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PRESIDENT'S DESK

The China Cotton Association (CCA), in its July field survey results released on 24 August 2026, estimated China's 2026 cotton lint production at 7.154 million tonnes, down 3.5% year on year, following a 3.9% decline in planted area. (Source: Cotton Outlook–25th August 2026, Beijing)

Raw Cotton Import Origin –China

Total imports rose to 1,579,079 tonnes in the 2025/26 season, up from 1,129,671 tonnes in 2024/25. Brazil's market share increased from 43% to 49%, while Australia's rose marginally from 25% to 26%. In contrast, the share of shipments from the United States declined sharply, from 18% to just 8%. (Source: Cotton Outlook–24th August 2026, Liverpool)

Egyptian Cotton Exports – 2025/26 Season

As per Alcotexa data as on 22nd August 2026, Egyptian cotton exports for the 2025/26 season totalled 63,414 tonnes registered, of which 57,663 tonnes (91%) have been shipped.

India was the largest buyer with 37,754 tonnes registered and 35,192 tonnes (93%) shipped, followed by China at 13,928 tonnes registered and 12,365 tonnes (89%) shipped, and Pakistan at 5,849 tonnes registered and 5,448 tonnes (93%) shipped.

Shipments to the Egypt Free Zone stood at 1,656 tonnes registered and 1,513 tonnes (91%) shipped, while other destinations accounted for 4,228 tonnes registered and 3,145 tonnes (74%) shipped, leaving an outstanding balance of 5,751 tonnes.

The figures highlight the strong concentration of Egyptian cotton exports among the major Asian markets, particularly **India, China, and Pakistan**, which together account for the overwhelming majority of registered export volumes.

High-Density Planting of Bt cotton on Shallow Soils under Rainfed Situation in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, India

Dr. C. D. Mayee, Ph.D. and AvH fellow from Germany is former Director of ICAR-CICR and retired as Chairman ICAR- Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, New Delhi.

EXPERT'S COLUMN



Currently he is engaged in technology transfer program of Agrovision Foundation, Nagpur. Mayee considers his aim of improving

the cotton farmers well-being, as a social call and wishes not to retire for this purpose even at the age of 80.

He has organized series of demos on pest management, nutrient management, HDPS and such technologies in the last 10 years as he believes in seeing is believing.

Dr. C D. Mayee
President Indian Society for Cotton
Improvement (ISCI), Mumbai and South Asia
Biotechnology Centre (SABC), New Delhi

Results of a mega- demonstration carried out during 2023-24 by AGROVISION FOUNDATION, NAGPUR

For the first time a mega demonstration of high-density planting system (HDPS) in Bt cotton hybrids specially developed for the new agronomy was carried out in farmer's field. Three newly developed Bt cotton hybrids viz.; Rasi THCT-5380, Ankur Kirti 3060 and Mahyco-7399 were planted each on 1.2 ha in a sequence at four locations in farmers' field at villages Lakhori, Metpanjara (Nagpur dist.), Talegaon (Wardha dist.) and Kanshivani (Akola dist.) at 90 cm x 15 cm. The villages selected had medium depth black soils but differed in annual rainfall ranging from 500mm to 1000 mm. All the hybrids produced better growth in HDPS plots in respect of height, branches, squares, and green bolls as compared to the non-HDPS plots. The best growth was observed in Rasi THCT-5380 as it

remained compact suiting to the close planting.

Seed cotton yield of Bt hybrids in high density planting

The harvesting of all the plots was done using three pickings and the total yield has been expressed based on per ha yield (Table 1). There were large variations between the locations. Highest yield was obtained in Rasi-5380 at all the locations except Kanshivani where part of the demo plot was submerged due to heavy rains. This was followed by Mahyco -7399 and Ankur Kirti-3066. When the yield data were compared for each hybrid with their respective control plots, it was found that the increase in yield in Rasi hybrid ranged from 20 to 90 % with an average of 44% increase. In Mahyco hybrid the mean increase was 40%

Table 1. Seed cotton yield (Kg/ha) of Bt hybrids at four locations in HDPS demos

Hybrid	Locations									
	Lakhori	% increase over non-HDPS	Metpanjara	% increase over non-HDPS	Talegaon	% increase over non-HDPS	Kanshivani	% increase over non-HDPS	Mean	% increase
Ankur Kirti-3066	1216 (850)	43	1250 (1000)	25	1500 (800)	88	3426 (1800)	90	1848 (1113)	40
Rasi THCT-5380	1544 (900)	72	1869 (1560)	20	2280 (1200)	90	2710 (1050)	72	2100 (1178)	44
Mahyco MRC-7399	1438 (1040)	38	1800 (1050)	71	2383 (2000)	19	2148 (1300)	65	1942 (1348)	31

Figures in parenthesis are for non-HDPS control plots

and in Ankur hybrid, it was 31%. All the three hybrids by and large gave higher yield at Kanshivani village; particularly Ankur Kirti-3066 (3426 kg/ha), while Rasi-5380 (2280 kg/ha) yielded best at Talegaon followed by Metpanjara. Mahyco-7399 (2383 kg/ha) gave higher yield at Talegaon followed by Kanshivani. At all the locations HDPS grown hybrids gave higher yield than their respective control plots. Highest increase in yield in all three hybrids was observed at Kanshivani. It is also since this center received modest rainfall which was suitable for cotton growth.

Lower output at Lakhori and Metpanjara can be attributed to unusually high rains during the boll formation stages. Nagpur District rain fall of cotton

season was 1244 mm as against the rains of 695 mm received at Kanshivani and 779 mm at Talegaon.

Several reports on the beneficial influence of high-density planting are available which concluded that the high-density planting of cotton cultivars whether varieties or hybrids showed less monopodial branching, reduced height, more square retention, and less incidence of pests. Pest management in HDPS occasionally showed high initial incidence of sucking pests and bollworms but that was more in non Bt cultivars. All studies in the past few years have pointed out clearly that the seed cotton yield increases from 25-40% in HDPS grown hybrids. The present study is unique in many respects; demos with three newly developed hybrids grown on such large plots each at four different locations in Vidarbha cotton growing districts was never attempted earlier. The current results also support the mass scale demos recently carried out by ICAR-CICR in Vidarbha region as pilot project under PPP mode. Over 550 farmers from Nagpur and Wardha have recorded three times jump in production under HDPS technology pilot project implemented in the State (The Times of India, Nagpur, 24 March 2024).

Conclusion: Based on the demonstrations in three cotton growing districts of Vidarbha it is concluded that the HDPS technology is useful for the rainfed cotton cultivation in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. It can be a tool to improve the productivity of cotton, irrespective of rainfall. The three locations selected for the demo had rainfall ranging from 695 to 1244 mm during the crop season but still the HDPS raised plots of cotton yielded more than the traditional way of growing cotton at 95cm x 60cm or 120cm x 90cm. Hence HDPS component in the current cotton mission on productivity will be certainly fruitful in long run.

The financial grants provided by M/S Rasi seeds Pvt Ltd., Attur (Tamil Nadu) is gracefully acknowledged.

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

Dr. C.D. Mayee Invited as Speaker at International Seminar on Cotton Textile Blends

Taiwan Textile Federation has invited Dr. C.D. Mayee, President of the Indian Society for Cotton Improvement and Advisor, Agrovision Foundation as a speaker during the International Seminar organized at Taipei, Taiwan from Sept 9-12, 2026. The seminar will highlight synergies between cotton and man-made fibre value chains, with discussion on trade trends, supply chain outlook and innovative blended applications. Dr. Mayee will focus on how the country engineered the innovative blends using cotton as the foundation fibre with both synthetic and other natural fibres. This is an excellent opportunity to showcase the progress India has made in cotton textile engineering and innovative blending technology with his vast experience in cotton research and development.

ICAC–Global Garment Trade Nears \$550 Billion as Competition Intensifies

The global garment industry has undergone a dramatic transformation over the past two decades, with knit and woven garments together accounting for nearly 60% of world textile exports in 2025, according to the August 2026 issue of *The Textiles Observer*, a free publication from the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC).

World textile exports increased from approximately \$560 billion in 2006 to \$914 billion in 2025. Knit garment exports nearly doubled over the period, rising from \$145.2 billion to \$289.1 billion, while woven garment exports increased from \$158.5 billion to \$257.7 billion.

But the most significant change has not simply been the expansion of trade. It has been a fundamental redistribution of global competitiveness.

China remains the world's dominant textile and garment exporter, but Bangladesh and Vietnam have emerged as major global suppliers. Bangladesh rose from 14th place among textile exporters in 2006 to second in 2025, while Vietnam climbed from 21st to third. Together with China, the three countries accounted for approximately 44% of world textile exports in 2025.

At the same time, demand has become increasingly geographically dispersed. The United States remains the world's largest textile importer, but its share of global imports fell from 18.9% in 2006 to 13.7% in 2025. A wider range of markets in Europe and Asia have gained importance, creating an increasingly multi-destination global textile market.

Cotton Remains a Major Force — but Fiber Competition Is Intensifying

The report finds that cotton continues to command some of the largest individual product markets in world apparel, including Cotton T-shirts, Cotton Jerseys, and Men's and Women's Cotton Trousers & Shorts.

However, competing fibers are growing more rapidly in many applications.

Cotton represented approximately 68.3% of global fiber demand in 1960, compared with 21.1%

in 2025. Over the same period, synthetic fibers increased their share from 4.6% to 71.7%.

The shift is also visible within garment trade. Cotton-based knit garment exports increased from approximately US\$69.9 billion in 2006 to US\$128.3 billion in 2025, but their share declined from 48.3% to 44.5%. Man-made and synthetic knit garment exports grew more rapidly, increasing from US\$35.6 billion to US\$99.2 billion and raising their share from 24.6% to 34.4%.

The picture is even more pronounced in woven garments, where man-made and synthetic fibers overtook cotton in export value in 2021.

The findings do not indicate disappearing demand for cotton. Instead, they highlight a challenge of relative competitiveness: Cotton continues to participate in a growing global garment market, but competing fibers are capturing a larger share of that growth.

Cotton Quality Begins at the Farm

The August issue also features an article by Dr Marinus (René) van der Sluijs examining two significant cotton contamination challenges: stickiness and seed-coat fragments.

Stickiness can interfere with cotton processing, increase costs, reduce product quality, and damage the commercial reputation of cotton from affected origins. A global study cited in the report found that 64% of participants rated stickiness as a major cotton-fiber defect affecting yarn properties, while cotton from origins associated with stickiness can face discounts of up to 50%.

Seed-coat fragments present a separate challenge because fibers remain attached to the fragments, making them difficult to remove during processing. They can contribute to spinning end-breakages, increase production costs, and appear as dark specks in dyed fabrics.

The report examines methods for detecting and measuring these problems as well as practical measures to reduce their impact throughout production and processing.

A Global Industry in Transition

Taken together, the August Textiles Observer highlights an industry being reshaped simultaneously by changing centers of manufacturing, increasingly diverse consumer markets, stronger competition among fibers, and rising expectations for cotton quality and processing performance.

Cotton remains deeply embedded in the global garment economy. Its challenge is not simply maintaining demand, but strengthening its competitiveness and capturing a greater share of future growth.

The August 2026 issue of The Textiles Observer is available from the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

ICAC International Seminar in Taipei to Explore Strategic Synergies Across the Textile Supply Chain

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) – together with the Taiwan Textile Federation (TTF), under the guidance of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan – will bring international cotton and textile leaders together in Taipei on September 10 for the ICAC International Seminar 2026.

Held under the theme, “Strategic Synergies between Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Value Chains,” the seminar will examine how the textile sector can build more resilient and integrated supply chains, advance sustainable development and the circular economy, and expand innovative blending and high-value-added applications.

Kanwar Usman, ICAC Head of Textiles, will deliver the event’s 30-minute keynote address, “Outlook for the Global Cotton Textile Supply Chain.” His presentation will explore emerging trends in global trade, the forces reshaping textile supply chains, and the market developments likely to influence the sector in the years ahead.

“The global textile industry is being transformed by shifting trade relationships, geopolitical uncertainty, sustainability expectations, technological advances and changing consumer demand,” Usman said. “This seminar will bring together expertise from across the value chain to identify practical opportunities to strengthen resilience, accelerate responsible innovation, and create greater value for cotton and textiles.”

The keynote will be followed by a panel discussion titled, “Innovative Textile Blended Applications: From Production to Branding.” Moderated by Taiwan Textile Federation President Justin Huang, the session will feature:

- Dr Charudatta Mayee, President, Indian Society for Cotton Improvement
- Dr Fanny Liao, Executive Vice President, Far Eastern New Century Corp
- Dr Hans Hsu, President, Ruentex Industries Limited

An extended open discussion will give participants an opportunity to engage directly with ICAC Executive Director Eric Trachtenberg and the seminar’s speakers.

The event will showcase Taiwan’s achievements in green textile processes and circular-economy solutions, as well as the development of innovative, high-value-added products. Taiwan has partnered with the ICAC to host seminars in Taipei since 2005, with eight editions successfully held to date.

The main seminar will take place at the National Taiwan University Hospital International Conference Center in Taipei. Mandarin-English simultaneous interpretation will be provided.

Registration for this event is free.

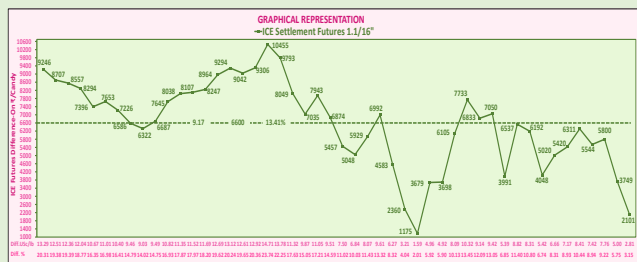
Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with ICE Futures – 29th August 2026

SEASON 2025-2026							
Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.9, Trash 3%, Str./GPT 28 with ICE Futures							
Date	CAI (₹ /Candy)	Conversion Rate (US\$ = ₹)	CAI (US\$/lb.)	ICE Settlement Futures 1.1/16" Front Mth. Dec'26 (US\$/lb.)	Difference-ON/OFF ICE Futures		
					US\$/lb.	₹ /Candy	%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Cotton Year Week No-48 th							
24 th Aug 2026	69500	95.74	92.59	88.83	3.76	2822	4.23
25 th Aug 2026	69500	95.41	92.91	88.34	4.57	3418	5.17
26 th Aug 2026	69500	95.41	92.91	89.14	3.77	2820	4.23
27 th Aug 2026	69500	95.54	92.79	92.41	0.38	285	0.41
28 th Aug 2026	69500	95.39	92.93	91.38	1.55	1159	1.70
Weekly Avg.	69500	95.50	92.83	90.02	2.81	2101	3.15
Total Avg. frm 1 st Wk to 48 th Wk (Weekly Basis)							
	58529	92.42	80.63	71.45	9.17	6600	13.41

Note:- Weeks taken as per Cotton Year (October To September).

Values in **BLUE** Indicates Previous Close Considered due to HOLIDAY's Resp.

28th Aug 2026 - Domestic market remain CLOSED due to Raksha Bandhan festival.



Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with Cotlook A Index – 29th August 2026

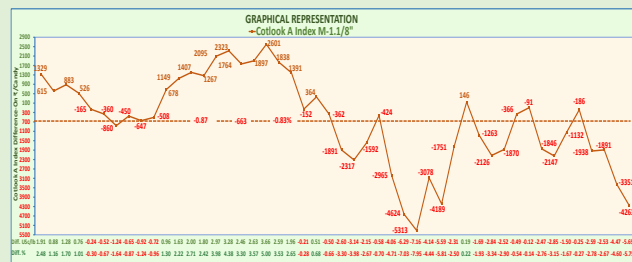
SEASON 2025-2026							
Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.9, Trash 3%, Str./GPT 28 with Cotlook A Index							
Date	CAI (₹ /Candy)	Conversion Rate (US\$ = ₹)	*CAI (US\$/lb.)	Cotlook A Index M-1.1/8" C & F FE Ports	Difference-ON/OFF Cotlook A Index		
					US\$/lb.	₹/Candy	%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Cotton Year Week No-48 th							
24 th Aug 2026	69500	95.74	92.79	98.20	-5.41	-4061	-5.51
25 th Aug 2026	69500	95.41	93.11	98.20	-5.09	-3807	-5.18
26 th Aug 2026	69500	95.41	93.11	97.60	-4.49	-3359	-4.60
27 th Aug 2026	69500	95.54	92.99	98.30	-5.31	-3977	-5.40
28 th Aug 2026	69500	95.39	93.13	101.30	-8.17	-6110	-8.07
Weekly Avg.	69500	95.50	93.03	98.72	-5.69	-4263	-5.75
Total Avg. frm 1 st Wk to 48 th Wk (Weekly Basis)							
	58529	92.42	80.83	81.69	-0.87	-663	-0.83

Note:- Weeks taken as per Cotton Year (October To September).

*Converted to C & F FE Ports by adding 20c/lb. to CAI spot rates.

Values in **BLUE** Indicates Previous Close Considered due to HOLIDAY's Resp.

28th Aug 2026 - Domestic market remain CLOSED due to Raksha Bandhan festival.



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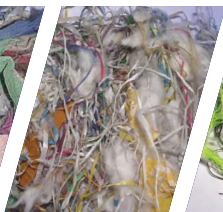
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SCIENTIFIC TESTING | IMPARTIAL RESULTS | STRENGTHENING THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES																						(₹ \ Quintal)	
August 2026																							
2025-26 Crop																							
Growth	P/H/R	GUJ	M/M(P)	P/H/ R(U)	M/M(P)/ SA/ TL/G	M/M(P)/ SA/ TL/K	GUJ	R(L)	R(L)	M/M(P)	SA/ TL/K	GUJ	M/M(P)	SA/ TL/K/O	M/M(P)	SA/ TL/K/ TNO	M/M(P)	K/TN	M/M(P)	K/TN	ICS-107	ICS-107	
Grade Standard	ICS-101	Fine	ICS-102	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-105	Fine	ICS-106	Fine	ICS-107	Fine	ICS-107	ICS-107	
Grade	Fine	Below 22 mm	Fine	23 mm	Fine	27 mm	Fine	28 mm	28 mm	Fine	28 mm	Fine	28 mm	Fine	30 mm	31 mm	32 mm	34 mm	34 mm	Fine	Fine	Fine	
Staple	Below 22 mm	22 mm	23 mm	27 mm	27 mm	27 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	29 mm	29 mm	29 mm	29 mm	30 mm	30 mm	31 mm	32 mm	34 mm	34 mm	35 mm	35 mm	35 mm	
Micronaire	5.0-7.0	4.0-6.0	4.5-7.0	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.7-4.9	3.5-4.9	2.8-3.7	2.8-3.7	2.8-3.7	2.8-3.7	2.8-3.7	
Gravimetric Trash	4%	15%*	4%	4%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3.5%	4%	3.5%	3.5%	
Strength/GPT	15	20	22	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	30	31	33	34	35	35	35	
1	14875	13020	15185	17266	15550	17266	17884	18531	17716	18559	18897	18728	18784	19065	19178	19065	N.A.	N.A.	24549	24605	25167	25308	
3	14904	13076	15185	17266	15607	17322	17940	18615	17884	18700	18925	18728	18840	19093	19206	19093	N.A.	N.A.	24746	24886	25308	25589	
4	14904	13132	15185	17266	15607	17322	17997	18615	17997	18700	18925	18728	18840	19206	19206	19122	N.A.	N.A.	24746	25027	25308	25589	
5	14904	13132	15185	17294	15663	17378	18025	18728	18615	18137	18756	18784	18897	19262	19262	19178	N.A.	N.A.	24746	25027	25308	25589	
6	15044	13188	15185	17378	15747	17434	18109	18868	18672	18700	18868	18868	18981	19346	19206	19206	N.A.	N.A.	24802	25027	25308	25645	
7	15044	13216	15185	17462	15747	17434	18109	18868	18672	18756	18897	19122	18868	19346	19403	19234	N.A.	N.A.	25027	25308	25533	25870	
8			H		O			L		I			D			A		Y					
10	14904	13273	15325	17687	15747	17547	18278	18981	18840	18419	19009	19262	19009	19346	19571	19346	N.A.	N.A.	25167	25449	25730	26011	
11	14904	13329	15466	17687	15747	17603	18278	19065	18897	18925	19009	19346	19234	19628	19403	19740	N.A.	N.A.	25167	25449	25730	26011	
12	15044	13357	15466	17828	15747	17659	18447	19122	18897	18953	19093	19403	19262	19684	19403	19796	N.A.	N.A.	25167	25449	25730	26011	
13	14988	13301	15466	17800	15607	17603	18419	19065	18840	18953	19065	19346	19262	19628	19346	19796	N.A.	N.A.	25167	25449	25730	26011	
14	14904	13273	15466	17687	15466	17575	18306	19037	18784	18868	18419	19318	19178	19600	19290	19740	N.A.	N.A.	25308	25589	25870	26152	
15			H		O			L		I			D			A		Y					
17	14904	13554	15044	17772	15466	17631	18447	19093	18812	18953	18419	18981	19375	19037	19262	19656	N.A.	N.A.	25477	25589	25898	26152	
18	14904	13498	15044	17772	15466	17631	18447	19037	18756	18981	18419	18981	19375	19037	19262	19656	N.A.	N.A.	25477	25589	25898	26152	
19	14904	13554	15185	17772	15494	17659	18447	19065	18812	19037	18419	19009	19403	19093	19318	19684	N.A.	N.A.	25645	25758	26067	26320	
20	15044	13779	15325	18025	15494	17800	18700	19206	18953	19178	18615	19206	19543	19234	19459	19825	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26208	26320	
21	15044	13835	15325	18053	15494	17800	18728	19206	18953	19178	18700	19262	19543	19234	19459	19825	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26208	26320	
22			H		O			L		I			D			A		Y					
24	14960	13835	15325	18081	15494	17800	18728	19206	18953	19178	18700	19262	19543	19234	19459	19825	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26208	26320	
25	14960	13807	15325	18025	15494	17800	18672	19206	18981	19178	18643	19234	19543	19262	19459	19853	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26376	26489	
26	14960	13751	15325	17884	15466	17800	18531	19206	18981	19122	18587	19178	19543	19262	19403	19853	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26376	26489	
27	14960	13666	15325	17884	15747	18081	18503	19206	18981	19122	18587	19178	19543	19262	19403	19853	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26376	26489	
28			H		O			L		I			D			A		Y					
29	15044	13863	-	18165	16000	18306	18728	19375	19065	19318	18615	19206	19712	19346	19600	19993	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26376	26489	
31	15044	13947	-	18250	16141	18503	18756	19431	19150	19375	18615	19262	19768	19346	19656	20078	N.A.	N.A.	25786	25870	26376	26573	
H	15044	13947	15466	18250	16141	18503	18756	19431	19150	19375	18700	19262	19768	19346	19656	20078	-	-	25786	25870	26376	26573	
L	14875	13020	15044	17266	15466	17266	17884	18587	18531	17716	18559	18897	18784	19178	19065	19459	-	-	24549	24605	25167	25308	
A	14961	13472	15276	17741	15636	17680	18385	19036	18825	18949	18401	19017	19343	19063	19237	19628	-	-	25340	25507	25868	26086	
(Note: * For Sr. No. 3, Growth - M/M(P), Grade Standard - ICS-104, Grade - Fine, Staple - 23 mm, Micronaire - 4.5-7.0, Gravimetric Trash - 4%, and Strength/GPT - 22 (Trade Name: Y-1) have been deleted with effect from 29th August 2026.																							
H = Highest L = Lowest A = Average N.A. = Not Available																							

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES (Rs./Qtl)													
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimeters based on Upper Half Mean Length As per CAI By-laws								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2025-26 Crop August 2026					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)		15044 (53500)
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	13835 (49200)	13807 (49100)	13751 (48900)	13666 (48600)	H	13863 (49300)
3	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)		-
4	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	18081 (64300)	18025 (64100)	17884 (63600)	17884 (63600)		18165 (64600)
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	15494 (55100)	15494 (55100)	15466 (55000)	15747 (56000)		16000 (56900)
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	17800 (63300)	17800 (63300)	17800 (63300)	18081 (64300)	O	18306 (65100)
7	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	18728 (66600)	18672 (66400)	18531 (65900)	18503 (65800)		18728 (66600)
8	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	19206 (68300)	19206 (68300)	19206 (68300)	19206 (68300)		19375 (68900)
9	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18953 (67400)	18981 (67500)	18981 (67500)	18981 (67500)	L	19065 (67800)
10	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)	19122 (68000)	19122 (68000)		19318 (68700)
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4%	27	18700 (66500)	18643 (66300)	18587 (66100)	18587 (66100)		18615 (66200)
12	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	19262 (68500)	19234 (68400)	19178 (68200)	19178 (68200)		19206 (68300)
13	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19543 (69500)	19543 (69500)	19543 (69500)	19543 (69500)	I	19712 (70100)
14	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19234 (68400)	19262 (68500)	19262 (68500)	19262 (68500)		19346 (68800)
15	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19459 (69200)	19459 (69200)	19403 (69000)	19403 (69000)		19600 (69700)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19825 (70500)	19853 (70600)	19853 (70600)	19853 (70600)	D	19993 (71100)
17	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19515 (69400)	19543 (69500)	19543 (69500)	19543 (69500)		19712 (70100)
18	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)		20218 (71900)
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	A	N.A. (N.A.)
20	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)		N.A. (N.A.)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	25786 (91700)	25786 (91700)	25786 (91700)	25786 (91700)		25786 (91700)
22	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	25870 (92000)	25870 (92000)	25870 (92000)	25870 (92000)	Y	25870 (92000)
23	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	26208 (93200)	26376 (93800)	26376 (93800)	26376 (93800)		26376 (93800)
24	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	26320 (93600)	26489 (94200)	26489 (94200)	26489 (94200)		26489 (94200)

Note:

a) P/H/R(U) ICS-202(SG) is lower by Rs.1000/- pc than Sr. No.4.

b) Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy

c) * For Sr. No. 3, Growth – M/M(P), Grade Standard – ICS-104, Grade – Fine, Staple – 23 mm, micronaire – 4.5–7.0, Gravimetric Trash – 4%, and Strength/GPT – 22 (Trade Name: Y-1) have been deleted with effect from 29th August 2026.