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# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

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## Technical Analysis

### Price outlook for Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm and ICE cotton futures for the period 10/11/14 to 24/11/14

*(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.

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

- Cotton futures are trading higher on some fresh demand appearing at lower levels which attracted exporters and domestic millers. Increasing arrivals are however pressuring prices.

- Spinning mill demand for cotton is subdued as the downstream consumers of cotton yarn have still not shown much interest as poor off-take from China continues to pressure prices.

- The Centre's 'Make in India' pitch seems to have already found resonance in the country's textile and garment industry, with India's exports

to its largest single market, the US, headed for a record surge this year. Indian textile and apparel exports have risen nearly 7 per cent during January-August 2014, according to the US Department of Commerce's Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA) data, compared with an average 2 per cent annual growth in the last five years.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

- Cotton Benchmark futures in New York rose on Friday, reversing earlier losses in heavy, volatile trade due to options-related dealings, the rolling of closely-watched commodities index funds, and positioning ahead of a monthly USDA report due next week.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on Monday will publish its monthly supply-demand forecast, widely expected to show an increase in world inventories by the end of July 2015 due to higher output,

largely in India, where farmers boosted acres this season.

- U.S. stocks by the end of 2014/15 are expected to be revised higher due to falling export demand. U.S. output is expected to be unchanged to slightly higher. Prices hit five-year lows in September due to mounting worries over excess supplies as Beijing switches to a direct-payment program for farmers instead of stockpiling program that has driven voracious import demand.

### EXPERT'S Column



**Shri Gnanasekar Thiagarajan**

- Speculators switched to their first net long position in cotton contracts on ICE Futures U.S. in four months in the week ended Nov. 4, as U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission data showed on Friday.

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

As mentioned in the previous update, prices are making lower highs and lower lows, a clear sign of a downtrend in progress. Good support was seen in the 9,200 /qrange. Ideally, a bounce back or a retracement to 10,000 levels look likely in the coming sessions. Fall below 9,100/qtl levels could now hint at further weakness targeting 8,800-8900 /qtl levels.

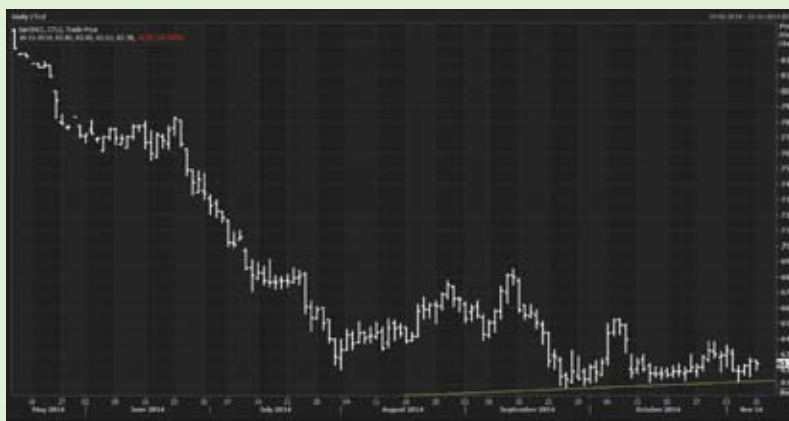
As illustrated in the previous update, indicators are still displaying oversold conditions and this could result in a pullback from lower levels in the coming week and therefore one should be cautious of becoming bearish at current levels. Prices are trading at their lows and threatening to make new lows. However, from present levels the decline could be limited and a retracement higher looks more possible on the back of highly oversold indications in the indicators. A possible pullback to 9,500-700 /qtl looks likely in the coming weeks before the decline resumes again.

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

As mentioned in the previous update, even though prices can pullback higher towards 67-68c, we favour the decline to continue lower in cotton futures. As expected prices fell to a low of 60.83c and then pulled back higher. Prices structures hint at a possible pullback higher. But, the 63.75-64c levels are proving to be a tough resistance in the short-term. While below 64c, chances exist for a grind lower towards 57-58c levels. However, if prices could follow-through higher above 64c, the up move could further extend towards 67-68c. Our favoured view expects prices to grind lower now.

## CONCLUSION:

Both the domestic prices and international prices have fallen sharply below recent lows. However, the pullback still cannot be interpreted as a trend reversal. For Guj ICS supports are seen at 9,000-100/qtl levels followed by 8,700 /qtl and for ICE Dec cotton futures at 61.50c followed by 57c. Only a unexpected rise above 10,400 /qtl could change the picture to neutral in the domestic markets while a push above 68c could turn the picture to neutral in the international prices, till then we expect this downtrend to continue to push prices lower. Speculators have also been seen trimming their net short positions, and have started to build net long positions, which is another sign of caution to be exercised for excessive bearishness from present levels.





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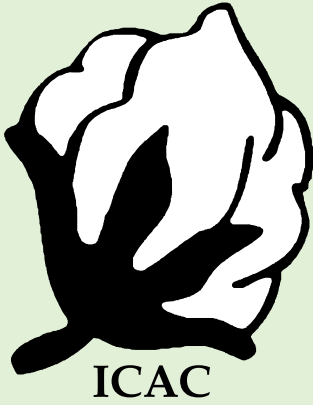
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## “From Land to Brand: Strengthening the Cotton Value Chain”

1. The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) met in Thessaloniki, Greece, from November 2 to 7, 2014 for its 73rd Plenary Meeting since the establishment of the Committee in 1939. Participation was 401, including representatives from 33 member governments, 9 international organizations and 19 nonmember governments.
  2. Government policy continues to distort the world cotton market: The Secretariat reported that world cotton consumption in 2014/15 is projected to be below production for the fifth consecutive season and that stocks will reach record levels. Prices were falling and the temptation for countries to intervene in defense of their growers was increasing. The timing and manner of the liquidation of these stocks would help define the fundamentals of the world cotton market over the next several years. Within the last year, changes had occurred in the cotton policies of a few cotton-producing countries. More intervention would only postpone adjustments and lead to increased challenges for participants in the cotton value chain in the long run. Members noted that the statistics and economic studies provided by the ICAC were important to making the cotton market more transparent.
  3. Promoting demand for cotton: The importance of ensuring the growth of cotton consumption was emphasized in various presentations from diverse sectors of the textile chain. Two World Café Sessions were dedicated to creatively discuss how to best promote the cotton as a brand. ICAC member countries noted the importance of promoting demand for cotton and endorsed efforts to encourage consumption. Cotton had many competitive advantages and was highly valued by consumers. In recent years, high cotton prices had damaged the competitiveness of the product. Prices were now coming down and cotton had become more competitive with man-made fibers. However, competitive pricing was not enough and more proactive promotion actions were required. Cotton is in competition with man-made fibers, not other cottons. ICAC member countries were urged to promote the use of cotton, especially in their internal markets. The International Forum for Cotton Promotion of ICAC should remain closely involved with this work. The
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ICAC
- Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton of ICAC stressed the importance of accurate instrument testing of cotton as a trading tool, since its application would be a further step in improving cotton's market share.
  4. Measuring sustainability: The Committee received a report from its Expert Panel on the Social, Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton Production (SEEP) on “Measuring sustainability in cotton farming systems: Towards a guidance framework.” This report, whose Executive Summary had been reviewed by the Committee at the previous Plenary Meeting, was now in its final stages of preparation for publication. It provided a comprehensive set of sustainability indicators that were designed to be used in the context of cotton cultivation, but could also be usefully applied to other crops. Following recommendations made at the 72nd Plenary Meeting, pilot testing of the indicators was being undertaken in Australia and in projects run by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In addition to monitoring such tests, the SEEP would now evaluate other sustainability assessment tools that affected the world cotton sector.
  5. National programs of responsible cotton production: Presentations were made to the Committee from various countries explaining actions taken to produce sustainable cotton. It was suggested that countries must work together through mutual exchange of information to expand these important programs in order to ensure a healthy future for cotton.
  6. Cotton Identity Programs: The Task Force on Cotton Identity Programs had expanded its report presented at the previous Plenary to include five programs. The Chair reported that about 1.1 million tons of cotton had been produced under the five identity programs in 2012/13. However, side-by-side comparisons of identity cotton programs could be misleading since each program had different objectives. The updated report will be made available on the ICAC website after final editing. Members of the Task Force considered that they had fulfilled their mandate and that their work was concluded. The Committee thanked the Task

Force members for their efforts. Some ICAC members expressed concern at the possibility of Cotton Identity Programs promoting one origin or type of cotton at the expense of others.

7. **Contract sanctity:** The Plenary hosted a panel discussion on the question of measures that could be introduced to reduce disputes in cotton trading. Panelists noted the importance of contract sanctity to a healthy cotton supply chain. Member governments were reminded of their responsibility, under the New York Convention of 1958, to ensure that arbitration awards were duly recognized by their judicial systems. The concept of contract sanctity centers on the understanding that parties must honor their contractual obligations. The high volatility of cotton prices in 2010/11 put contract sanctity under stress and, although the number of disputes had declined considerably in the recent past, no grounds for complacency existed. The panel noted that the problem of contract sanctity extends further up through the value chain, as weavers, garment manufacturers and retailers also feel free to renege on their commitments. To avoid future disputes over delivery, the panel proposed the universal application of hedging practices to cope with price volatility and the resulting contract defaults, thereby providing insurance against the risks of volatility. Although the Panel stated that this issue primarily concerned the private sector, it could also have repercussions at the government level, especially during the negotiation of free trade agreements. Therefore, the Panel recommended the exploration of mechanisms, such as compulsory insurance, to guarantee the execution of contracts and thereby contractual protection for the industry. Additionally, the establishment of a world yarn contract would assist in offering further protection.
8. **Price volatility:** Members of the Private Sector Advisory Panel (PSAP) conducted an extensive discussion of factors affecting the volatility of cotton prices. The high volatility of prices in the recent past had damaged the competitiveness of cotton vis-à-vis competing fibers. They requested that the ICAC Secretariat continue to investigate volatility and provide information and analysis on its causes.
9. **Prerequisites for textile industry growth:** Many Committee members desired to add value to their crop by further processing their production. This issue was the subject of extensive analysis and debate. In the case of smaller countries, one promising possibility was the creation of regional collaboration arrangements to establish economies of scale and exchange experiences. The key factors in the success of the industrial processing of cotton and the attraction of foreign direct investment changed as one moved downstream along the supply chain. In the initial stages, such as spinning and weaving, low labor and electricity costs were crucial. Government policies could also play a considerable role. At later stages in the supply chain, such as garmenting, low labor costs continued to be important but other factors, such as participation in free trade agreements, could be decisive.
10. **Completion of the Doha Round:** The Committee received a report on cotton from a staff member of the World Trade Organization in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) and relevant developments at the Bali Ministerial Meeting. The report highlighted the longstanding request of the "C4" group for an end to direct subsidies that distort production and trade in cotton. The Committee noted the production of a specific document on cotton and other outcomes involving agriculture reached at that meeting. It was further noted that the deadline for the adoption of the Protocol of Amendment had passed without any convergence of members. ICAC Members reiterated that cotton is an integral part of the DDA and that there can be no successful conclusion of that agenda without an agreement on cotton. The Committee restated the importance of trade policy as a key factor in promoting world economic growth and development, and voiced support for the WTO's role in promoting free trade.
11. **European Union membership:** ICAC members reaffirmed their interest in the accession of the European Union to the Committee. Negotiations during the previous twelve months had made progress in narrowing the range of options to be explored, but some difficult issues remained to be resolved. Some ICAC members noted that the Private Sector Advisory Panel had urged governments to ensure that the multiple voices from the private sector continue to be heard by the ICAC. Despite the unresolved issues, ICAC members were confident that a mutually satisfactory solution could be found that would allow the EU to accede to the ICAC.
12. **74th Plenary Meeting:** ICAC members welcomed and gratefully accepted the invitation of India to host the 74th Plenary Meeting in 2015.
13. **75th Plenary Meeting:** ICAC members welcomed

and gratefully accepted the invitation of Pakistan to host the 75th Plenary Meeting in 2016.

14. 76th Plenary Meeting: ICAC members welcomed and gratefully accepted the invitation of Mozambique to host the 76th Plenary Meeting in 2017.
15. Appreciation for the hospitality of Greece: The

Committee thanked the people and Government of Greece for their hospitality in serving as host of the 73rd Plenary Meeting. Delegates commented on the warmth of friendship and the quality of the venue provided for the plenary meeting.

*Source : Final Statement of the 73rd Plenary Meeting of the ICAC , November 7, 2014*

## INDIA HEADING TOWARDS A BIG MSP OPERATION

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) released its October estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2014-15. The CAI has placed the cotton crop for the season 2014-15 beginning on 1st October 2014 at 405.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The projected Balance Sheet drawn by the CAI for the year 2014-15 estimated total cotton supply at 477.40 lakh bales while domestic consumption is estimated at 306.00 lakh bales thus leaving an available surplus of 171.40 lakh bales. A statement containing the State-wise estimates of the crop and Balance Sheet for the season 2014-15 with the corresponding data for the previous year is given below:-

India is heading towards a big minimum support price operation this season and the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has a huge responsibility on its shoulders.

In this situation, all stakeholders should lend support to CCI in discharge of its onerous responsibility. This support will facilitate farmers receiving the necessary price and the orderly marketing of cotton procured by CCI which is in the long term interest of the entire cotton value chain.

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop  
as on 31st October 2014 (in lakh bales)

State	Production *		Arrivals as on 31.10.14 2014-15
	2014-15	2013-14	
Punjab	15.00	15.00	1.50
Haryana	26.00	23.50	1.75
Upper Rajasthan	6.75	5.50	0.32
Lower Rajasthan	10.50	8.25	0.58
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>58.25</b>	<b>52.25</b>	<b>4.15</b>
Gujarat	126.00	129.25	3.10
Maharashtra	83.00	87.00	1.40
Madhya Pradesh	19.00	19.50	1.35
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>228.00</b>	<b>235.75</b>	<b>5.85</b>

Telangana	51.00	78.00	1.25
Andhra Pradesh	23.00		1.05
Karnataka	32.00	29.00	1.05
Tamil Nadu	7.25	7.25	-
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>113.25</b>	<b>114.25</b>	<b>3.35</b>
Orissa	4.00	3.00	-
<b>Others</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.50</b>	<b>407.25</b>	<b>13.35</b>

Note : (1) \* Including loose  
(2) Loose figures are taken for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately as proportionate to the crop for the purpose of accuracy.

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2014-15 and 2013-14 is reproduced below:

(in lakh bales)

Details	2014-15	2013-14
Opening Stock	58.90	52.58
Production	405.50	407.25
Imports	13.00	11.75
Total Supply	477.40	471.58
Mill Consumption	270.00	266.68
Consumption by SSI Units	26.00	24.00
Non-Mill Use	10.00	10.00
Exports		
Total Demand	306.00	300.68
Available Surplus	171.40	170.90
Closing Stock	-	-

# A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton

By Professor M.L. Dantwala

## CHAPTER VI: THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Issue No. 32)

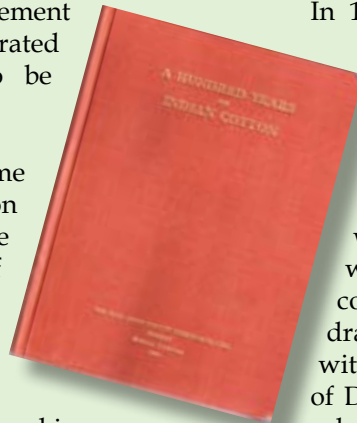
An Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on 22nd June 1931, considered the proposals contained in the Government Resolution on the report of the Cotton Contracts Act Enquiry (Wiles) Committee and approved them though it did not consider them wholly satisfactory.

On 14th July 1931, the Government of Bombay introduced a Bill for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay. In the meantime the life of the Cotton Contracts Act was further extended upto August 1932. The statement of Objects and Reasons enumerated the principal changes proposed to be introduced, as follows:-

- (1) The taking of authority to frame bye-laws for (a) the regulation of options dealings and (b) the institution and maintenance of "certified godowns":
- (2) The restriction of Forward business to the agency of a member of the Association and making illegal the passing of other Forward contracts;
- (3) The amendment of the constitution of the Association in the manner proposed by the minority of the Wiles Committee.

The Bill if passed into law would have dealt a death-blow to the Mahajan Association, by the provision declaring illegal such contracts as were entered into outside the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association. The Mahajan Association thereupon organized a strong opposition to the Bill. Section 6 of the Bill said that "no forward contract shall be entered into except by or through the agency of a member of the Association" and that any such contract which contravened the above provision would be void and that any person entering into such contracts would, upon conviction, be liable for each such offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees. Another section defined the Association as the East India Cotton Association. During the second reading of the Bill an amendment was moved defining the Association as the East India Cotton Association or any other association. The amendment was put to vote and, to the dismay of the framers of the Bill,

it was carried. As those four words "or any other association" negated the basic object of the Act, namely, to have a single association for the regulation of the cotton trade, the Government, accepting the defeat, withdrew the Bill. The Mahajan Association was saved but the cotton trade once again was bogged in divided allegiance. The labours of the Wiles Committee bore no fruit except to the extent that the East India Cotton Association modified its constitution as recommended by the Government acting on the Committee's report.



In 1932 India was gripped by a powerful political movement, and the cotton market could not remain immune from its influence. The Indian National Congress had launched a movement of Civil Disobedience. The cotton market expressed its sympathy with this movement by refusing to trade with European cotton merchants. To counter this, the Government of Bombay drafted a Bill in July 1932, arming itself with the authority to supersede the Board of Directors of a recognized association, "in order to secure free trading in the market and to prevent obstruction thereto and interference therewith" and to nominate its own Board of Control. The recommendation of the Wiles Committee to recognize a single association for regulating the cotton trade and to make contracts entered in contravention of its bye-laws illegal, was clean forgotten. The emphasis had now shifted to free trading. The statement of Objects and Reasons of the new Bill said that "the Bill gave the Government special powers to deal with times of abnormal trade. For a long time past trading in the Bombay cotton market had been very irregular and the operation of many dealers had been persistently obstructed and interfered with. Government realised that world factors have aggravated the situation; but after consulting all sections of the trade they were satisfied that the regulation of the Bombay cotton market had been seriously defective. And they considered it necessary that, in case the disorganization of the market should continue or recur, they should be empowered to interfere and improve that regulation in such a way as to secure free trading in the market and to minimize outside interference. In normal times Government did not desire to interfere in matters of trade, except to the extent necessary to give statutory

recognition to whatever organization the trade might find best suited to its needs. But the events of the past few months had made it clear that the present organization of the Bombay cotton market had been unsuited to abnormal circumstances. And the control of cotton in Bombay was not merely a matter of local concern. The ramifications of the trade extended to cotton growing districts throughout India and effects of disorganization in Bombay were quickly felt in the rural areas and up-country markets. Government therefore considered it necessary to ask the legislature to give them the special powers provided in clauses 9 and 10 of this Bill, partly in the interests of a number of bona fide traders and dealers in Bombay who were anxious to trade in the normal way and had been prevented from doing so, but particularly in order that the growers of cotton throughout India might obtain the best possible prices for their produce, for which purpose free and regular trading in the Bombay market was essential."

The East India Cotton Association to whom the Bill was referred by the Government for opinion passed the following resolution:-

"The Association resolves that the proposed Bill is unacceptable to them, first because there is no provision for unitary control and secondly because the Bill empowers the Government to set up a Board of Control by supersession of the elected Board, The Association is of the opinion that the solution of the trouble which is of a temporary character should be left to the trade itself. . . ."

In spite of this and other protests Government introduced the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council in September 1932. The Legislative Council was boycotted by popular representatives and Government found no difficulty in getting through all the three readings of the Bill in less than three days. Thus, after a brief and stormy life extended by several doses of Government notifications, the Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, breathed its last in November 1932, and the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, one which was very inferior to the Bill, based on the report of the Wiles Committee, was placed on the statute book and to this day "regulates and controls" the cotton trade of Bombay. The provisions dealing with the supersession of the Board of Directors and its substitution by a Government-nominated Board of Control were, however, to remain in force only for five years. The Sword of Damocles disappeared on 1st November 1937.

One more effort was made by a member of the Legislative Council, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, to introduce a Bill to provide for unity of control in the cotton trade of Bombay. This time the Indian Merchants' Chamber intervened with a view to

bringing about a compromise between the East India Cotton Association and the Shree Mahajan Association, but the negotiations proved unfruitful and the discussion was postponed. By the time the discussion on the Bill could be resumed, the life of the Legislative Council was drawing to a close — as a result of the introduction of the 1935 Reforms — and Sardar Bhimbhai withdrew his Bill. Once again the unhealthy status quo received a new lease of life.

Subsequently, repeated efforts have been made to arrive at an agreed solution on this question of unity of control, but for one reason or another no agreement has so far been reached. After popular ministries took office under the new (1935) constitution, the Mahajan Association applied to Government for recognition. In January 1938, the Government convened a conference of the representatives of the two Associations to discuss whether it was possible to provide for unitary control of the cotton trade in Bombay by making suitable provisions in the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association for a special ring for the smaller trader. The Government put forward draft proposals which, they thought, offered a fair basis of compromise between the views of the two Associations, to which the Mahajan Association submitted counter-proposals. The Government thereupon intimated to it, that in their opinion no useful purpose would be served by further negotiations and that they had decided to proceed on their own with the consideration of proposals for the regulation of Forward trading in the cotton market.

The East India Cotton Association also generally approved Government's proposals and invited representatives of the Shree Mahajan Association to work out details. After repeated breakdowns, in May 1939, an agreement was reached between the representatives of the two Associations. The agreement was placed before the general body of the Mahajan Association for ratification but was negated by a narrow majority of nine.

After the outbreak of war in September 1939, the Government of Bombay considered it essential to bring about unity of control of the cotton trade in order to minimize the effects of excessive speculative operations induced by war-time conditions. As the Government did not consider it proper to ban forthwith unrecognized associations as illegal without first giving an opportunity to all bona fide traders to become members of the East India Cotton Association, they asked the latter to take urgent steps to amend its Articles of Association, with a view to admitting new members on the terms settled between the Shree Mahajan Association and itself. Accordingly, the East India Cotton Association prepared amendments to the Articles and Bye-laws for placing them before the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association





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convened for 3rd November 1939. The Government of Bombay drafted a Bill for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly on the above lines, but soon after the Ministry resigned on 1st November 1939, and the Bill could not be brought for consideration before the Legislature. The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association convened for 3rd November 1939, was consequently postponed sine die.

Once again the vicious status quo ante bellum persisted. Obstinacy, intransigence, constitutional changes, political upheavals, all combined to frustrate every effort made during the last fifteen years to vest the control of the cotton trade in one single association.

War is over and, let us hope, political upheavals too. Once again popular ministries are in the saddle and the question of "legislating for the further control and regulation of the cotton trade in the Province, in particular, forward trading in cotton," has been investigated by a Committee of the Cabinet.

The Committee was concerned with three broad issues, viz., control by Government, constitution of the East India Cotton Association, and the composition of the present Hedge Contract. The Report of the Committee has been recently published.

On the question of control, the Committee was of the opinion that it should not be confined to the City of Bombay, as at present, but should cover the entire Province. So far as Hedge Trading was concerned, there should be one recognized Association, namely, the East India Cotton Association. Contracts not in accordance with the bye-laws of the recognized Association should be illegal, and not merely void, as at present. Forward trading in places outside Bombay may be permitted, provided it was confined to delivery contracts in local growth of cotton not covered by the Hedge Contract of the E.I.C.A. Further, the Committee has recommended that Government should possess power to impose bye-laws on its own initiative.

P.S. - Since the above was written, Government of Bombay have announced their decisions on the recommendations of the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to report on the control and regulation of forward trading in cotton in Bombay Province.

The Government of Bombay accept with minor modifications the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee. In so far as these relate to the assumption of larger powers of control by the Government, an Act called the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act (1947) has been passed. The Board of Directors of the E.I.C.A. is also reconstituted as recommended by the Government. In respect of survey and arbitration,

full-time paid surveyors are to be appointed in place of the Survey and Appeal Committees.

### New Class of Members

Regarding the absorption of the members of the Shree Mahajan Association in the East India Cotton Association, the Government have prescribed the following arrangements:-

- (1) The East India Cotton Association will be requested to create a class of New Special Associate Members (Temporary), which will be terminable on 31st August 1950.
- (2) Only such persons will be eligible for admission to this class as have continued to hold a membership card of the Shree Mahajan Association from a date prior to 1st May 1947.
- (3) Every member of this class will pay a deposit of Rs.5,000 and an annual subscription of Rs.200.
- (4) The trading rights of such member will be the same as those of a full member of the East India Cotton Association, subject to the condition that, in the event of any party asking for either a havala or a deposit from a member of this class in respect of any transaction, he shall forthwith give the havala of a full member of the East India Cotton Association or pay such deposit; and subject, further, to the number of permits admissible to a member of this class being such as may be decided by Government in consultation with the East India Cotton Association.
- (5) The voting rights of such member will be the same as those of an Associate Member of the East India Cotton Association. Associate and Special Associate Members of the East India Cotton Association (including New Special Associate Members) may be allowed to elect representatives to the general body up to nine per cent of the total strength of such members (in place of the lower limits recommended by the Cabinet Committee in paragraph 14 of its Report).
- (6) The Government will, in due course, and in any case not later than 31st May 1950, review the position, and decide in consultation with the East India Cotton Association (a) whether this special class should be continued beyond 31st August 1950 and if so, for what period and on what further conditions, and (b) if it is not to be so continued, whether any facilities should be given for its absorption in one or more of the other classes of membership of the East India Cotton Association, and, if so, what facilities.

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**COTTON  
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OF INDIA**

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# Cotton India 2014

Weaving the world of cotton together



Dates : Monday 24th November 2014 to Wednesday 26th November 2014

Venue : The Renaissance Mumbai Convention Center Hotel,  
Mumbai, India

Registration open now

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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) 2014-15 Crop NOVEMBER 2014					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10545 (37500)	10545 (37500)	10404 (37000)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10179 (36200)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)	10573 (37600)	10432 (37100)	10432 (37100)	10348 (36800)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	7227 (25700)	7227 (25700)	7227 (25700)	7227 (25700)	7227 (25700)	7227 (25700)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)	8689 (30900)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	8661 (30800)	8717 (31000)	8717 (31000)	8773 (31200)	8802 (31300)	8773 (31200)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	7817 (27800)	7817 (27800)	7789 (27700)	7789 (27700)	7789 (27700)	7789 (27700)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	8099 (28800)	8099 (28800)	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)	8070 (28700)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	8802 (31300)	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)	8914 (31700)	8942 (31800)	8914 (31700)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	7986 (28400)	7986 (28400)	7958 (28300)	7958 (28300)	7958 (28300)	7958 (28300)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	8492 (30200)	8492 (30200)	8464 (30100)	8464 (30100)	8464 (30100)	8464 (30100)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8914 (31700)	8998 (32000)	8998 (32000)	9055 (32200)	9083 (32300)	9055 (32200)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8970 (31900)	8998 (32000)	8970 (31900)	8998 (32000)	9026 (32100)	9026 (32100)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8970 (31900)	9026 (32100)	8998 (32000)	9026 (32100)	9055 (32200)	9055 (32200)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9251 (32900)	9280 (33000)	9251 (32900)	9280 (33000)	9308 (33100)	9308 (33100)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9167 (32600)	9223 (32800)	9195 (32700)	9223 (32800)	9251 (32900)	9251 (32900)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	9392 (33400)	9420 (33500)	9392 (33400)	9420 (33500)	9448 (33600)	9448 (33600)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	9476 (33700)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9589 (34100)	9589 (34100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	9729 (34600)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)

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