- India may have lower cotton export than last year.
- USA ending stock will be less than last year inspite of higher crop due to higher exports by USA, mainly to China.
- There are hardly any chances of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during 2021-22 season. At the most, it may take place between 15th November to 15th January, mainly in Telangana and a little in Maharashtra
- If cotton prices remain higher, then the Indian spinning mills will buy cotton hand to mouth or keep maximum 30 days stock and run to reduce a risk of losses in case the market tumbles.
- Shanker-6 bottom price is estimated to be Rs.50000/- per candy during the period from 15th November to 15th January on account of pressure of heavy arrivals of 3+ lakh bales.
- Indian DCH-32 Extra-long staple cotton is cheaper by about 20% as compared to American Pima and Egyptian Giza.
- Indian mills are having cotton stocks upto 31st October to 31st December 2021 as per their financial capacity.

*World Cotton Day 2021,
was celebrated with great fervour
across India. In this issue of Cotton
Statistics & News, we have done
an indepth coverage of the Cotton
Workshop held by CAI. Next week, we
shall publish accounts of World Cotton
Day celebrations, held by CITI, CICR,
CIRCOT and others.*



Since 1921,
we are dedicated to the cause of Indian cotton.
 Just one of the reasons, you should use our Laboratory Testing Services.

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.

The CAI's network of independent cotton testing & research laboratories are strategically spread across major cotton centres in India and are equipped with:

- State-of-the-art technology & world-class Premier and MAG cotton testing machines
- HVI test mode with trash% tested gravimetrically

LABORATORY LOCATIONS

Current locations : • **Maharashtra** : Mumbai; Yavatmal; Aurangabad; Jalgaon • **Gujarat** : Rajkot; Ahmedabad • **Andhra Pradesh** : Adoni
 • **Madhya Pradesh** : Khargone • **Karnataka** : Hubli • **Punjab** : Bathinda • **Telangana**: Warangal, Adilabad



Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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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) 2020-21 Crop October 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	9842 (35000)	9842 (35000)	9983 (35500)	10123 (36000)	10208 (36300)	10264 (36500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	11107 (39500)	11107 (39500)	11220 (39900)	11304 (40200)	11304 (40200)	11304 (40200)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	4%	23	12092 (43000)	12092 (43000)	12204 (43400)	12260 (43600)	12260 (43600)	12232 (43500)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	12541 (44600)	12513 (44500)	12766 (45400)	12766 (45400)	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	12851 (45700)	12907 (45900)	13160 (46800)	13160 (46800)	13301 (47300)	13301 (47300)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	13694 (48700)	13638 (48500)	13891 (49400)	13891 (49400)	14032 (49900)	13976 (49700)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	14847 (52800)	14847 (52800)	15072 (53600)	15185 (54000)	15410 (54800)	15410 (54800)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	14875 (52900)	14875 (52900)	15129 (53800)	15241 (54200)	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	15241 (54200)	15241 (54200)	15410 (54800)	15522 (55200)	15747 (56000)	15747 (56000)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES								(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2021-22 Crop October 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)	11838 (42100)	11951 (42500)	11951 (42500)	11867 (42200)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	12007 (42700)	12120 (43100)	12120 (43100)	12035 (42800)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	4%	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	14454 (51400)	14454 (51400)	14735 (52400)	15016 (53400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	14622 (52000)	14622 (52000)	14875 (52900)	15157 (53900)	15438 (54900)	15438 (54900)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	14735 (52400)	14735 (52400)	15016 (53400)	15297 (54400)	15578 (55400)	15578 (55400)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	15607 (55500)	15803 (56200)	15944 (56700)	15944 (56700)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	15747 (56000)	16028 (57000)	16281 (57900)	16281 (57900)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	16310 (58000)	16591 (59000)	16844 (59900)	16844 (59900)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	15747 (56000)	16028 (57000)	16281 (57900)	16281 (57900)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16591 (59000)	16872 (60000)	17097 (60800)	17097 (60800)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	17153 (61000)	17322 (61600)	17547 (62400)	17491 (62200)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)	17434 (62000)	17659 (62800)	17884 (63600)	17856 (63500)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	29526 (105000)	29526 (105000)	30088 (107000)	30651 (109000)	31213 (111000)	31775 (113000)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32900 (117000)	33463 (119000)	34025 (121000)	34587 (123000)

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