

Weekly Publication of



**Cotton
Association
of India**

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2016-17 • No. 29 • 18th October, 2016 Published every Tuesday

Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green, Mumbai - 400 033
Phone: 30063400 Fax: 2370 0337 Email: cai@caionline.in
www.caionline.in

Technical Analysis

Price outlook for Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm and ICE cotton futures
for the period 18/10/16 to 02/11/16

(The author is Director of Commtrendz Research and the views expressed in this column are his own and the author is not liable for any loss or damage, including without limitations, any profit or loss which may arise directly or indirectly from the use of following information.)

We will look into the Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm prices along with other benchmarks and try to forecast price moves going forward.

As mentioned in the previous update, fundamental analysis involves studying and analysing various reports, data and based on that arriving at some possible direction for prices in the coming months or quarters.

Some of the recent fundamental drivers for the domestic cotton prices are:

- Cotton futures are lower again on weakness stemming from hopes of good arrivals in the coming months.

- Also, escalating relations between India and Pakistan have brought their \$822 million-a-year trade in cotton to a shuddering halt, as traders who are worried about uncertainty over supplies and driven by patriotism hold off signing new deals.

- Faced with a bumper cotton output of 16 million bales, the United States is making special efforts to enhance its raw cotton exports to India. India, the world's largest producer of cotton, started

importing large amounts of raw cotton in recent months after domestic prices ruled much higher than global rates.

- Cotton production in India, the world's top grower, will recover less rapidly than previously thought, as weak rains limit yield recovery, USDA estimated earlier. Yields will pick up, after a decent monsoon across many areas, but by barely enough to outweigh the sharp drop in sowings.

- According to the data from the Cotton Association of India (CAI), India's cotton production is expected to stand around 337.75 lakh bales for the 2015-16 season.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

- Cotton futures rose for the fourth straight session and hit a more than three-week high on Monday, supported by a weaker dollar and a rally in the grains market. Cotton followed grains like wheat and soybean.

- US harvest is accelerating along with India, China and other producing countries. The market awaited the weekly crop progress data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture due later.

- Speculators cut net long position by 6,557 contracts to 69,650 in the week upto Oct. 14, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission data showed on Friday.

EXPERT'S Column



Shri Gnanasekar Thiagarajan

Let us now dwell on some technical factors that influence price movements.

As mentioned earlier, technical indications hint at a bounce higher towards 13,000/qtl levels and find resistance again. Prices moved as expected, finding resistance above 13,000/qtl levels and declining lower from there again. Failure to hold support at 12,000/qtl has weakened the bullish picture. Any upward movement to 12,300-400/qtl levels could now find it difficult to cross and eventually prices could edge lower to 11,300 levels now.

As mentioned previously, indicators are in a neutral state and prices could remain range bound for a while till some clear directional clues are obtained. We see support now in the 11,300-400 /qtl range followed by more important support at 10,800/qtl zone. It looks like the upward trend is unlikely to materialise and more pressure on the downside is likely in the coming weeks. The indicators display mild bullish tendencies due to oversold conditions and corrective upticks are expected in between.

We will also look at the ICE Cotton futures charts for a possible direction in international prices.

As mentioned in the previous update, the anticipated upward correction to 71-72c looks likely in the coming sessions and the view for the coming weeks expects prices to push higher again. However, if it does not follow-through higher from there, the rally could potentially fizzle out and edge lower to 63-64 levels or even lower on the downside. Prices are struggling to cross 72c, but the price structures are still friendly. The bullish price action after the WASDE has paved the way for a further rise towards a critical resistance line at 72.35. Supports are near 70.25/70.05 followed by 69.55/69.45. Any unexpected fall below 69.45 would warn about attracting sellers, weakening the bullish outlook.

Our favoured view is bullish for 77-78c levels again. We now expect prices to consolidate in the 69-72c zone before pushing higher again.

CONCLUSION:

Both the domestic and international prices have come off their highs and failed to follow-through higher, which puts them at a risk of a sell-off again. Only a rise above 72-73c could revive bullish hopes again. The international prices indicate firmness and strength while the domestic prices are not looking good.

For Guj ICS supports are seen at 11,300-400 /qtl followed by 10,800-900 /qtl, and for ICE December cotton futures at 69.70 followed by 67c. A fall below 12,000/ qtl has weakened the bullish trend in the domestic markets. In the international markets prices are indicating a possible bullish trend now, and the indicators have turned friendly. The international markets are now expected to edge higher above 75c on the upside and the domestic prices to edge lower around 11,000/ qtl levels.





Explore trading & service opportunities with Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries in raw cotton, textiles & other textiles raw materials.

Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries (a division of Kotak Commodity Services Ltd), having main business of trading in raw cotton exports, import and in domestic markets.

We also have other important business activities of services and agency business through our own representatives and network in India & abroad.

We Offer Marketing Services for

- Cotton seeds, linters, hulls & oil seeds
- Cotton waste and other waste
- All types of man-made fibers
- All types of yarns
- All types of fabrics
- Made ups, terry towels & garments

Explore trading opportunities on commodity exchanges ACE, MCX & NCDEX with Kotak Commodity.

Kotak Commodity Services Ltd is one of the leading commodity broking firms in India offering high-end products and services, catering to the broad spectrum of market participants. It is a trading - cum - clearing member of commodity exchanges ACE, MCX & NCDEX.

Our offerings include

- Individual Trading Desk
- Corporate Desk
- Arbitrage Desk
- Online Trading

To know more SMS KCL to 5676788 or Call: 1800 102 6776

Increased Production in the USA, Pakistan and Brazil Will Offset Losses in China

In 2016/17, the world cotton area is forecast to fall by 1% to 30 million hectares, which is the smallest amount of area under cotton since 2009/10, when the planted area reached 29.7 million hectares. While the average yield is projected to improve by 9% to 753 kg/ha, it will still remain below the 10-year average of 770 kg/ha. As a result, world production in 2016/17 is expected to increase by 7% to 22.6 million tons. Cotton area in India contracted by 8%, to just under 11 million hectares, due to competition from other crops such as maize. However, a 9% increase in the average yield to 526 kg/ha will likely offset the losses in area and production is expected to remain stable at 5.8 million tons. China's cotton production is projected down 4% to 4.6 million tons. Despite a 3% gain in the average yield to 1,600 kg/ha, as the planted area expands in Xinjiang where yields are generally higher than in other cotton-growing provinces, the total area brought under cotton shrank by 7% to 2.8 million hectares, the lowest in more than 30 years. Higher cotton prices compared to competing crops at the time of planting led to a 20% increase in cotton area in the United States, estimated at 3.9 million hectares. Beneficial weather during the growing season is expected to lead to a reduction in the abandonment of cotton plantings and a 5% improvement in the average yield to 899 kg/ha. As a result, cotton production in the United States is forecast to increase by 25% to 3.5 million tons. Although the cotton area in Pakistan declined by 12% to 2.5 million hectares, its production in 2016/17 is projected to rise by 26% to 1.9 million tons. After the average yield dropped 32% to 528 kg/ha in 2015/16 due to a pink bollworm attack, preventative measures, such as a shift to pesticides targeting pink bollworm, are expected to improve the national average yield in 2016/17 by 43% to 756 kg/ha. Improved yields in Brazil could increase its cotton production by 7% to 1.4 million tons.

In 2016/17, world cotton consumption is forecast to remain unchanged from 2015/16 at 23.8 million tons, but is projected to exceed production by 1.3 million tons. Although China's

consumption is forecast to decline for the seventh consecutive season by 2% to 7.2 million tons, it will continue to be the world's largest consumer of cotton. However, its share of world consumption is expected to fall from 58% in 2015/16 to 53% in 2016/17. Although domestic cotton prices have fallen since China implemented its direct production subsidy policy, they remain above levels on the international market and well above polyester prices. India's cotton consumption is projected to remain stable at 5.2 million tons as mills increase the share of other fibers in cotton-blended yarns due to the lower and more stable price of man-made fibers. Pakistan's mill use is expected to increase by 23,000 tons to 2.3 million tons, assuming that the energy situation improves. Mill use in Turkey, the world's fourth largest consumer, is forecast to remain unchanged at 1.5 million tons.



ICAC

Exports from the United States are projected to increase by 26% to 2.5 million tons, due to a larger exportable surplus in 2016/17. Exports from India, the second largest exporter, are forecast to fall by 35% to 820,000 tons, as a result of a smaller crop and stable domestic consumption. Bangladesh is expected to remain the world's largest importer as its volume increases by 10% to 1.2 million tons in order to satisfy growing demand. Similarly, Vietnam's imports are projected to rise by 15% to 1.1 million tons. After four seasons of decline, China's imports may increase by 2% to 977,000 tons in 2016/17 as the government is likely to continue limiting cotton imports in 2017.

World stocks are projected to decline by 7% to 18.1 million tons. Total sales from the Chinese government reserve in 2016 are estimated at 2.6 million tons, which brings the total volume of cotton held by the Chinese government down to 8.4 million tons at the end of September 2016. China's stocks at the end of 2016/17 are forecast to decline by 15% to 9.6 million tons, while stocks held outside of China could increase by 5% to 8.5 million tons.

Source : *Cotton This Month*, ICAC, October 3, 2016.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton

October 03, 2016

Seasons begin on August 1

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
			Est.	Est.	Est.	Proj.
					Million	Metric Tons
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	10.333	15.351	18.342	20.476	22.31	19.37
China	2.087	6.181	9.607	12.109	12.92	11.27
USA	0.566	0.729	0.903	0.651	0.98	1.05
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	27.848	26.785	26.169	26.196	21.10	22.54
India	6.239	6.290	6.766	6.562	5.75	5.77
China	7.400	7.300	6.950	6.500	4.75	4.55
USA	3.391	3.770	2.811	3.553	2.81	3.51
Pakistan	2.311	2.002	2.076	2.305	1.51	1.91
Brazil	1.877	1.310	1.734	1.563	1.35	1.45
Uzbekistan	0.880	1.000	0.910	0.885	0.83	0.82
Others	5.750	5.113	4.923	4.828	4.10	4.53
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	22.788	23.521	23.737	24.198	23.78	23.81
China	8.635	8.290	7.517	7.479	7.33	7.18
India	4.231	4.731	5.057	5.261	5.24	5.25
Pakistan	2.121	2.216	2.470	2.492	2.27	2.29
Europe & Turkey	1.498	1.560	1.611	1.692	1.64	1.64
Vietnam	0.410	0.492	0.673	0.875	1.01	1.14
Bangladesh	0.700	0.765	0.880	0.937	1.08	1.21
USA	0.718	0.762	0.773	0.778	0.75	0.76
Brazil	0.897	0.910	0.862	0.797	0.73	0.67
Others	3.578	3.795	3.894	3.885	3.73	3.67
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	9.846	10.061	9.010	7.731	7.49	7.41
USA	2.526	2.836	2.293	2.449	1.99	2.50
India	2.159	1.685	2.014	0.914	1.27	0.82
CFA Zone	0.597	0.828	0.973	0.893	0.98	1.07
Brazil	1.043	0.938	0.485	0.851	0.94	0.78
Uzbekistan	0.550	0.690	0.615	0.550	0.54	0.46
Australia	1.010	1.343	1.057	0.520	0.61	0.64
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	9.786	9.788	8.712	7.572	7.23	7.41
China	5.342	4.426	3.075	1.804	0.96	0.98
Vietnam	0.379	0.517	0.687	0.934	1.00	1.15
Bangladesh	0.680	0.631	0.967	0.964	1.11	1.22
Indonesia	0.540	0.686	0.651	0.728	0.64	0.65
Turkey	0.519	0.803	0.924	0.800	0.92	0.85
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	-0.060	-0.274	-0.298	-0.159	-0.26	0.00
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	0.018	0.001	0.000	-0.002	-0.01	0.00
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	15.351	18.342	20.476	22.314	19.37	18.10
China	6.181	9.607	12.109	12.917	11.27	9.58
USA	0.729	0.903	0.651	0.980	1.05	1.30
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA (M) 3/	65	57	52	56	49	49
CHINA (MAINLAND) 4/	72	116	161	173	154	133
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	100	88	91	71	70	

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, October 2016)

Natural Fibers with Particular Reference to Cotton

M. Rafiq Chaudhry and Lorena Ruiz, ICAC

(The authors do not specialize in all natural fibers, so the facts and figures in the present article have been taken from many sources that are greatly acknowledged for their contributions to natural fibers)

Cotton is a natural fiber produced by a perennial tree that has been domesticated to grow as an annual plant. The extensive research done on cotton became more formal and better understandable after it was discovered that there are genes that carry a blueprint of the characters to be expressed under a given set of growing conditions. Such discoveries, unimaginable in the early years of cotton research, were severely questioned and remained shelved for about half a century. The theory of evolution did not satisfactorily address many concerns and it was practically impossible to give up the long-held belief in the inheritance of acquired characters. Fortunately, however, the law of inheritance of characters and the independent assortment of



ICAC

genes were rediscovered and applied. Thus began the formal breeding process we know today, and the world's most important natural fiber crop best benefitted from this is cotton. Almost another half century went by before the structure of DNA was described in the 1950s. The interspecies transference of genes was followed by the technique of actually modifying the DNA. Once again, cotton was the crop that benefitted most from the interspecies crossover of genes, which by now is no longer a novelty. Cotton was one of the first crops to make use of recombinant DNA technology to induce a mechanism of inbuilt resistance to the most damaging bollworms and tolerance to the most frequently used herbicides. Currently, over two thirds of the world cotton area is planted to insect-

Table 1: Production of Natural Fibers

Fiber Type		Production in 000 Tons	Production by Share in %
		2013	2013
Vegetable Fibers			
	Cotton	26,270.0	75.7
	Jute	3,422.7	9.9
	Coir	1,205.6	3.5
	Flax and tow	303.1	0.9
	Sisal	281.6	0.8
	Other Bastfibers	257.2	0.7
	Ramie	124.3	0.4
	Abaca (Manila fiber)	103.5	0.3
	Kapok	101.3	0.3
	Hemp tow waste	56.4	0.2
	Total:	32,125.6	92.6
Animal Fibers			
	Wool, greasy	2,126.9	6.1
	Silk raw	167.9	0.5
	Total:	2,294.8	6.6
Mineral Fibers			
	Asbestos cloth, glass, fiber glass, minerals and other fibers not included above	269.4	0.8
	Total:	269.4	0.8
Total:		34,689.7	100.0

Source: ICAC for cotton and FAO for other fibers



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

Established 1921

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

effective from April 2015

RATES PER INSERTION

	For CAI Members	For Non-Members
Full Page	5,000	5,500
Half Page	3,000	3,300

RATES FOR FOREIGN ADVERTISERS

Full Page	US \$ 100
Half Page	US \$ 60



Pay for	For CAI Members	For Non-Members
8 Insertions, get 12 (Full Page)	40,000	45,000
8 Insertions, get 12 (Half Page)	24,000	26,000
3 Insertions, get 4 (Full Page)	15,000	18,000
3 Insertions, get 4 (Half Page)	9,000	10,000

Mechanical Data:

Full page print area: 172x250 mm (Non Bleed Ad)
210x297 mm (+ Bleed)

Half page print area : 172x125 mm (Non Bleed Ad)
148x210 mm (+ Bleed)

To advertise, please contact:

Shri Divyesh Thanawala, Assistant Manager
Cotton Association of India,
Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,
Cotton Green (East), Mumbai – 400 033
Telephone No.: 3006 3404 Fax No.: 2370 0337
Email: publications@caionline.in

Table 2: Production and Consumption of Textile Fibers - Change in 50 Years

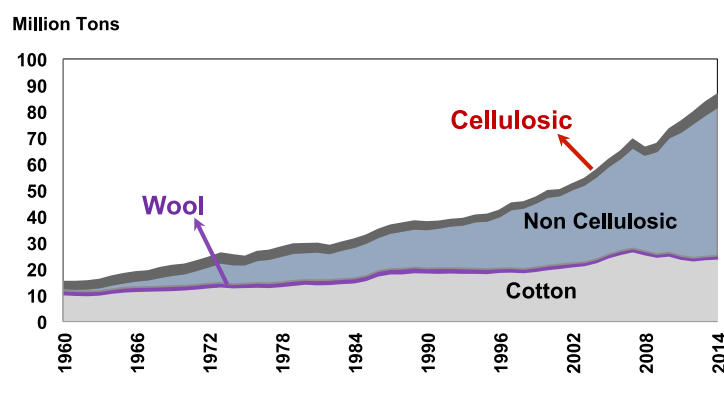
Fibers	Share in Consumption (%)		Change in 50 Years	
	1964	2014	Change in Production	Change in Consumption Share
Cotton	62.8	27.7	Increased by 121%	Decreased by 56%
Wool	8.5	1.3	Decreased by 26%	Decreased by 85%
Cellulosic fibers	19.0	5.8	Increased by 53%	Decreased by 69%
Non-cellulosic fibers	9.8	65.3	Increased by 3250% or 33 times	Increased by 568%
	100.0	100.0		

Source: *World Textile Demand, ICAC, April 2015*

resistant and herbicide-tolerant biotech varieties created by means of the thorough implementation of the development process mentioned above. The present article does not deal exclusively with cotton but also discusses, to a limited extent, the other natural fibers and the challenges they face, particularly in view of the rapid growth in the production of manmade fibers.

According to ICAC figures, 83.3 million tons of textile fibers were consumed in the world in 2013. In the same year, the production of natural fibers decreased for the second consecutive year and did not surpass 34.7 million tons. Cotton lint is the major natural fiber consumed around the world. It accounts for 28% of world fiber consumption at the end-use level, and for 78% of all natural fibers produced worldwide. About 3.29 million tons of jute, kenaf and other similar fibers were produced in 2013, making the group the second largest block of natural fibers. Together they accounted for almost 10% of natural fibers in the world. Coir, with a global production of 1.2 tons, is the third largest natural fiber produced in the world, and accounted for 3.6% of all natural fibers. However, coir fiber rarely finds its way into textile products. Wool is the fourth largest natural fiber produced. It accounts for 3.5% of the total share, with a global production of 1.16 million tons in 2013, clean basis. All other natural fibers, including flax, sisal, ramie, abaca, kapok, hemp, silk and the group of fibers of animal origin, such as camel hair or vicuna wool, amount to almost 5% of natural fiber production.

Synthetic fibers are referred to severally as manmade, chemical, artificial and modern fibers. Synthetic fibers may be of two kinds: cellulosic, which are only partly synthetic, and non-cellulosic,

Figure 1: World Consumption of Textile Fibers

which make up the largest group among all fibers consumed in the world. ICAC statistics show that over the past half century, dramatic changes have occurred in world consumption of the major textile fibers. Consumption of textile fibers increased from 15 million tons in 1961 to an estimated 86.5 million tons in 2014 and over 90.0 million tons (forecast) for the year 2015.

Natural Fibers

Natural fibers are substances produced by plants and animals and capable of being spun into yarn, thread, rope and filaments. Natural fibers were the first to be produced; manmade fibers were invented to compensate for the shortfall in the supply of the natural raw materials used to make goods for human consumption. Anything that cannot be spun to make yarn, thread or rope and converted into a cylindrical shape cannot be considered a fiber. The only part of the cotton plant that is used for fiber is an outgrowth from the seed coat that has a specific length. The tiny cellulosic

material, similar to the constituents of a cotton fiber that cling to the seed coat during ginning, is called fuzz. This material is removed by mechanical and chemical means and put to many uses. From 90 to 92% of the rest of the ginned seed components are all profitably used, but linters/fuzz find their way into viscose, cellulosic esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, paper yarn (lamp and candle wicks, twine rugs, mops, etc.) and felts (automotive upholstery, pads, cushions, furniture upholstery, comforters, mattresses, etc.). So, linters as short fibers find their way not only into natural fiber materials, but also into synthetic fiber materials.

The quality characteristics of natural fibers may be altered, but not at the will of the consumer industries. Cotton consumers would very much like to have cotton lint supplied in natural colors, such as yellow, blue, black, etc. However, the necessary research is not yet sufficiently advanced. It is certainly possible to have the plant botanically form a lumen with material bodies that can express a brown color (currently, brown in various shades) or a lipid biopolymer sandwiched between the lamellae of the cellulose micro fibrils in the secondary wall. Research is not limited to

materials in the lumen or lipid biopolymers, as is the case with currently available colored cottons, and many more options are feasible utilizing non-traditional approaches.

Quality improvements in cotton have achieved tremendous advances. The traditional demand from the textile industry for longer fibers has effectively been met. Textile needs have shifted to a lower micronaire, then to a stronger fiber, and then to a more uniform fiber, etc. and these requirements have been met through the concerted efforts of cotton researchers without straying from the key focus of improving yields. The results achieved so far may not be as significant as in synthetic fibers, but they are being attained with a minimal impact on the environment. Every bit of cotton fiber production today is much more sustainable than twenty, thirty or forty years ago. Similarly, great strides have also been made in other natural fibers.

(To be Continued)

*Review of the World Situation - Volume 68
- Number 6 - July-August 2015*



A GOVT. RECOGNISED EXPORT TRADING HOUSE

SRI SALASAR BALAJI AGRO TECH PVT. LTD

**COTTON GINNER, COTTON MERCHANT, COTTON EXPORTER-
IMPORTER & YARN MANUFACTURER**

CORPORATE OFFICE: 4-2-198/1, NEAR MAHESHWARI THEATRE

CINEMA ROAD, ADILABAD 504001,

TELANGANA, INDIA

PHONE NO. +91 8732 226692, 226632 FAX NO. +91 8732 226132

E-Mail: info@salasarcot.com Website: salasarcot.com

Production of Fibres

(In Mn. Kg)

As on	Raw Cotton (Oct.-Sept.)	Synthetic			Cellulosic	Sub Total
		PSF	ASF	PPSF	VSF	
2005-06	4097	628.15	107.81	3.08	228.98	968.02
2006-07	4760	791.99	97.13	3.52	246.83	1139.47
2007-08	5219	879.61	81.23	3.43	279.90	1244.17
2008-09	4930	750.12	79.50	3.44	232.75	1065.81
2009-10	5185	872.13	90.45	3.38	302.09	1268.05
2010-11	5765	896.33	79.48	3.74	305.10	1284.65
2011-12	6239	829.74	77.71	4.08	322.64	1234.17
2012-13	6290	848.05	73.59	4.26	337.49	1263.39
2013-14	6766	845.95	96.12	3.71	361.02	1306.80
2014-15	6562	881.56	92.54	4.62	365.17	1343.89
2015-16 (P)	5746	893.95	106.81	4.70	341.91	1347.37
2016-17 (P) (Apr.-July)	--	307.41	35.60	1.57	114.32	458.90
2015-16						
April	--	73.62	9.45	0.35	28.62	112.03
May	--	75.55	9.50	0.30	18.42	103.77
June	--	67.17	7.88	0.31	19.50	94.86
July	--	70.75	9.15	0.40	29.70	110.00
August	--	74.07	9.35	0.47	30.63	114.52
September	--	74.24	7.95	0.46	30.42	113.07
October	--	76.66	9.23	0.38	31.34	117.61
November	--	74.98	8.15	0.30	30.72	114.15
December	--	76.65	9.36	0.45	31.49	117.95
January	--	79.10	9.40	0.46	31.33	120.29
February	--	73.52	8.58	0.42	28.07	110.59
March	--	77.64	8.81	0.41	31.67	118.53
2016-17 (P)						
April	--	73.56	8.86	0.37	30.32	113.11
May	--	77.07	9.39	0.44	31.72	118.62
June	--	77.46	9.28	0.45	21.87	109.06
July	--	79.32	8.07	0.31	30.41	148.80

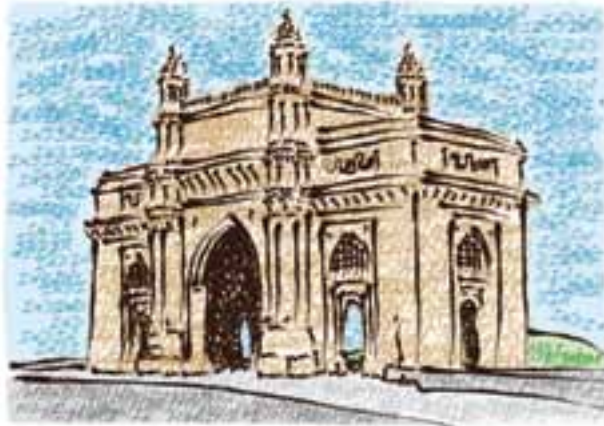
(P)= Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

Established 1921



presents



WEAVING THE WORLD OF COTTON TOGETHER

IN MUMBAI (INDIA) ON
05TH - 07TH DECEMBER, 2016

VENUE: J W MARRIOTT MUMBAI SAHAR HOTEL

Register Now

Please visit- <http://caionline.in/conference>



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) 2016-17 Crop OCTOBER 2016					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	7564 (26900)		7649 (27200)	7649 (27200)	7705 (27400)	7761 (27600)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	7845 (27900)	H	7930 (28200)	7930 (28200)	7986 (28400)	8042 (28600)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7452 (26500)		7452 (26500)	7452 (26500)	7452 (26500)	7508 (26700)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	9111 (32400)	O	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9167 (32600)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	10264 (36500)		10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10320 (36700)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	10629 (37800)		10517 (37400)	10404 (37000)	10432 (37100)	10601 (37700)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	10854 (38600)	L	10573 (37600)	10432 (37100)	10432 (37100)	10432 (37100)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	11417 (40600)		11135 (39600)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	10798 (38400)	I	10686 (38000)	10573 (37600)	10601 (37700)	10770 (38300)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	11135 (39600)		10854 (38600)	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11698 (41600)		11417 (40600)	11276 (40100)	11276 (40100)	11276 (40100)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	10882 (38700)	D	10770 (38300)	10657 (37900)	10714 (38100)	10882 (38700)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11979 (42600)		11557 (41100)	11417 (40600)	11276 (40100)	11360 (40400)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11867 (42200)	A	11585 (41200)	11445 (40700)	11501 (40900)	11585 (41200)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12120 (43100)		11698 (41600)	11557 (41100)	11417 (40600)	11501 (40900)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12007 (42700)		11726 (41700)	11585 (41200)	11614 (41300)	11698 (41600)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	12260 (43600)	Y	11838 (42100)	11698 (41600)	11557 (41100)	11670 (41500)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12429 (44200)		12007 (42700)	11867 (42200)	11726 (41700)	11867 (42200)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12541 (44600)		12120 (43100)	11979 (42600)	12007 (42700)	12148 (43200)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	15325 (54500)		15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15325 (54500)

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