# Technical Analysis <br> Price outlook for Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm and ICE cotton futures for the period 02/02/16 to 16/02/16 

(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 moving higher in line with international prices. India's cotton production is estimated to fall in the current year due to lower acreage and drastically lower yields. More consumption and reduction in carry forward stocks overall underpins cotton prices.
- Exports continue to show robust growth. India's cotton fibre export was at 214 million kg or 1,263,835 bales (of 170 kg each) in November 2015 valued at US\$291 million and witnessed a robust growth of 166 per cent from October numbers.
- According to latest figures, Pakistan's cotton import jumped to 194,465 tons amounting to $\$ 310$
million during July-December 2015, compared to 48,480 metric tons of cotton worth $\$ 113$ million in the corresponding period last year.
- The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has estimated the total cotton availability for the year 2015-16 at 449.65 lakh bales that includes this year's production of 357 lakh bales, a stock of 78.65 lakh bales of last year, and 14 lakh bales imported cotton. This means that the country can expect better export performance this year.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

- Cotton Benchmark futures in New York surged on Monday to their highest single session gain in two weeks, lifted by a weaker dollar and end-user buying at low price levels and bucking a rout across most commodities.
- In its first estimates for the upcoming season, the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) said on Monday, that the global cotton inventory will fall in 2016/17 on higher demand even as output is expected to rise by almost 3 per cent. The ICAC has projected that production will be 23.08 million tons for the season that starts in August, up by 2.8 per cent from an estimated 22.46 million in the current 2015/16 year. Consumption will come in at 24.13 million tons, up 0.2 per cent from a forecast of 24.08 million tons this year.
- Speculators cut their net long position to 18,555 lots from 22,806 lots in the latest week as per CFTC.

Let us now dwell on some technical factors that influence price movements.
As mentioned earlier, there are already signs that prices could be reversing the bearish trend and this will be confirmed on a rise above 9,500-600/qtl. Prices are hovering near those levels. Strong resistance will however be seen around 9500$600 /$ qtl levels. Such a rise above $9,600 /$ qtl, will revive our hopes of a rally back towards $9,800-10,000 /$ qtl levels. Any dips to 9,200-300/ qtl, now could hold supports for prices to move higher again. Failure to hold support here could have bearish implications.

Indicators are displaying neutral tendencies, which could see prices moving in a broad range before beginning a new trend which could be on the upside. Indicators are neither overbought nor oversold and therefore moving in a neutral zone presently. Once the correction ends, prices are expected to continue the upward march. Prices could consolidate in the $9,100-400 /$ qtl levels and then edge higher in the coming months towards $10,500-700 / q t l$. This is our favoured view. Any unexpected fall below $9,100 / \mathrm{qtl}$ could hint at bearishness again.

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

As mentioned in the previous update, it looks more likely that prices could consolidate in the 6365c range and test the important
 resistance around 67c. After the consolidation, it has been gradually inching lower. Good support is presently seen near the 61-62.00c range now. Only a decline below 60.20c in the March contract now could warn that the bullish picture has been negated and strong decline could begin again. Such a fall could take prices lower towards the next important support of 57 c levels being followed by 55c. Presently, it looks more likely that prices could consolidate for some more time in the 61-64c range and subsequently test the important resistance around 67 c . Our favoured view expects prices to edge higher while 61c holds attempts to decline.

## CONCLUSION:

As mentioned earlier, both the domestic and international prices have recovered from their recent lows. For Guj ICS supports are seen at $9,000-9,100 / \mathrm{qtl}$ and for ICE March cotton futures at 61-62c followed by 60.20c. Only an unexpected rise above $9,600 / \mathrm{qtl}$ could confirm that the picture has changed to bullish in the domestic markets. The international markets are indicating a mild bullish trend now, and the indicators have turned friendly, but it still needs to surpass key resistance levels around 67c levels for the trend to turn convincingly bullish again, till then we remain neutral on both the markets.

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# Update on Cotton Price Volatility By Lorena Ruíz, ICAC 

The ICAC secretariat has prepared several reports on the evolution of volatility in cotton prices, its causes, and consequences. Since 2010/11, when cotton prices reached not only record levels but also showed record variability, the volatility of cotton prices has declined to historic levels. The goal of this article is to present an update of the analysis of cotton price volatility using three methodologies, all of which implicitly assume that volatility and dispersion of prices are synonyms. The alternative methodologies used by the Secretariat include relative spread, coefficient of variation, and mean absolute percentage forecast error.

## Developments in Cotton Price Volatility

In 2013/14 cotton prices averaged 90 cents per pound, $3 \%$ higher than in 2012/13 (Figure 1).

Fig. 1: Cotlook A Index

Trends in international cotton prices have been driven by global cotton stocks and changes in China's cotton policy. In the first eight months of $2014 / 15$ cotton prices have averaged 70 cents per pound, $23 \%$ lower during the same period in $2013 / 14$. The substantial fall in cotton prices is due to a fifth straight season of surplus in cotton production and the end of the direct government market intervention by China, implemented during the last three seasons.

The ICAC Secretariat has been reporting volatility measures in terms of the relative spread, the coefficient of variation, and the mean absolute percentage forecast error. The first two volatility measures indicate the dispersion of prices relative to the average price over a certain period of time, while the last one indicates the dispersion of prices relative to a short-term trend.

The relative spread is the ratio of the difference between the maximum price and the minimum price to the average price observed during a given period of time, usually a crop year. In the 2013/14 season (August 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014), the A Index fluctuated between 79.60 and $98.90 \mathrm{cts} / \mathrm{lb}$, while averaging 90.53 cents/lb. The relative spread of the A Index amounted to $21.3 \%$, the lowest level recorded since 2005/06 (Figure 2).

During the first eight months of 2014/15 the relative spread of the A Index amounted to $15.5 \%$, slightly lower than the value registered during the

Figure 2. Volatility of the A Index by season

Price Volatility by Season: Cotlook A Index


2014/15: August 2014 - March 2015

Price Volatility by Season: Cotlook A Index


2014/15: August 2014 - March 2015

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Figure 3. Volatility of the Cotlook A Index during the first eight months of each season

## Price Volatility by Season: Cotlook A Index First 8 months of each season


same period in 2013/14, and the third lowest level observed in the last decade (Figure 3). The A Index fluctuated between 76.15 and 65.30 cents $/ \mathrm{lb}$, and averaged $70.00 \mathrm{cts} / \mathrm{lb}$.

The coefficient of variation is calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation of daily prices to the average price during a period of time, usually a crop year. In 2013/14, the coefficient of variation of the A Index was below the long-term average, and amounted to $4.54 \%$ (Figure 2).

The coefficient of variation of the A Index during the first eight months of 2014/15 was $3.81 \%$, lower than the value observed during the same period in 2012/13 (5.24\%) and 2013/14 (4.35\%), and the lowest level observed since 2006/07. (Figure 3).

The mean absolute percentage forecast error (MAPFE) gauges the deviation of cotton prices with respect to shortterm trends in cotton prices. The MAPFE is calculated as the average

## Price Volatility by Season: Cotlook A Index First 8 months of each season


daily absolute difference between observed and projected values of the A Index divided by the observed value. The projected value is the forecast of the A Index obtained using a simple regression model, in which a constant and the linear trend over the previous twenty working days are the only terms. The MAPFE of the A Index during the first eight months of 2014 / 15 was $1.77 \%$, higher than in the previous two seasons but lower than the $3.41 \%$ MAPFE during the first eight months of 2010/11 (Figure 4). According to this measure of volatility, 2010/11 tops the list of most volatile seasons at $3.57 \%$, followed by 2007/08 at 2.15\%, and 2008/09 at 2.07\% (Figure 4).

In an attempt to anticipate the volatility levels of the A Index over the entire 2014/15 season, an analysis is made of the correlation between the observed volatility levels over the first eight of the season and the volatility levels over the entire season. So, the coefficient of variation and the relative spread during the first eight months

Figure 4. Volatility of the A Index with respect to short-term price trends

## Mean Absolute \% Forecast Error for the A Index by Season



Mean Absolute \% Forecast Error A Index first 8 months of the season


Figure 5. Relative Spread and Coefficient of Variation: Values for the entire season vs. values for the first eight months of the season (1973/74-2014/15)

of the season are reasonable predictors of the corresponding measures of volatility of the A Index over the entire season (Figure 5). Based on a simple extrapolation, the relative spread for 2014/15 could reach $26.04 \%$, higher than in the previous two seasons, but much lower than the volatility levels observed between 2008/09- 2011/12. A similar conclusion is reached by extrapolating the volatility level for 2014/15 with the correlation coefficient (6.71\%), whose correlation between the first eight months of the season and the entire season is 0.88 .

The correlation coefficient between the MAPFE during the first eight months of the season and the MAPFE for the entire season amounts to 0.98 (Figure 6). By extrapolation, the volatility of the A Index can be expected to reach $1.82 \%$ for the entire season, lower than the average MAPFE observed in the last decade (1.87\%), but higher than the MAPFE observed in 2012/13 and 2013/14 (1.56 and 1.43, respectively).

Coefficient of Variation: entire season vs. values for the first 8 months of the season (1973/74-2014/15)


In conclusion, all volatility measures suggest that cotton price volatility has increased slightly from the levels observed in the last two seasons but remains lower than the record level observed in 2010/11.

A number of factors would promote a scenario of increased volatility for cotton prices in 2014/15. First, the International Monetary Fund has made a downward revision in its world GDP growth forecasts, from $3.4 \%$ in 2014 and $4 \%$ in 2015 as of July 2014 , to $3.3 \%$ and $3.5 \%$ respectively as of January 2015. Second, lower international cotton prices compared to production costs have triggered various kinds of government intervention mechanisms, which could increase volatility in the cotton market. Third, forecasts of growth in cotton demand have been reduced. The ICAC Secretariat adjusted cotton consumption forecasts for 2014/15 from 24.5 million tons as of August 2014 to 24.22 million tons as of March 2015. Simultaneously, global cotton production for the same period has been revised upwards, from 25.53 million tons to 26.36 million tons, as a result cotton production will be $0.3 \%$ higher than in the previous season. As we have seen, both demand and supply factors put downward pressure on cotton prices and are likely to increase the range of movement of cotton prices. However, according to preliminary results for the first eight months of the $2014 / 15$ season, volatility could be expected to remain low.

Source: COTTON: Review of the
World Situation,
Volume 68, Number 4, March-April 2015.



# PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN 

| Month | Viscose Filament yarn | Polyester Filament yarn | Nylon Filament yarn | Poly propylene Filament yarn | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005-06 | 53.09 | 1075.82 | 36.84 | 13.58 | 1179.33 |
| 2006-07 | 53.98 | 1270.83 | 32.25 | 13.41 | 1370.48 |
| 2007-08 | 51.07 | 1420.14 | 27.62 | 10.51 | 1509.34 |
| 2008-09 | 42.41 | 1330.45 | 28.07 | 15.08 | 1416.01 |
| 2009-10 | 42.72 | 1434.34 | 30.32 | 14.77 | 1522.15 |
| 2010-11 | 40.92 | 1462.26 | 33.45 | 13.14 | 1549.77 |
| 2011-12 | 42.36 | 1379.51 | 27.94 | 13.19 | 1463.00 |
| 2012-13 | 42.78 | 1287.80 | 23.03 | 17.26 | 1370.87 |
| 2013-14 | 43.99 | 1213.07 | 24.00 | 12.91 | 1293.97 |
| 2014-15 (P) | 43.93 | 1157.41 | 32.46 | 12.76 | 1246.56 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2015-16 \\ & (\text { Apr-Nov })(P) \end{aligned}$ | 30.24 | 709.97 | 24.02 | 8.27 | 772.50 |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 3.51 | 103.27 | 1.59 | 1.36 | 109.73 |
| May | 3.38 | 108.65 | 1.87 | 0.90 | 114.80 |
| Jun | 3.58 | 105.95 | 1.82 | 0.99 | 112.34 |
| Jul | 3.92 | 99.07 | 1.91 | 1.11 | 106.01 |
| Aug | 3.86 | 106.47 | 1.98 | 1.30 | 113.61 |
| Sept. | 3.72 | 102.65 | 1.94 | 1.03 | 109.34 |
| Oct. | 3.77 | 97.03 | 1.90 | 0.83 | 103.53 |
| Nov. | 3.46 | 93.13 | 1.88 | 1.14 | 99.61 |
| Dec. | 3.75 | 103.81 | 2.05 | 1.16 | 110.77 |
| Jan. | 3.72 | 103.11 | 2.37 | 1.14 | 110.34 |
| Feb. | 3.54 | 91.57 | 2.25 | 1.06 | 98.42 |
| Mar. | 3.78 | 98.36 | 2.44 | 0.89 | 105.47 |
| 2014-15 (P) |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 3.74 | 94.92 | 2.30 | 1.12 | 102.08 |
| May | 3.72 | 100.28 | 2.63 | 1.00 | 107.63 |
| June | 3.60 | 102.29 | 2.14 | 1.01 | 109.04 |
| July | 3.83 | 107.71 | 2.49 | 1.12 | 115.15 |
| August | 3.86 | 103.92 | 2.82 | 1.06 | 111.66 |
| September | 3.83 | 86.20 | 2.75 | 0.99 | 93.77 |
| October | 3.68 | 86.44 | 2.53 | 1.02 | 93.67 |
| November | 3.54 | 92.25 | 2.68 | 1.08 | 99.55 |
| December | 3.56 | 99.93 | 2.96 | 1.14 | 107.59 |
| January | 3.59 | 92.48 | 3.16 | 1.08 | 100.31 |
| February | 3.49 | 92.19 | 2.93 | 0.94 | 99.55 |
| March | 3.49 | 98.80 | 3.07 | 1.20 | 106.56 |
| 2015-16 (P) |  |  |  |  |  |
| April | 3.80 | 95.97 | 3.22 | 1.09 | 104.08 |
| May | 3.70 | 96.03 | 3.01 | 0.99 | 103.73 |
| June | 3.69 | 82.81 | 2.69 | 0.95 | 90.14 |
| July | 3.78 | 82.67 | 3.11 | 1.12 | 90.68 |
| August | 3.81 | 86.94 | 2.97 | 1.13 | 94.85 |
| September | 3.82 | 89.53 | 2.81 | 0.99 | 97.15 |
| October | 3.82 | 89.25 | 3.18 | 1.00 | 97.25 |
| November | 3.82 | 86.77 | 3.03 | 1.00 | 94.62 |

P - Provisional
Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner












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

