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

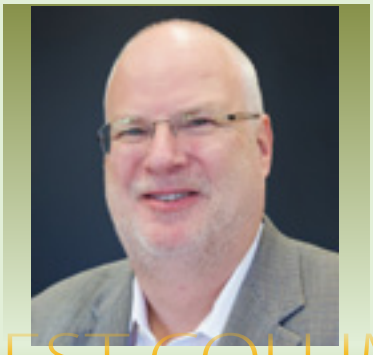
What Is A Controller?

Peter Wakefield was born just outside of Liverpool in the United Kingdom, with Liverpool being the home of Cotton for England. At a very young age, he left with his parents to Japan. In his teenage years he completed him education in Singapore and the UK, with plenty of visits to Cotton Warehouses with his father. He joined the company "Associated Surveyors and Test Laboratories Co., Ltd", in Thailand where he continued to learn the art of cotton controlling. After three years in Thailand, Peter was invited to take up the position of Manager in the Taiwan office of Edward T. Robertson & Son.

In 1990, he returned to Liverpool to take up the position as European Manager at Edward T Robertson & Son. In 1993, a new company Wakefield Inspections Services was formed, where Peter assumed the position of Managing Director.

On completion of his term as President of the ICA in 2006, Peter was invited to become the Chairman of the "Committee for International Cooperation between Cotton Associations".

In 2007 Peter decided to re-locate to Shanghai where he resides and works to this date.



GUEST COLUMN

Peter Wakefield
CEO, Wakefield Inspection Services Ltd

Wakefield Inspection Services Ltd (WIS) was established in Liverpool, England in 1993 when they purchased the assets of Edward T. Robertson & Son, Inc. and Edward T. Robertson & Son., Ltd (the original Edward T. Robertson & Son was established 1906). Since its establishment, a Group of some thirty five plus operational companies have been established around the world.

Today, the WIS Group operates in over sixty territories around the world, via either Group companies, joint ventures or Correspondents. Through the aforementioned network, WIS controls a large proportion of international raw cotton shipments that are subject to weighing and/or sampling either before shipment or after landing. Many of the Group companies and joint ventures have established cotton quality testing laboratories (either by manual classing or HVI testing or both).

So what is the profile of a controller?

Typically, and probably the single most important profile of a controller, is that they are independent, they are neither buyers or sellers. Nor are they agents. In fact, at no point in the value chain, be that from the field to the final purchase of a garment or product by a consumer, does the controller have any financial interest in the product in any form during the life cycle. It is because of this position that they are trusted to verify facts, with the services offered by a controller including:

- Quantity (weighing and/or tallying)
- Sampling
- Quality (manual and/or laboratory)
- Loading/sealing supervision
- Damage surveys
- Collateral Management Services
- Stock Management Services

As important as being independent, a controller will normally, unless otherwise agreed in advance, only work for one party in any transaction. To put it simply, unless both parties have agreed in advance, how can an independent controller be the eyes and ears of two masters. However, in saying that, a controller can represent either a buyer or a seller.

Let us look at the importance of a controller from an importers point of view, and then also from an exporters view.

For an Importer:

- Cotton may not be weighed at their facility, in which case a representative is needed at the points of devanning / weighing.
- The importer may wish to arrange a pre-shipment inspection on the quality and/or quantity of the cotton prior to delivery.

For an Exporter

- The cotton is being weighed or sampled at the delivery point, warehouse or mill and thus a representative is required on the spot.
- A buyer may be claiming damage, thus an accurate assessment is required.

The above are basic requirements, but show that the controller can be versatile in working in all environments or for employers looking at the cotton from a different angle, whilst always looking to accurately report the facts as seen at the time and place of the inspection.

For many years, the role of the controller was one of attending at the destination ports, then in more recent times at buyer's premises or delivery point in order to supervise the weighing of the cotton upon arrival. We are all aware that different climatic conditions will affect the weight of a bale, thus it is important that the buyer pays only for, and exactly, the weight of the cotton upon arrival. However, it is not only the weight of the bales that is important, but ensuring that it is the correct cotton that is being weighed and delivered. In the modern day, cotton does not get delivered directly from a cotton gin to a spinning mill. It can when sold domestically, but in international sales, the cotton may transit one, two or possibly more warehouses before being delivered. The risk therefore of incorrect bales being accidently delivered has increased. So, one of the roles of the controller is therefore to confirm the marks that are delivered. The wrong bales being delivered can result in weight differences, but more importantly in increased quality claims.

It is our belief that in the haste to computerise shipping documentation; some are losing sight of the important point of documenting clearly and accurately the full marks that identify the bales in a shipment. Some countries that have implemented PBI (permanent bale identification) are well on the way to eliminating errors in documentation and incorrect bales being delivered. Using a scanner to read the barcodes, thereby obtaining the full picture of the bales that have been delivered is not difficult. However, if a shipment is poorly or inadequately described in shipping documentation and then is poorly or inadequately marked, (or if bales have tags / stickers that fall off too easily) the potential for error increases, in particular with bills of lading being claused "shippers load and count".

The latter is particularly dangerous for a supplier when there is the mandatory requirement to draw samples in order to test the quality. On the basis of "shippers load and count" samples from each container will be drawn to assess the quality. If incorrect bales have been loaded to the containers in error, it is the supplier who will get penalised for this.

Likewise, as cotton is delivered via different warehouses, buyers are increasingly seeking the services of the controller to confirm the weight and or quality of shipments prior to export. Again, if bales are poorly or inadequately marked and / or described, the chances of lots or shipments being rejected by buyers increases.

As the world order changes, quality is an issue that is becoming more and more important within a shipment. This is not to say that it was any different in the past, but the costs of verifying the quality not only in terms of fees, but also in time, is becoming more and more important. As an example, if a mill is provided with a 100% HVI certificate, per container, from a trusted controller, they can minimise or eliminate the need to draw additional samples after the cotton arrival, re-test, and then re-sort bales to suit their lay-down requirements. Given the data electronically in advance from a trusted source, a buyer may pass instructions to his warehouse as to which bales he wants stored in which location thus reducing bale handling to a minimum as the bales are positioned for lay-down. This is one example of how a controller is changing their field of operation in order to facilitate the clients requirements.

What are the other areas?

Well, stock control and collateral management are two other areas that are becoming more prevalent. In these circumstances, the controller is assuming control of the goods in independently controlled

warehouses and on behalf of a financial institution is releasing cotton that has been held as security against loans. Such positions can be taken by growers financing seed cotton, traders financing bales in stock, or a mill financing warehouse inventory. The key point when a controller agrees to a Collateral Management contract is that the controller has full control, including the keys to the warehouse.

Employing more specialised staff, for example, experienced field inspectors, cotton classers, HVI technicians, warehouse operators, the cotton controller is used more and more often by insurance companies as the "surveyor" for claims, rather than the traditional "general surveyors". This is not so say that the general surveyor is not capable of undertaking the work, but that underwriters acknowledge and accept the depth of practical field knowledge that the international controller has developed. In addition to surveys for damage to bales, controllers are now regularly appointed to undertake warehouse inspections to ensure that the warehouses meet the requirements on the particular underwriter and are suitable for the safe storage of cotton.

Another area of change, as I alluded to earlier, is with HVI laboratories, either in pre-shipment locations, transit ports or regional laboratories in or close to the destination ports are a new service being offered by controllers in the past 20 years or so. The utilisation of rapid conditioning (where offered) of samples prior to HVI testing, allow us to report on the HVI results of samples received within a working day. This is of great assistance to buyers who need to make very fast decisions. Traditionally and initially such services were offered only by Government 0rganisations, such as the USDA in the United States, but today more and more private and independent arrangements have been made to determine the quality of the cotton prior to shipment. As an example, all of the Australian Cotton Crop is now tested in independent HVI facilities.

Stocks may be consigned by different parties to such transit ports, for the purpose of prompt sales to consumers in surrounding countries. It is not always possible for a buyer to visit such a warehouse in order to select bales, however returning to my comments earlier, with lots or containers being made available with pre-tested HVI data, buyers can select from their supplier the particular lots / containers they desire. On arrival of the shipment, they can arrange delivery of the containers on a pre-defined order to facilitate storage and availability of bales for "just in time" delivery to their lay-down.

The role of the independent controller is not limited to the operating of HVI laboratories on their own, but in conjunction with Government agencies via joint ventures, the joint design and operating on national systems of cotton classing. How does this benefit? The experience, knowledge and independent reputation of the international controller is aligned with the national goal of a country thus creating a "fast track" to international recognition and implementation.

Two questions I was asked in preparation of this presentation. "How are controllers helping to meet the challenges in recent years" and "How are controllers assisting to facilitate on-time delivery".

I believe that the natural development of controlling from that of simple "weighing" of bales at the time of delivery, to pre-shipment classing at origin and in transit ports, to the services offered to insurance companies, to financial institutions, to Governments, are all part and parcel of the answer to the two questions. However, there is another service that is not so visible - computers. What do I mean by computers? Without going into too much detail as to the on-going development of the WIS bespoke job control, monitoring and reporting system, it is this service that is not visible to all in the daily operation of a controller. However, the use of modern technologies to track some 1000+ on-going assignments every day, to ensure that the results, be they weight, quality, survey, are delivered to the client accurately as fast as possible on a daily basis is highly important. As advanced technology becomes more readily available, as costs become more reasonable, the controller is constantly updating and striving to make use of these technologies to ensure accuracy, to increase the speed of delivery of results and working with various parties to provide data to meet specific requirements. To give a couple of simple examples, a camera built into a mobile phone, a bar-code scanner, a palm-sized computer.

I do believe that all that I have detailed above certainly makes life for our clients easier and better. Also more profitable? I believe that correctly utilised, the standard services of a controller can make the business more profitable, not only for our client, but also for the client of our client. Certainly the services of a controller does make the clients' lives more secure in the knowledge that they have a reputable, independent controller on the spot to safeguard their interests.

Courtesy : Cotton India 2016-17

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

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Brainstorming at CIRCOT

ICAR-CIRCOT organised a brainstorming session on "Challenges facing Cotton sector and Role of ICAR-CIRCOT" at Mumbai on February 8, 2017, to figure out the challenges ahead in cotton sector for the next three years and also to finalise the strategy to overcome the challenges. The session was organised as part of the 23rd Research Advisory Committee meeting of the Institute.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Nawab Ali, Former DDG (Agri. Engineering) & amp; Chairman, RAC, and co-chaired by Dr. G.S. Nadiger, Former Director (Textile Committee) and Dr. S.N. Jha, ADG (PE). Dr. P.G. Patil, Director, ICAR-CIRCOT welcomed the dignitaries and initiated the discussion with a thematic presentation. Representatives of cotton farmers, traders, industries, members of RAC and scientists attended the meeting.

On behalf of the Cotton Association of India, President Shri. Nayan C. Mirani and two other Directors - Shri Pankaj D. Mepani and Shri Raja Gokulgandhi attended the brainstorming session and added their inputs on the subject – "Quality Based Bale Trading".

Different issues related to cotton picking, trading, ginning, yarn, fabric and garment production technologies, sustainable chemical processing and cotton biomass utilisation were deliberated. Some of the action points that emerged from the brainstorming were: adoption of lint quality based marketing, efforts to get higher ginning output (GOT) using better technology, promoting Indian cotton varieties with improved quality attributes, improved yarn realisation, blending cotton with other fibres for functional products, promotion of cotton for technical textiles & amp, reducing water requirement for chemical processing of textiles, garments with innovative design and; finish and promoting cotton by-products for energy and non-ruminant feed, etc.

Dr. C. Sundaramoorthy proposed a vote of thanks. The meeting was coordinated by Dr. V. G. Arude, Member Secretary of RAC and Dr. A.S.M. Raja, Sr. Scientist.

Cotton Arrivals Gather Further Momentum

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) released its February estimate of the cotton crop for the 2016-17 crop year, beginning from 1st October 2016. The CAI has retained its cotton crop estimate for the ongoing cotton season at the same level as in the last month i.e. 341 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The projected Balance Sheet drawn by the CAI estimated total cotton supply for the season at 407.00 lakh bales while the domestic consumption is estimated at 295.00 lakh bales thus leaving an available surplus of 112.00 lakh bales. A statement containing the State-wise estimate of the cotton crop and the Balance Sheet for the season 2016-17 with the corresponding data for the previous crop year is given below.

The farmers continue to realise better price for their produce since the cotton prices have remained firm. The cotton arrivals are in full swing now and gap of arrivals as compared to last year has narrowed down considerably in the preceding period.

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 28th February 2017 for the Seasons 2016-17 and 2015-16

(in lakh bales)

State	Production *		Arrivals as on 28th February 2017 (2016-17)
	2016-17	2015-16	
Punjab	9.50	7.50	8.50
Haryana	20.50	17.00	16.50
Upper Rajasthan	7.00	5.50	6.50
Lower Rajasthan	10.50	10.50	8.00
Total North Zone	**47.50**	**40.50**	**39.50**
Gujarat	91.00	88.00	49.75
Maharashtra	86.00	78.00	64.75
Madhya Pradesh	21.00	18.75	15.50
Total Central Zone	**198.00**	**184.75**	**130.00**
Telangana	47.00	58.00	27.00
Andhra Pradesh	18.50	24.00	10.75
Karnataka	18.50	18.50	10.50
Tamil Nadu	5.50	7.00	4.50
Total South Zone	**89.50**	**107.50**	**52.75**
Orissa	4.00	3.00	2.50
Others	2.00	2.00	1.50
Total	**341.00**	**337.75**	**226.25**

*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 2016-17 and 2015-16 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales)

Details	2016-17	2015-16
Opening Stock	45.00	67.25
Production	341.00	337.75
Imports	21.00	22.00
Total Supply	**407.00**	**427.00**
Mill Consumption	260.00	275.00
Consumption by SSI Units	25.00	25.00
Non-Mill Use	10.00	10.00
Exports		72.00
Total Demand	**295.00**	**382.00**
Available Surplus	**112.00**	
Closing Stock		**45.00**

Growth in Capacity of Cotton / Man-Made Fibre Textile Mills (Non SSI)

YEAR	NO. OF MILLS			INSTALLED CAPACITY		
	SPINNING	COMPOSITE	TOTAL	SPINDLES (Mn.)	ROTORS (000)	LOOMS (000)
31-03-2005	1566	223	1789	34.24	385	86
31-03-2006	1570	210	1780	34.14	395	73
31-03-2007	1608	200	1808	35.61	448	69
31-03-2008	1597	176	1773	35.01	461	56
31-03-2009	1653	177	1830	37.03	485	57
31-03-2010	1673	180	1853	37.68	494	57
31-03-2011	1757	183	1940	42.69	518	52
31.03.2012	1761	196	1957	43.31	523	52
31.03.2013	1771	198	1969	44.17	546	52
31.03.2014	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
31.03.2015	1776	200	1976	45.08	565	52
31.03.2016	1779	201	1980	46.00	581	53
2015-16 (P)						
April	1776	200	1976	45.09	565	52
May	1776	200	1976	45.09	565	52
June	1776	200	1976	45.10	565	52
July	1776	200	1976	45.24	565	52
August	1776	200	1976	45.08	565	52
September	1776	201	1977	45.54	511	52
October	1778	201	1979	45.57	515	52
November	1778	201	1979	44.65	573	52
December	1778	201	1979	44.69	5.75	52
January	1778	201	1979*	45.82	579	53
February	1779	201	1980	46.02	581	53
March	1779	201	1980	46.00	581	53
2016-17 (P)						
April	1781	201	1982	46.14	578	53
May	1784	201	1985	46.18	579	53
June	1787	201	1988	46.42	583	53
July	1792	204	1996	46.85	583	53
August	1797	204	2001	46.73	586	53
September	1798	204	2002	46.94	586	53
October	1800	204	2004	46.97	586	53
November	1803	204	2007	47.04	586	53
December	1803	204	2007	47.07	587	53
January	1803	205	2008	47.12	587	53

(P) - Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

COTTON EXCHANGE MARCHES AHEAD

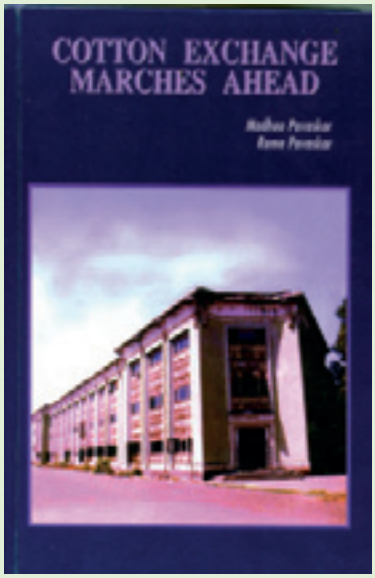
Madhoo Pavaskar, Rama Pavaskar

Chapter 4
Surveys, Standards & HVI Testing

(Continued from issue No.49 .....)

HVI Testing

The HVI line system also tests cotton samples of much larger weight than what the old micronaire instrument can test. The cotton samples fed to the HVI line also do not require to be pre-cleaned as the system takes care of the pre-cleaning process, while in the old system the cotton samples needed to be pre-cleaned before could be fed for testing. HVI system further provides the strength characteristics of cotton in the form of both the fibre bundle strength and the fibre bundle elongation percentage. The traditional stelometer at the Cotton Testing and Research Laboratory of E.I.C.A. at Sewree does not give directly any readings of fibre bundle strength or elongation; but these need to be calculated separately after weighing the fibre tuft taken for measuring its tenacity and the breaking strength in the stelometer. The HVI system obviates the need for such tedious and time-consuming manual calculations. Moreover, besides numerical output, in the HVI system the results are available in graphical forms such as fibrogram, force elongation curve, etc. With such results, cotton could be selected judiciously in order to achieve consistent yarn quality and optimum spinning performance.



Although HVI tests are fairly comparable to the test results of the older generation instruments, there is no gainsaying the fact that the results of the traditional instruments are to some extent influenced by the way the necessary specimens of samples are prepared by different operators and fed into the instruments. In other words, in the old system the test results may tend to vary from one operator to another, and therefore could not be regarded as absolutely objective. The HVI system eliminates such biases emanating from the manner in which operators handle the samples, and gives results that are both accurate and objective. Yet another advantage of the HVI system is that it gives the uniformity ratio for lengths instantaneously. In the older system, the uniformity ratio is required to be calculated separately by the operator manually.

As the advantages of the HVI line system are so overwhelming, and its speed of testing cotton samples is so astounding, that it is not surprising that the HVI line has almost replaced the traditional testing instruments in developed countries like U.S.A. In fact, the HVI system enables the cotton farmers, merchants and mills in U.S.A. to test every bale of cotton before its sale and consumption.

Considering the increasing worldwide usage of HVI system of cotton testing, and more especially in view of the growing practice of selling cotton by description of its different fibre characteristics that are vital for both ring spun and rotor spun yarn, the East India Cotton Association decided in 1997 to install a complete set of HVI fibre testing instruments at its Cotton Testing and Research Laboratory in its building at Cotton Green in Sewree. Such a modern and up-to-date state-of-the-art technology for cotton testing became all the more necessary for the Cotton Exchange in view of the fact that the futures contract traded at the Exchange provides for precise description of the major fibre characteristics of cotton like length, micronaire and strength in numerical terms for both the basis and tenderable grades of cotton rather than the broad qualitative descriptions of the commercial cotton varieties

as in the past. In this new pattern of futures trading, the HVI system became imperative for resolving speedily the survey disputes arising out of deliveries of cotton against the futures contract.

Accordingly, an agreement was entered into by the Cotton Exchange with Messrs Premier Polytronics Ltd. for acquiring one complete set of trouble free Premier High Volume Instrument, HVI 9000, comprising modules for testing cotton fibre length, uniformity, strength, elongation, micronaire, colour and trash at a cost of about Rs. 25 lakh. The length, strength and micronaire modules were installed in February 1998, while the modules for testing colour and trash were set up subsequently. The system was formally inaugurated on July 25, 1998 by the Union Minister of State for Textiles, Mr. Kashiram Rana.

The HVI 9000 system of Premier Polytronics is structurally more durable than the other systems, which greatly improves its accuracy of making strength and elongation measurements. It also includes methods to more precisely control specimen brushing pressure and brush timing. Moreover, while other HVI systems are specifically designed to measure the bundle strength of only the U.S. upland cottons, the HVI 9000 of Premier has modified the fibre strength calculation software to evaluate properly the strength of genetically fine cottons that are commonly grown in Asia and Africa as well.

The HVI 9000 instrument installed at the Cotton Exchange building in Sewree gives the length parameter in terms of 2.5 per cent span length (which is almost equivalent to the commonly acceptable manually drawn maximum staple length of cotton) as well as at 50 per cent span length. The uniformity of the fibre length in a sample is provided by the Uniformity Ratio, defined as the ratio of length parameter for 50 per cent span length to that of 2.5 per cent span length expressed as a percentage. The equipment also provides estimates of mean length, upper half mean length and short fibre content. The fibre bundle strength is measured in grammes/tex for 1/8" clamping length. The fibre bundle elongation (i.e. the elasticity in the fibre on its break) is expressed in percentage terms. The fibre fineness is determined by the micronaire value. The trash module gives the percentage of trash as well as the number of trash particles found in 3.6 sq. inch area. The system also measures the lustre or brightness in percentage terms as well as the level of colour grade. Further, the instrument provides the Spinning Consistency Index (SCI) based on all the fibre characteristics put together to indicate the possible spinning performance of cotton.

At present, the Cotton Exchanges charges a nominal fee of Rs. 100/- per sample (of 500 grams of each variety) for HVI fibre tests for length, strength, elongation and micronaire/ fineness, Rs. 20/- per sample for conventional testing of trash content and Rs. 55/- per sample for maturity of fibre.

Over the last two decades, the laboratory of the Cotton Exchange is being used increasingly by the cotton trade and industry. Thus, during the calendar years 2000 and 2001, as many as 6,678 and 8,229 cotton samples respectively were tested by the Laboratory, as against 1,933 and 1,163 a decade and half earlier in 1986 and 1987. In fact, in 2001 as many as 5,607 samples were tested on HVI system, and the rest by conventional method. HVI facilities are also now availed of by the surveyors in settling survey disputes, whenever required.

With the installation of the HVI 9000 system at its Cotton Testing and Research Laboratory in Sewree, the Cotton Exchange has now marched into the modern era of cotton testing. The Exchange is obviously moving with the times. The HVI system at the Exchange has not only proved useful to the cotton trade for domestic and export marketing of cotton, but will soon enable both cotton farmers and merchants also to receive fair price for their cotton sold to mills and overseas buyers on the basis of fibre characteristics. The textile mills, in turn, would benefit as they could gauge in advance the spinning value and performance of cotton they buy. By setting up the HVI 9000 line, the East India Cotton Association has thus performed yeoman's service to the entire cotton economy of the country, and thereby to King Cotton as well. Not surprisingly, the Cotton Exchange's fibre testing laboratory is widely used by the cotton merchants as well as the public sector marketing agencies.

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2016-17 Crop MARCH 2017					
							13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15		9870 (35100)	9870 (35100)	9870 (35100)	9870 (35100)	9870 (35100)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	H	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)	10151 (36100)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20		8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8323 (29600)	8323 (29600)	8323 (29600)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	O	9533 (33900)	9533 (33900)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23		10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)	10826 (38500)	10826 (38500)	10826 (38500)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26		12485 (44400)	12485 (44400)	12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)	12570 (44700)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	L	10995 (39100)	10714 (38100)	10657 (37900)	10657 (37900)	10657 (37900)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25		11445 (40700)	10967 (39000)	10826 (38500)	10826 (38500)	10826 (38500)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	I	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12738 (45300)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26		11107 (39500)	10967 (39000)	10882 (38700)	10882 (38700)	10882 (38700)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26		11585 (41200)	11220 (39900)	11135 (39600)	11135 (39600)	11135 (39600)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	D	12682 (45100)	12682 (45100)	12766 (45400)	12766 (45400)	12795 (45500)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27		11726 (41700)	11726 (41700)	11726 (41700)	11726 (41700)	11726 (41700)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	A	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28		11895 (42300)	11951 (42500)	12007 (42700)	12007 (42700)	12035 (42800)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28		11979 (42600)	12007 (42700)	12092 (43000)	12092 (43000)	12120 (43100)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	Y	12204 (43400)	12232 (43500)	12317 (43800)	12317 (43800)	12373 (44000)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30		12513 (44500)	12541 (44600)	12626 (44900)	12626 (44900)	12682 (45100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31		12710 (45200)	12738 (45300)	12823 (45600)	12823 (45600)	12879 (45800)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33		16028 (57000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)

Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]

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