Weekly Publication of

Cotton Association of India

COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2015-16 • No. 30 • 27th October, 2015 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 26/10/15 to 02/11/15

(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 above 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.

EXPERT's Column

Shri Gnanasekar Thiagarajan

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

• Cotton futures are lower in line with the underlying cash markets, as arrivals has begun and could reach its peak by end of the month. Domestic prices were volatile as they fluctuated throughout the fortnight on both the sides, but moved with a negative bias.

• India has beaten China for the first time to become the world's largest cotton producer in the 2014-15 marketing year, and the gap in production with the neighbour is set to widen considerably in 2015-16. The Indian government is expected to make large-scale cotton purchases from farmers for a second straight year, following a cut in imports by top buyer China that has depressed prices.

• CAI lowered its estimate for the cotton season 2015-16 and placed it at 37.70 million bales. The projected balance sheet drawn by the CAI estimated the total cotton supply for the new season at 46.76 million bales, while the domestic consumption is estimated at 32.50 million bales, thus leaving a surplus of 14.26 million bales.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

• The Cotton Benchmark futures in New York inched up on Friday as forecasts showed rains in some U.S. growing regions in the coming week, which could disrupt harvest activities, but prices closed down as concerns about weather in top growing region Texas dissipated.

• Weak export sales report reinforced the demand concerns and traders said recent rains in Texas were likely not as damaging to crops as some had feared. U.S. upland cotton export sales for the 2015/16 crop year totalled 96,900 bales last week, with the bulk being sold to Mexico and none to top consumer China, where recent policy changes have limited imports.

• A sharply stronger U.S. dollar also weighed on prices for the fibre. A stronger dollar pressures greenback-traded commodities like cotton by making them more expensive.

• Speculators boosted their net long positions in cotton on ICE Futures U.S. in the week ending Oct. 20. They increased their cotton net long for the third straight week, adding 9,082 lots for a bullish bet of 38,808 lots, the largest since the week ending Aug. 25. The move came as prices remained range-bound near one-month highs.

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

As mentioned earlier, the technical picture which was so far looking friendly has turned lower and now looks vulnerable for a decline towards 8,800 /qtl levels. Prices are moving perfectly in line with our expectations. Only an unexpected rise above 9,500/ qtl could warn of the picture changing to neutral again. Such a rise will revive our hopes of a rally back towards 9,800-10,000/ qtl levels. Any pullbacks higher now could prove to be short-lived.

As mentioned earlier, indicators are displaying neutral to bearish tendencies, which could see prices edging lower and finding resistances at higher levels. Indicators are slightly oversold indicating a possible upward correction initially, however, the upward correction could be short-lived. Prices could consolidate at the 9,200-500/qtl levels and then head lower in the coming months with the next possible support at 8700-800/qtl.

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

As mentioned in the previous update, Ideally, prices are expected to edge lower again, but chances also exist for the pullback to extend higher towards 64-65c before faltering again. A decline below 60.20c could warn that the bullish picture has been negated and a strong decline could begin again. Such a fall could take prices lower towards 57c levels being the next important support followed by 55c. Prices have tested close to 65c and then have fallen from there. Presently, it is languishing in the 62-63c range and resistances are seen at 64-65c. Price structures warn of a bigger decline to come in the coming weeks. Favoured view expects prices to move lower towards 58-60c levels or even lower.

CONCLUSION:

As mentioned earlier, weakness is seen in both the domestic and international prices. Both the domestic and international prices are under pressure and could further fall lower from present levels. For Guj ICS supports are seen at 9,000 /qtl and for ICE Oct cotton futures at 58-60c followed by 55c. Only an unexpected rise above 9,500 /qtl could change the picture to neutral in the domestic markets. The international markets are indicating a weaker trend now, and the overall trend is still weak and therefore, it needs to surpass key resistance levels around 65-66c levels for the trend to turn bullish again, till then it remains weak.

Natural Fibers with Particular Reference to Cotton

M. Rafiq Chaudhry and Lorena Ruiz, ICAC

(Continued from Issue No.29)

Types of Natural Fibers

Natural fibers are classified as vegetable fibers or plant fibers, animal fibers and mineral fibers.

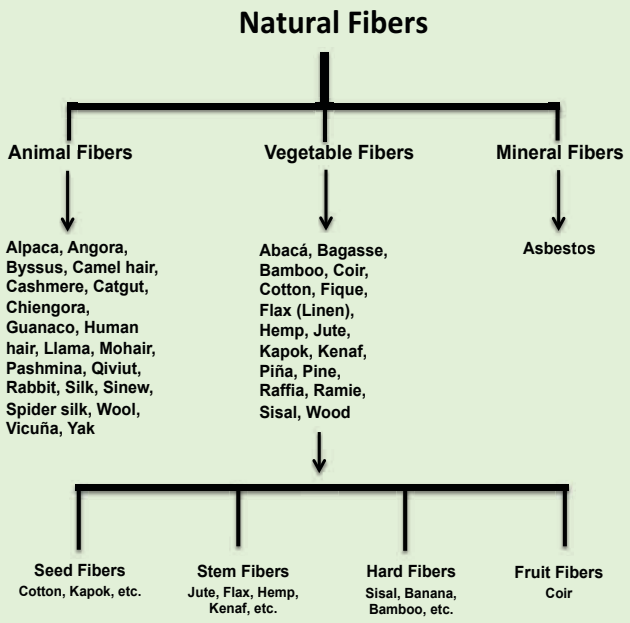
Plant Fibers

• Seed Fibers

The sources of vegetable or plant fibers are seeds like cotton and kapok. Cotton is known for being the most important and dominant natural fiber in the world. Kapok (Ceiba pentandra) is a tree and the fibers produced by this perennial tree are also called kapok. Just as cotton fiber grows on the cotton seeds, kapok fibers grow on kapok seeds. Kapok is a rainforest tree that grows up to a height of sixty meters. A full-grown tree can yield upto 15kg of fiber a year. The trunk of the kapok tree is used as a source of timber, which is currently its main application. The fibers grow inside a pod that is naturally shed by the plant. When the pods are mature, they burst open and expose the whitish fibers in which the round, brown-colored seed is imbedded. Wind can carry the fibers around together with the seed. Most of the kapok fiber output is used in stuffing or insulation, but it has been replaced in these uses by polyester and foam plastics.

ICAC

Figure 2: Classification of Natural Fibers



• Stem (Bast) Fibers

Bast fibers are collected from the inner bark or bast surrounding the stem of the plant. These fibers have higher tensile strength than other fibers. Therefore, these fibers are used for durable yarn, fabric, packaging and paper. Jute is the most important bast fiber; it accounts for almost 7% of all natural fibers produced and is second only to cotton. Other examples of bast fibers are flax, kenaf, hemp and ramie. Jute is produced in high rainfall areas, mostly in Bangladesh, China and India. According to the International Jute Study Group, jute (Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius), and similar fibers such as kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus) and roselle (H. sabdariffa var Altissima), are mostly produced in a handful of major producing countries: India, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Myanmar and Nepal. Together, these account for about 95% of all jute and similar fibers. India and Bangladesh are the world's foremost manufacturers of jute. India alone represents almost two thirds of world jute production, Bangladesh about one third and only minor amount are produced in other countries. China produces mostly kenaf while Thailand produces kenaf and roselle.

Linen fabric is produced from fiber extracted from the stems of the flax plant. Flaxseeds are used to produce linseed oil. Hemp (genus Cannabis), a close relative of marijuana, produces a fiber that looks very much like linen and its seeds are used to make birdfeed and to extract oil. Many European countries produce small quantities of hemp, but China remains the biggest source of hemp fiber.

Ramie is a perennial tree that grows well in areas with good rainfall. The main species is Boehmeria nivea, but several closely related species are also grown. The ramie plant has the appearance of a shrub and grows to a height of over 1.5 meters. The stems are usually harvested after flowering and when its color has changed from green to yellow. Leaf shedding is another indication that the crop is ready to be harvested. With good soil and suitable weather, the ramie plant can produce as many as six cuttings, i.e., harvests, a year. A ramie plant can produce fiber up to 12 centimeters in length, but requires chemical treatment for removal of the resin that causes the fibers to adhere to the main stem.

• Hard Fibers

Hard fibers are collected from leaves and fruit

parts. Sisal, banana and bamboo are some examples of leaf fiber production. Many species of the genus Agave are produced around the world. The general appearance of most species is that they lack a stem and that the leaves emerge directly from the roots. However, some species do have a visible stem and uses other than for fiber are also well documented. Agave Americana is the source of the agave found in Mexico and southern parts of the United States. The leaves of several other agave species also yield fiber and many agave species are grown as ornamental plants.

Sisal (Agave sisalana) is a perennial plant with an average lifespan of 7 to 12 years. The plant flourishes in dry-hotsoil and weather conditions, reaching an average height of 4-6 meters (about one third of a meter height increase each year). About 300,000 tons of sisal are produced every year almost without any insecticides, irrigation water or fertilizer. The leaves that yield the fiber are composed of about 90% water. Leaves grow to a length of 1.0 to 1.5 meters in length and have spikes on the edges, which makes it hard to walk through the fields. The first harvest can be brought in when the plants are about two years old and they remain productive for 10 to 12 years. Each plant produces 180 to 240 leaves in its lifetime and yields 1 to 4 tons of fiber per hectare. The leaves are removed from the plant only when they are ready to be processed. Storage of leaves is not recommended because the quality of the fiber tends to deteriorate. The fibers are extracted through a process known as decortication wherein the leaves are processed by running them through crushers to free the fibers and get rid of the pulp. After the pulp has been squeezed out, the fibers are washed or brushed to leave them more perfectly clean. In East Africa, decortication is done in factories. The leaves are crushed between rollers and then beaten by a rotating wheel with blunt blades. Then the fibers are washed and dried. The key features of sisal fiber are high resistance to bacterial infestation and to deterioration in saltwater. The flowers produced by the sisal plant are usually sterile and the common way of propagating the next generation is through suckers that grow at the base of the plant or by means of small bulbs produced on the flower peduncle. In the past, 96% of the leaf weight was discarded, but today it is used for fertilizer, cattle feed and as fuel for biogas production. Just over 200,000 tons of sisal fiber are produced worldwide and Brazil, with almost two thirds of global production, is the largest producing country.

Banana fibers are extracted from the stem of the banana plant (Musa sapientum). The fiber may be harvested from young shoots or from the mature stem after the fruit has been collected. Unlike many other vegetable/plant fibers, the parts of the plant from which the fiber is extracted-- young shoots and/or older stems-- have an important impact on the quality of the fiber. Young shoots are comparatively easy to process and produce much finer fibers. Accordingly, their uses are also different. Young shoots are harvested periodically and boiled in lye to prepare fibers for making yarn. Even in young shoots the outer layers of the stem produce much coarser fibers than the inner ones. The mature trunk in its entirety, commonly used in Nepal to obtain banana yarn, produces a vast quantity of coarser fibers. According to the literature, the fibers of the banana plant may be extracted by chemical, mechanical or biological methods. Banana fibers look like bamboo and ramie fibers but have a better spinning performance than the other two. The fibers have poor elongation characteristics, but dry rather faster. Banana fibers are comprised of cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin. Mukhopadhyay et al. (2008) reported that the botanical composition of banana fiber is about 31% cellulose and some 15% hemicellulose and lignin, the rest being moisture, ash and extractives. The uses of banana fiber vary greatly depending on the fineness, but only a minimal amount goes into the garment industry. Right now, banana fiber is a waste product of banana cultivation and it is utilized inefficiently or only partially. The extraction of fiber from the pseudo stem is not a common practice and much of the stem is not used to produce fiber at all.

• Fruit Fibers

Coir is the primary fruit fiber. It is produced from the fibrous pulp surrounding the hard shell of the seed of the coconut palm (Cocos nucifera). Coconut palms flower monthly but since the fruit requires a year to ripen, any given coconut palm will always contain fruit at all 12 stages of maturity. Harvesting usually takes place on a 45-60 day cycle, with each tree yielding 50-100 coconuts per year. Before the coconut fruit is shipped to market, it is stripped of its leathery external skin, as well as its 5-8 cm thick intermediate layer of fibrous pulp. The fibers recovered from that pulp are called coir. Coir is the third most important natural fiber produced in the world, after cotton and jute. The main producing countries are India and Sri Lanka, with some minor production in the Pacific countries. About 75% of coir fiber comes from India and Vietnam. Total production rose to 1.2 million tons in 2013.

The fibers are extracted by various methods involving retting and soaking. The husk is kept in an environment that encourages the action of naturally occurring microbes. This action partially decomposes the husk pulp, allowing it to be separated into coir fibers and a residue called coir pith. After the husks are naturally softened by the above methods, the fibers are extracted manually by beating or mechanically through various mechanisms. The fibers thus removed are sieved for cleaning purposes

before processing to obtain the final product. The main uses arerope, fishing nets, brushes, doormats, rugs, etc. Fibers are 100% biodegradable. Coir fibers measure around 35 centimeters and contain one of the highest concentrations of lignin, making it stronger than cotton but less flexible and unsuitable for dyeing. The two categorizations of coir fibers are color (brown or white) and fiber length. Coir fibers longer than 20 cm are called bristle fiber and those shorter than 20 cm are called mattress fiber.

Animal Fibers

The two fundamental animal fibers are silk and wool.

• Silk

Silk is a filament fiber produced in nature as a protein by Bombyx mori, the mulberry silk moth. Mulberry Morus spp. is a perennial cultivated mainly for foliage production, but it is also the only source of nutrition for the mulberry silkworm. According to the International Sericulture Commission, four types of natural silks are commercially produced in the world. Among them mulberry silk is the most important and accounts for as much as 90% of world production. Thus the term "silk" generally refers to the silk of the mulberry silkworm. It is reported that 60% of the cost of cocoon production goes into the cultivation of the mulberry leaf. Silk quality also depends on the quality of the mulberry leaves and on silkworm seed production. Mulberry is grown in the fields as an agricultural crop. The leaves are harvested and brought to the silkworm rearing facilities where they are fed to the silkworms in separately erected platforms or trays. After a gestation period of about four weeks, the mature worms are gathered and transferred into the montages for spinning the cocoons. The spinning process will be completed within three days and the cocoons can be harvested for marketing after five days. About 70-75% of world silk in produced in China, about 15% in India and the rest in some 15 other countries around the world.

• Wool

Wool, a protein fiber, is the fourth most important natural fiber traded in the world. It accounts for over 6% of total natural fiber production grease. The four main sources of wool are sheep, goats, camels and rabbits. The wool from diverse sources has different fiber diameters and, therefore, huge differences in quality. Wool fiber can be as fine as cashmere/merino (diameter about 15 microns) to make expensive garments or it can be coarse enough (diameter about 40 microns) to make carpets. A single sheep can produce up to 11 kilograms of wool a year (cleanbasis). It is estimated that half of all wool production goes into the garment industry and the other half is used to make blankets, carpets and other goods. The flame-retardant and heat-resistant qualities of wool make it one of the safest of all household textiles. Technical textile uses include police uniforms, military uniforms, thermal insulation, billiard cloths and automotive composites. Wool is produced in about 100 countries, but Australia, China and New Zealand account for half of the world's production.

International Year of Natural Fibers – 2009

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2009 as the International Year of Natural Fibers. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with governments, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the relevant organizations of the UN facilitated the observance of the Year. The ICAC actively participated in the celebration and success of the Year by carrying out numerous activities. The Year proved to be effective in increasing awareness of the importance of natural fibers. An overview of fifteen natural fibers -- abaca, alpaca, angora, camel, cashmere, coir, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, mohair, ramie, silk, sisal and wool – is available on their web page.

Future Trends

The last 150 years have completely changed the fiber spectrum. Synthetic fibers have aggressively outstripped the share of natural fibers produced in the world. New technologies are being developed at such a fast pace that it is becoming increasingly difficult to fully comprehend the future of both kinds of fiber, natural and synthetic. What is needed now is for natural fibers to incorporate some of the qualities of synthetic fibers, while the synthetic fiber industry needs to endow its products with the combined features of natural fibers. Neither of the two options is a clear-cut choice and both depend on access to technological advances. It seems clear, however, that the future lies somewhere in the middle ground. Biotechnology and its allied sciences, innovative material advances and fiber engineering will play a key role in determining the future of all kinds of fibers.

For more reading refer to:

http://www.naturalfibres2009.org
http://www.wildfibres.co.uk/html/kapok.html
http://www.madehow.com/Volume-6/Coir.html
http://inserco.org/en/types_of_silk
http://www.iwto.org/wool/the-natural-fibre/

Industrial Application of Natural Fibers: Structure, Properties, and Technical Applications. 2010. Edited by Jörg Müssig, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., UK.

Militký, Jiri, A. Aneja and D. Křemeněková. 2012. Future viewon fibers and textiles. Proceedings of the 31st International Cotton Conference, March 21-24, 2012, Faserinstitut e.V. and Bremer Baumwollborse, Bremen, Germany.

Mukhopadhyay, Samrat, Raul Fangueiro, Yusuf Arpaç and Ülkü Şentürk. Banana Fibers – Variability and Fracture Behaviour. Journal of Engineered Fibers and Fabrics, Volume 3, Issue 2, 2008. Available online at http://www.jeffjournal.org/papers/Volume3/Mukhopadhyay3.2.pdf

Townsend, Terry. 2012. Constraints to fiber production. Proceedings of the 31st International Cotton Conference, March 21-24, 2012, Faserinstitut e.V. and Bremer Baumwollborse,Bremen, Germany.

Source: The ICAC Recorder, Vol. XXXIII No.2 June 2015.

Update on Cotton Acreage (As on 21st October 2015)

(Area in lakh ha)

Sl. No	States	Normal of Year	Normal Area as on Date (2010-2014)	Area sown (during the corresponding week in)					
				2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		20.449	23.110	23.867	21.200	21.780	18.300	17.100
	Andhra Pradesh (23.95%)	4.800	5.226	6.220	7.360	5.076	5.216	4.383	4.095
	Telangana (76.05%)	15.240	15.223	16.890	16.507	16.123	16.564	13.917	13.005
2.	Gujarat	26.140	27.334	27.612	30.060	26.880	24.030	29.590	26.110
3.	Haryana	5.580	5.698	5.863	6.390	5.570	6.030	6.050	4.450
4.	Karnataka	5.400	5.150	5.790	7.600	5.290	4.160	4.850	3.850
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6.200	6.308	5.470	5.788	6.210	6.080	7.060	6.400
6.	Maharashtra	39.800	40.602	38.239	41.919	38.680	41.450	41.230	39.730
7.	Orissa	0.900	1.088	1.250	1.250	1.240	1.190	1.020	0.740
8.	Punjab	5.100	5.122	4.500	4.500	5.050	5.160	5.600	5.300
9.	Rajasthan	4.200	3.908	4.060	4.162	3.030	4.500	5.300	2.550
10.	Tamil Nadu	1.300	0.506	0.984	0.700	0.890	0.260	0.570	0.110
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.266	0.210	0.260	0.230	0.300	0.310	0.230
12.	Others	0.360	0.060	0.000	0.050	0.100	0.000	0.150	0.000
	Total	**115.020**	**116.491**	**117.088**	**126.546**	**114.369**	**114.940**	**120.030**	**106.570**

Source: Directorate of Cotton Development, Nagpur

SAGA OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE

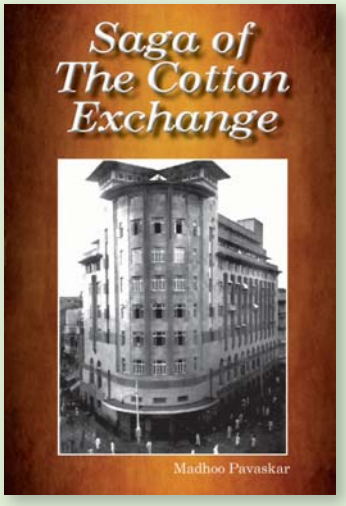
By Madhoo Pavaskar

Chapter 6

Hoping Against Hope

Continuation of Controls

The Great War ended in 1945, and soon the popular ministries were back in the saddle at both the centre and the Provinces. Disappointingly, the general expectation that the end of the War would put an end to most of the emergency legislations was not fulfilled. In regard to cotton, price controls with their obnoxious feature of unrealistic floors and ceilings continued, affecting adversely not only the efficient functioning of the hedge contract at the East India Cotton Association, but also orderly marketing of cotton everywhere. The Association strongly pleaded for immediate lifting of controls in order to give a fair deal to the cotton grower, who had suffered the most during the War. Surprisingly even the popular government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru showed the same ignorance about the utility and working of the futures market as the British government did during the War.



To a communication addressed to the government by the East India Cotton Association towards the end of 1946 for at least raising the ceiling prices of Indian cotton, if the government were averse to lifting the price controls altogether, the Industries and Supplies Member replied that the Government of India, was unable to accept the recommendation "as any increase in the margin between the floor and the ceiling would inevitably increase the scope for speculation in the market and also tend to raise the price of the type of the cloth mostly in demand by the poor consumer. The price increase would also have material effect on the prices of food crops like jowar and bajri which were interchangeable with cotton. If the control over cotton was removed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to control the prices and production of cotton cloth without controlling the sale and prices of raw cotton."

Clearly, as Sir PurshotamdasThakurdas had described earlier at the twenty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on December 10, 1946, the government was "getting deeper and deeper in the mire of moving in a circle in regard to their cotton policy." It seemed that the government neither cared for the cotton growers nor the farmers of jowar and bajri. Their sole interest was perhaps to supply cheap cotton to mills. That the cheap cloth for the poor consumer was never produced is another matter. Verily, the millowners never had it so good as during the War and immediate post-War years.

Unitary Control At Last

Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of the Cabinet in September 1946 to examine the question of "legislating for the further control and regulation of the cotton trade in the Province, in particular, forward trading in cotton." The Committee consisted of three cabinet ministers, namely, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, Mr. V.L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Mr. M.P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture. The Committee was concerned with three main issues—the nature of control by the government, the constitution of the East India Cotton Association and the composition of the hedge contract. The report of the Committee was published on April 28, 1947.

The Committee recommended that the government control should be extended to the whole of the Province; that hedge contract should be allowed only in one recognised association, namely the East India Cotton Association; and that forward trading in places outside Bombay may be permitted in transferable delivery contracts in local growths of cotton not covered by the hedge contract of the EICA. The Committee further recommended that the government should assume larger control over all recognised associations by taking powers to impose bye-laws, render all contracts not in accordance with the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association illegal and make it a penal offence for any person to organise, or to assist in organising or to be a member of an unrecognised association. With regard to the constitution of the East India

Cotton Association, the Committee recommended (i) the abolition of the panel-wise system of election of directors, though seats on the Board of Directors may continue to be reserved for different panels, (ii) enlargement of the Board to provide for four seats for the government nominees to safeguard the interest of cotton growers and (iii) no limit on admission of new members to the Association. As for the hedge contract, the Committee did not consider that any immediate change was called for in the Indian Cotton Contract.

The Cabinet Committee's report cleared the way for King Cotton to assume unitary control over cotton trade of Bombay through the East India Cotton Association. Therefore, while welcoming the report, Sir Purshotamdas in a statement issued on April 29, 1947 commented that "the Cabinet Committee's report on the regulation of forward business in cotton in Bombay Province will be recognised as an important landmark in the evolution of the system of cotton marketing in Bombay Province and of cotton trading in Bombay city."

As it is, earlier in 1946, at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shri Mahajan Association, its members had authorised its Board of Directors to negotiate with the East India Cotton Association for the merger of Shri Mahajan association on the terms and conditions mutually agreed in 1939. An accord was finally reached to create a class of New Special Associate Members (Temporary) to absorb the members of Shri Mahajan Association into the East India Cotton Association. In terms of this accord, the East India Cotton Association had approached the Government of Bombay to introduce new legislation to control forward contracts in cotton in Bombay.

On the acceptance of the report of the Cabinet Committee, the Government of Bombay introduced a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on September 6, 1947 to give effect to its recommendations. On being passed and having received assent of the Governor-General on February 7, 1948, the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 came into force in the entire province. The provisions of the Act were, however, applied to cotton from April 1, 1948.

In the meantime, in conformity with the earlier accord with Shri Mahajan Association and the decision of the Government of Bombay on the report of the Cabinet Committee, the members of Shri Mahajan Association, who were on the register of that Association on May 1, 1947, and who had applied for Temporary Special Associate Membership of the East India Cotton Association within the prescribed period of three months from November 4, 1947, were admitted to such membership on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5000. Following the merger of Shri Mahajan Association with the East India Cotton Association and the subsequent application of the various provisions of the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 to cotton, the East India Cotton Association became the sole recognised body for regulating dealings in forward contracts in cotton in Bombay Presidency. At long last, King Cotton's dream of unitary control was fulfilled after incessant struggle for more than two decades. For that purpose, he had to wait for the country to become free on August 15, 1947.

But alas! With statutory floors and ceilings on the Indian Cotton Contract and continuation of the ban on options under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947, King Cotton had already lost his old glory and lustre. The new Act had also conferred on the provincial government far more powers than under the pre-War legislation. Not only had the government acquired power to make bye-laws, but it had also assumed the authority to supersede the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association. As the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 entered the Statute Book, one was reminded of the dreaded Cotton Contracts Act of 1932, which had raised the Sword of Damocles over King Cotton. In these circumstances, the grant of unitary control to the East India Cotton Association was merely a truncated victory, if not poor consolation. For, the real control of forward business in cotton was slowly passing into the hands of the government.

The Austere Jubilee

It was indeed a great coincidence, as also a matter of pride and rejoice to the cotton merchants, that the year 1947, the year of Indian independence, was also the Silver Jubilee year of the reign of King Cotton. June 1, 1922, marked the completion of 22 years of meritorious service of the East India Cotton Association to the cotton trade of Bombay in particular and the Indian cotton economy in general. Soon, on August 15, 1947, India became free as the sun began to set on the British Empire. The cotton trade, which had taken part in the freedom struggle no less than any other section of the Indian population, and perhaps even more by not only contributing money and materials from time to time to the Indian National Congress, but also by participating actively in the Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements through courting arrests and braving the British bullets, was naturally jubilant.

(To be continued...)

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

Special Offer

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

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2015-16 Crop OCTOBER 2015					
							19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)		8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)	H	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	6636 (23600)	6636 (23600)	6636 (23600)		6636 (23600)	6636 (23600)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)		7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	8127 (28900)	8127 (28900)	8070 (28700)	O	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)		9223 (32800)	9251 (32900)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)	7958 (28300)		7958 (28300)	7958 (28300)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8239 (29300)	L	8239 (29300)	8239 (29300)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	9251 (32900)	9251 (32900)	9251 (32900)		9308 (33100)	9336 (33200)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	8239 (29300)	8239 (29300)	8183 (29100)	I	8183 (29100)	8183 (29100)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8577 (30500)		8577 (30500)	8577 (30500)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9392 (33400)	9392 (33400)	9392 (33400)		9448 (33600)	9476 (33700)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8802 (31300)	8802 (31300)	8745 (31100)	D	8802 (31300)	8802 (31300)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)	8970 (31900)		8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	8942 (31800)	8942 (31800)	8914 (31700)		8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)	9111 (32400)	A	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	9083 (32300)	9083 (32300)	9055 (32200)		9083 (32300)	9083 (32300)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)	9195 (32700)	Y	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9448 (33600)		9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)		12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)

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