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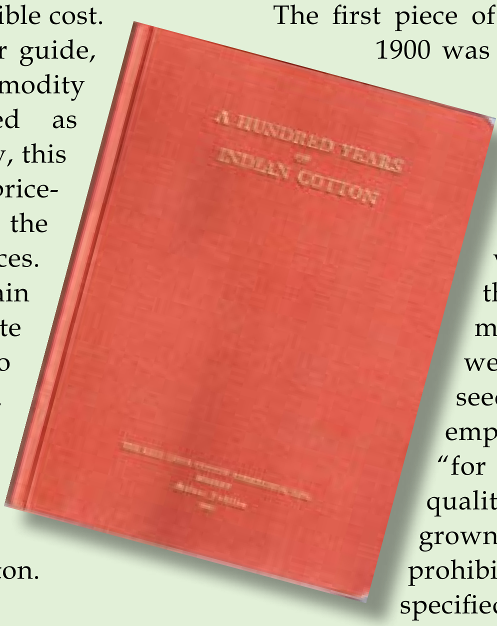
A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton

By Professor M.L. Dantwala

CHAPTER IV: MARKETING THEN AND NOW

(Continued from issue No.27)

Thanks to the keen competition in the trade, probably an indication of veiled unemployment, the middleman's functions are performed at the lowest possible cost. If price-spreads are taken as our guide, probably there is no other commodity in India which is marketed as economically as cotton. Strangely, this very competition which reduces price-spreads is also responsible for the temptation to resort to malpractices. If the middleman cannot obtain a fair return through legitimate trade practices, he will want to make an extra rupee on the sly. The absence of adequate profit margin for the intermediary, it is suggested, is really at the root of the evil practices of adulteration and watering of cotton.



Many attempts have been made to eliminate the malpractices and improve the marketing by State legislation. In an earlier chapter we have reviewed the chain of very stringent Government legislation for checking the malpractices in cotton marketing of those days. The Central and Provincial legislation which we now propose to review, is of a very different character. It betrays neither the anger nor the impatience of those legislators. The first piece of legislation to be enacted after 1900 was the Cotton Transport Act 1923. It was passed with a view to enabling the Government to restrict and control the movement of inferior cotton into zones which grew a better variety. Experience had shown that efforts at improving and maintaining the quality of cotton were frustrated by admixture of seeds of inferior varieties. The Act empowered provincial governments "for the purpose of maintaining the quality or reputation of the cotton grown in any area in the province, to prohibit the import of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton into that area by rail, road, river and sea, or by any one or more such routes, save under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a licence." Contravention of the provision of the Act was liable to be punished with a fine and, upon any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment.

CAI Wishes All Our Readers A Happy Cotton Year 2014-15

Several provincial governments have made use of this legislation to notify Protected Areas into which imports of cotton, except under a licence, are prohibited. There are some loopholes in the Act and its administrative enforcement is rather difficult, yet on the whole the Act has had a salutary effect in preserving the purity of certain better varieties of cotton.

In 1925, the Government of India enacted the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act. It was thought that many of the malpractices took place in cotton gins and presses, and that, if a check could be exercised at these places, there would be considerable improvement in marketing of cotton. Practically the responsibility for prevention of frauds was placed on the owner of the factory. The owner of every cotton ginning factory was asked to maintain in a prescribed form a record of (1) all cotton ginned in the factory, (2) the names of the persons for whom, and the date on which, the cotton was ginned, and (3) the amount ginned for each person. The owner of every press factory had to maintain a similar record and, in addition, had to arrange to get every bale marked with a serial number along with the number and the mark prescribed for the factory. The idea was that if, at a later date, any fraud was discovered with regard to any bale, it should be possible with these arrangements to trace the culprit. Further, the owner of every cotton pressing factory had to submit weekly returns to a prescribed authority showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed in his factory.

Except for the use of standard scales and weights, however, the Act at that stage, did not make any direct attempt to prevent malpractices. With regard to scales and weights, the Act laid down that “no scales and weights should be used in any cotton ginning or pressing factory, other than those prescribed by the Central Government as standard for the district in which the factory was situated.” Contravention of the above provision on the part of the owner was liable to be punished with a fine extending to fifty rupees for the first offence, and five hundred rupees for subsequent ones. The Act empowered provincial governments to make rules consistent with the Act. Many provincial governments utilised this power to enact more comprehensive legislation covering some other types of malpractices. In 1936 the Government of Bombay passed an Amending Act, which greatly extended the scope of the original Act. In the first place, it introduced a system of licensing every ginning and pressing factory. Working a factory without a licence was made punishable with fine. Further, it introduced provisions prohibiting the mixing and watering of cotton, the two notorious malpractices in the cotton trade. Breach of the rule was punishable with a fine extending to Rs.5,000. The Act empowered Gazetted Officers to enter into and inspect, at any reasonable time, any cotton ginning or pressing factory for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any contravention of the Act. With regard to weights and scales, the Government of Bombay passed a separate Act known as the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1936. In the first instance, the Act was applied only to Sind. Later it was extended to the whole Province by a notification of the Government of Bombay, dated 28th November 1938.

It was always understood that the place which was most convenient for the regulation of primary marketing was the up-country market. For years its conduct was regulated by custom and tradition. The buyer, belonging as he did to a more wealthy and influential class, encouraged and evolved trade practices which were often inimical to the cultivator’s interests. As early as 1897, cotton markets in Berar were regulated by the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law. In 1927, the Government of Bombay passed a similar legislation called the Bombay Cotton Markets Act. The object of the Act was “to provide for the establishment of recognized open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Bombay Presidency and for the better regulation of such markets.” It empowered the local government, after it had consulted the District Local Board and such other local authorities, to notify a particular area as a cotton market. Trading outside the notified market was made an offence.

The Act, though not yet universally applied, is a comprehensive measure and can be effectively used for checking certain types of malpractices. Markets organised under the Act are called “regulated markets.” A Market Committee consisting of the representatives of merchants, cultivators and local authorities, is entrusted with the management of the market. A special Sub-Committee called the Disputes Sub-Committee attends to disputes (Vandhas) and exercises a healthy check on the prevailing system of Kadada (quality allowance). Licences are issued to brokers, weighmen and other market functionaries. Arrangements are made for displaying the latest price quotation from Bombay for the information of sellers. A regular record is kept of relevant information such as arrivals, prices, etc., pertaining to the market. At present there are 13 regulated cotton markets in the Bombay Province.

Co-operative marketing is often recommended as a means of securing a larger percentage of the consumer's rupee for the producer. But it has as yet not made much progress in India. In Bombay Province, by the end of 1945, there were nearly 60 cotton sales societies and sales of cotton through them amounted to Rs.5.5 million. A better idea about the role of these societies can be had by reviewing their working in three different regions: Gujarat, Karnatak and Khandesh.

In the Surat and Broach Districts of Gujarat there were 28 sale societies in 1944. During the 1945-46 season, they sold cotton worth Rs.2.5 million. The area of operation of Gujarat societies is limited to a few villages, selected with a view to maintaining homogeneity. Farmers bring their kapas to the society, which pools it and gets it ginned and pressed in co-operative factories, where they exist, or in factories approved by the society. The societies have a Federation which advises them on market conditions and, whenever possible, finds buyers for their cotton. The Federation has acquired a significant place in the cotton market of Surat. During the 1944 season, 12.7 per cent of the total sales in the Surat market were effected through the Federation. The district further had the unique distinction of having four out of India's seven co-operative cotton ginning and pressing factories. The co-operative factories have exercised a healthy check on the rates charged by private owners for ginning and pressing of cotton.

In the Karnatak, the Hubli and the Gadag Co-operative Societies were started in 1917. Individually, these societies serve a larger area than that served by the Gujarat societies. They have introduced grading of cultivator's cotton and have made use of the auction system for realising top prices. The societies have made a great contribution to the work of distribution of improved varieties of seeds. The total sales of the Hubli Cotton Sale Society amounted to Rs.763,000 in 1944-45. The total value of sales of cotton and other commodities by the Gadag Cotton Sale Society during the same year, amounted to Rs.2.75 million.

In Khandesh, though the co-operative sales movement was organised in 1917, it was only during the war years that it gathered some momentum. Cotton sale societies have been organised in East Khandesh for marketing pure Jarilla cotton under the "Agmark" – the Government certificate of purity. At present there are 16 sale societies. During 1945-46, they distributed large quantities of pedigree seed and sold cotton worth Rs.430,968.

Marketing legislation and the co-operative movement have had their effect in improving the marketing of Indian cotton. Yet it would be erroneous to believe that no further improvement was necessary. Hundreds of up-country markets are yet untouched by Government regulation or control. Our cotton marketing is yet not wholly free from watering and adulteration. Cotton travels ungraded till it reaches the terminal market. There are no licensed warehouses which can give it adequate physical and financial accommodation. Improvements are thus necessary in many directions and we may fittingly close this chapter by reproducing a passage from an order, issued as early as 1865 by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the better cultivation and marketing of cotton. Time has not blunted its significance.

"To sum up then, Government is to recommend to producers that they may be more careful in the selecting land for cotton crops; that they do not (so to speak) sow in and in; that they be careful in weeding their cotton fields; that they pick their cotton more frequently and more carefully, that they keep their cotton, when picked, in baskets, safe from dust and rain; that in carting their cleaned cotton to market, they secure it from dust, rain and wastage by the way. Government is to recommend to dealers that they warehouse their cotton; that they pave their yards; that they adopt a better system of weighing; that they adopt a better system of packing. Government officers of municipal bodies acting under their orders, are to undertake experiments for testing the suitability of acclimatized Dharwar New Orleans cotton to the Wurdah cotton fields, and to take all precautions and measures for making the experiment complete and conclusive; to procure one specimen of an experimental treddle cotton gin sent to Lahore, and to keep a close watch on the experiments now about to be made at Dharwar with all the known kinds of ginning machines; to prepare cotton yards on the lands and market places belonging to municipal bodies; to pass bye-laws for the prevention of cotton frauds within the local limits of such lands and market places; to provide patent weighing machines; to obtain a Lever Press from Bombay; and to make and erect such presses at all chief cotton marts."

Lower World Cotton Prices to Persist in 2014/15

At the end of 2013/14, international cotton prices were around 80 U.S. cents/lb and have continued falling in the first two months of the new season. Given the predicted 1.8 million tons of surplus cotton production and changes in China's cotton policy, prices are unlikely to rise to the levels seen in the last two seasons despite an anticipated increase in cotton consumption.

In 2014/15, 33.8 million hectares were planted with cotton, up 3% from last season due to higher international cotton prices in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13 and to other competing crops. World cotton production is forecast up 1% to 26.2 million tons with an average yield of 776 kilograms per hectare. China and India, the two largest cotton producing countries are expected to have smaller crops than last season, though larger than initially thought at planting, while the third and fourth largest producers, the United States and Pakistan, will have larger crops than in 2013/14. With the uncertainty surrounding China's new cotton policy and no support evident for the provinces outside Xinjiang, the target province for the new policy, cotton area in China declined 8% to 4.2 million hectares in 2014/15. However, with greater incentive to improve yield and quality due to the new policy, Xinjiang, the largest cotton-producing region in China is expected to have a bigger harvest than last season and China's overall production is projected at 6.4 million tons in 2014/15. India, on the other hand, expanded cotton area by 5% as the delayed monsoon encouraged farmers to switch to cotton. The national average yield should be closer to the 3-year average, down 6% from 2013/14 to 536 kilograms per hectare as the monsoon was not as favorable this year as last. As a result, production is likely to reach 6.6 million tons, making it the world's largest cotton producer 2014/15 at 100,000 tons greater than China's production. Harvested cotton area in the United States could reach 3.9 million hectares as plentiful rainfall reduces the abandonment rate this season and production is forecast at 3.7 million tons up 30% from 2013/14. Although some flooding has occurred in Pakistan recently, impact to the cotton crop has been minimal. Despite a 4% decrease in area to 2.8 million hectares, production is projected at 2.1 million tons, up 1% due to the average yield improving 5% to 750 kg/ha in 2014/15.

With the fall in prices, world cotton consumption is forecast to rise nearly 4% to 24.4 million tons with more of the consumption occurring in the latter half of the season as the market becomes more certain about the size of the new crop and can better determine an appropriate price for cotton. While cotton's absolute volume of consumption is likely to grow, it will probably not gain back much of its market share as it takes time for the market to adjust. The price volatility observed in 2010/11-2011/12 is not forgotten, and other competing fibers' market shares have been growing. Mill consumption in China, which has been declining since the start of its stockpiling policy, may partially recover, growing 5% to 7.9 million tons, though still below its 2005-2010 average consumption of 10 million tons. India's consumption is projected to rise 5% to 5.3 million tons with local demand replacing much of the demand from China for cotton yarn. Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia, are also expected to continue growing with consumption forecast at 950,000 tons, 700,000 tons, and 690,000 tons, respectively.

While China imported much of the surplus production in the last three seasons, this season it has announced that it will not provide additional quota in 2015, beyond the required 894,000 tons, as it has in recent seasons, though processing quota will be considered. The restriction on imports next season was likely implemented to help reduce the large government-held cotton stocks given that China's consumption is expected to exceed production by around 1.5 million tons. Though some mills still hold additional quota for 2014, China's imports are forecast to fall 36% to 2 million tons, and world imports would decline 11% to 8 million tons. Imports by the rest of the world, notably Southeast Asia, are projected to increase 2% to 6 million tons.

Source: ICAC COTTON THIS MONTH, October 1st, 2014.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

October 01, 2014

Seasons begin on August 1 Million Metric Tons

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 Est.	2013/14 Est.	2014/15 Proj.
BEGINNING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	11.756	8.568	9.482	14.477	17.139	19.64
China (Mainland)	3.585	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.607	12.07
USA	1.380	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.848	0.59
PRODUCTION						
WORLD TOTAL	22.334	25.408	27.833	26.480	25.981	26.24
China (Mainland)	6.925	6.400	7.400	7.300	6.929	6.44
India	5.185	5.865	6.354	6.095	6.634	6.56
USA	2.654	3.942	3.391	3.770	2.811	3.65
Pakistan	2.158	1.948	2.311	2.002	2.076	2.10
Brazil	1.194	1.960	1.877	1.310	1.705	1.67
Uzbekistan	0.850	0.910	0.880	1.000	0.940	0.94
Others	3.368	4.384	5.620	5.003	4.887	4.87
CONSUMPTION						
WORLD TOTAL	25.529	24.478	22.735	23.573	23.489	24.41
China (Mainland)	10.192	9.580	8.635	8.290	7.531	7.93
India	4.300	4.470	4.231	4.817	5.042	5.29
Pakistan	2.402	2.100	2.217	2.416	2.271	2.31
East Asia & Australia	1.892	1.801	1.685	1.981	2.232	2.32
Europe & Turkey	1.600	1.549	1.495	1.553	1.590	1.62
Brazil	1.024	0.958	0.897	0.890	0.889	0.89
USA	0.773	0.849	0.718	0.751	0.803	0.83
CIS	0.604	0.577	0.550	0.561	0.586	0.60
Others	2.743	2.592	2.307	2.314	2.545	2.62
EXPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.798	7.722	9.867	10.087	8.986	8.03
USA	2.621	3.130	2.526	2.902	2.268	2.42
India	1.420	1.085	2.159	1.685	2.023	1.11
Australia	0.460	0.545	1.010	1.345	1.056	0.60
Brazil	0.433	0.435	1.043	0.938	0.485	0.73
CFA Zone	0.000	0.476	0.597	0.796	0.930	0.98
Uzbekistan	0.820	0.600	0.550	0.653	0.650	0.63
IMPORTS						
WORLD TOTAL	7.928	7.756	9.752	9.843	8.996	8.03
China	2.374	2.609	5.342	4.426	3.075	1.98
East Asia & Australia	1.989	1.825	1.998	2.352	2.455	2.45
Europe & Turkey	1.170	1.003	0.724	1.014	1.123	0.96
Bangladesh	0.887	0.843	0.680	0.631	0.987	0.97
CIS	0.209	0.132	0.098	0.062	0.067	0.07
TRADE IMBALANCE 1/	0.130	0.034	-0.116	-0.244	0.009	0.00
STOCKS ADJUSTMENT 2/	-0.122	-0.051	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.00
ENDING STOCKS						
WORLD TOTAL	8.568	9.482	14.477	17.139	19.640	21.47
China (Mainland)	2.688	2.087	6.181	9.607	12.074	12.55
USA	0.642	0.566	0.729	0.848	0.590	1.00
ENDING STOCKS/MILL USE (%)						
WORLD-LESS-CHINA (M) 3/	38	50	59	49	47	54
CHINA (MAINLAND) 4/	26	22	72	116	160	158
COTLOOK A INDEX 5/	78	164	100	88	91	

1/ The inclusion of linters and waste, changes in weight during transit, differences in reporting periods and measurement error account for differences between world imports and exports.

2/ Difference between calculated stocks and actual; amounts for forward seasons are anticipated.

3/ World-less-China's ending stocks divided by World-less-China's mill use, multiplied by 100.

4/ China's ending stocks divided by China's mill use, multiplied by 100.

5/ U.S. Cents per pound

(Source : ICAC Monthly October 2014)

Data of registration of contract for export of cotton yarn

Month	Quantity in Million Kgs.
Apr'2011	71.36
May 2011	63.19
Jun'2011	54.079
Jul'2011	57.212
Aug'2011	97.734
Sep'2011	77.157
Oct'2011	43.69
Nov'2011	76.362
Dec'2011	83.005
Jan'2012	79.148
Feb'2012	60.518
Mar'2012 (Provisional)	64.227
Apr'2012(Provisional)	62.811
May 2012(Provisional)	74.455
Jun'2012 (Provisional)	82.419
Jul'2012 (Provisional)	94.507
Aug'2012 (Provisional)	83.055
Sep'2012(Provisional)	64.269
Oct'2012 (Provisional)	94.462
Nov'2012 (Provisional)	100.769
Dec'2012 (Provisional)	100.778

Month	Quantity in Million Kgs.
Jan'2013 (Provisional)	117.143
Feb'2013 (Provisional)	103.955
Mar'2013 (Provisional)	88.685
Apr'2013 (Provisional)	115.960
May 2013 (Provisional)	90.152
Jun'2013 (Provisional)	142.297
Jul'2013 (Provisional)	139.745
Aug'2013 (provisional)	104.913
Sep'2013 (provisional)	109.640
Oct'2013 (provisional)	125.885
Nov'2013 (provisional)	108.520
Dec'2013 (Provisional)	118.736
Jan'2014 (provisional)	143.813
Feb'2014 (provisional)	103.124
Mar'2014 (provisional)	111.738
Apr'2014 (Provisional)	99.926
May 2014 (Provisional)	88.442
Jun'2014 (Provisional)	84.949
Jul'2014 (Provisional)	98.808
Aug'2014 (provisional)	96.535

(Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade)

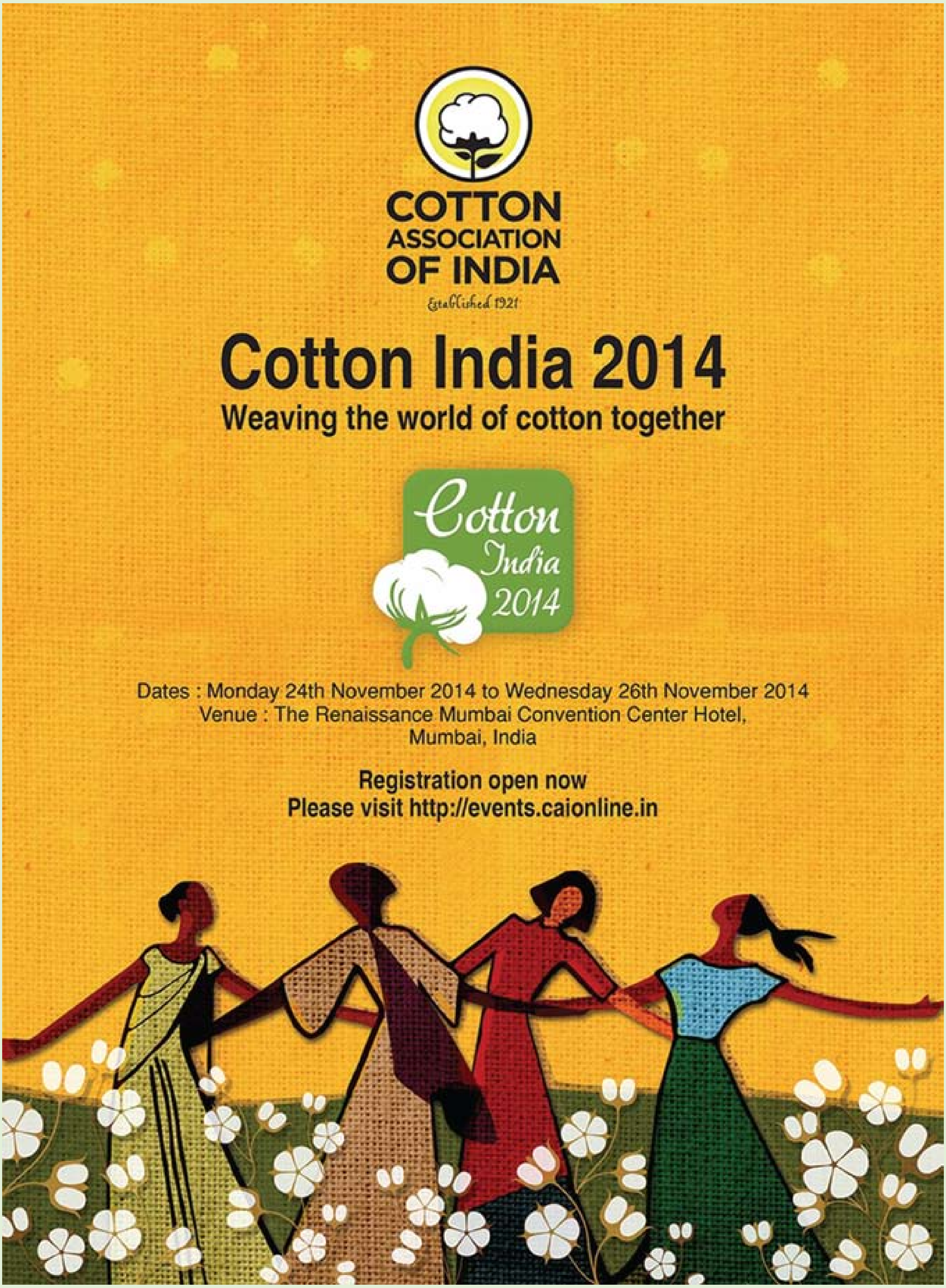
World Cotton Prices

Monthly average Cotlook A Index (FE) from 2011-12 onwards

(Cotlook Index in US Cents per lb.)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
August	114.10	84.40	92.71	74.00
September	116.86	84.15	90.09	73.38
October	110.61	81.95	89.35	69.93
November	104.68	80.87	84.65	
December	95.45	83.37	87.49	
January	101.11	85.51	90.96	
February	100.75	89.71	94.05	
March	99.50	94.45	96.95	
April	99.94	92.68	94.20	
May	88.53	92.70	92.71	
June	82.18	93.08	90.90	
July	83.97	92.62	84.01	

Source: Cotton Outlook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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)
31-03-2000	1565	285	1850	35.10	392	123
31-03-2001	1565	281	1846	35.53	394	123
31-03-2002	1579	281	1860	35.75	409	123
31-03-2003	1599	276	1875	36.10	379	119
31-03-2004	1564	223	1787	34.02	383	88
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
31.07.2014	1761	198	1959	44.55	553	52
31.08.2014	1765	198	1963	44.61	557	52
2012-13 (P)						
April	1762	196	1958	43.32	529	52
May	1766	196	1962	43.42	529	52
June	1759	197	1956	43.36	531	52
July	1761	197	1958	43.48	535	52
August	1762	199	1961	43.66	536	53
September	1764	198	1962	43.69	536	52
October	1763	198	1961	43.70	536	52
November	1766	199	1965	43.86	541	52
December	1768	199	1967	43.89	542	52
January	1769	198	1967	43.96	541	52
February	1769	198	1967	43.96	542	52
March	1771	198	1969	44.17	546	52
2013-14 (P)						
April	1765	197	1962	44.15	543	51
May	1766	197	1963	44.17	543	51
June	1768	197	1965	44.22	545	51
July	1774	197	1971	44.59	555	51
August	1759	197	1956	44.46	551	51
September	1762	197	1959	44.49	553	51
October	1759	199	1958	44.59	580	51
November	1744	197	1941	44.32	576	51
December	1748	197	1945	44.31	551	51
January	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
February	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
March	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
2014-15 (P)						
April	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
May	1757	197	1954	44.47	553	51
June	1757	197	1954	44.48	553	51
July	1761	198	1959	44.55	553	52
August	1765	198	1963	44.61	557	52

P - Provisional *(Source: Office of the Textile Commissioner)*

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(₹\Quintal)

September 2014

2013-14 Crop

Growth	P/H/R	P/H/R	GUJ	KAR	M/M	P/H/R	M/M/A	M/M/A	P/H/R	M/M/A	M/M/A	P/H/R	M/M/A	GUJ	M/M/A/K	GUJ	M/M/A/K	M/M/A/K/T/O	A/K/T/O	M/P/K/T
G. Standard	ICS-101	ICS-201	ICS-102	ICS-103	ICS-104	ICS-202	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-105	ICS-106	ICS-107
Grade	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
Staple	22 mm	22 mm	22 mm	23 mm	24 mm	26 mm	26 mm	26 mm	27 mm	27 mm	27 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	29 mm	29 mm	30 mm	31 mm	32 mm	34 mm
Micronaire	5.0-7.0	5.0-7.0	4.0-6.0	4.0-5.5	4.0-5.5	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.4	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.4	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.5-4.9	3.0-3.8
Strength/GPT	15	15	20	21	23	26	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	29	30	31	33
1	10826	10967	7508	8239	9701	11164	9420	9926	11304	9701	10236	11585	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
2	10826	10967	7592	8239	9701	11135	9420	9926	11276	9701	10236	11557	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
3	10686	10826	7649	8239	9701	11079	9420	9926	11220	9701	10236	11501	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
4	10686	10826	7705	8239	9701	11079	9420	9926	11220	9701	10236	11501	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
5	10770	10911	7761	8239	9701	11051	9420	9926	11192	9701	10236	11473	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
6	10770	10911	7761	8239	9701	11079	9420	9926	11220	9701	10236	11501	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
8				...		...		...		HOLIDAY				...		...		...		
9	10770	10911	7761	8239	9701	11079	9392	9898	11220	9673	10208	11501	10911	10967	11304	11192	11642	11923	12232	15747
10	10742	10882	7705	8239	9701	11079	9392	9898	11220	9673	10208	11501	10882	10967	11276	11192	11642	11923	12232	15691
11	10714	10854	7705	8183	9701	11079	9336	9842	11220	9645	10151	11501	10882	10967	11192	11192	11557	11838	12232	15550
12	10714	10854	7705	8183	9701	11079	9336	9842	11220	9645	10151	11501	10882	10967	11192	11192	11557	11838	12232	15466
13	10714	10854	7705	8183	9701	11079	9308	9814	11220	9617	10123	11501	10826	10911	11192	11164	11529	11810	12232	15466
15	10714	10854	7620	8183	9701	11079	9308	9814	11220	9617	10123	11501	10686	10826	11135	11107	11445	11726	12148	15325
16	10545	10686	7564	8127	9645	10939	9251	9758	11079	9561	10067	11360	10601	10742	11079	11051	11389	11670	12092	15325
17	10545	10686	7508	8099	9617	10939	9195	9701	11079	9505	10011	11360	10545	10686	10995	10967	11332	11614	12035	15325
18	10404	10545	7452	8042	9561	10798	9139	9645	10939	9448	9954	11220	10489	10629	10939	10911	11248	11529	11951	15185
19	10264	10404	7367	7958	9476	10461	9055	9561	10601	9364	9870	10882	10404	10545	10854	10826	11164	11445	11867	15185
20	10264	10404	7283	7902	9420	10179	8970	9476	10320	9280	9786	10601	10320	10461	10714	10686	11023	11304	11726	14763
22	10404	10545	7171	7789	9308	10123	8830	9336	10264	9139	9589	10545	10179	10320	10545	10517	10882	11164	11585	14060
23	10404	10545	7171	7789	9308	10123	8689	9111	10264	8998	9505	10545	10039	10039	10348	10292	10657	10939	11360	13779
24	10404	10545	7171	7789	9308	10123	8577	8970	10264	8802	9308	10545	9926	9926	10264	10208	10489	10770	11192	13638
25	10404	10545	7114	7733	9251	10123	8436	8830	10264	8717	9223	10545	9786	9786	10123	10095	10348	10629	11051	13498
26	10404	10545	7114	7733	9251	10123	8436	8830	10264	8717	9223	10545	9786	9786	10123	10095	10348	10629	11051	13498
27	10404	10545	7114	7733	9251	10123	8436	8830	10264	8717	9223	10545	9786	9786	10123	10095	10348	10629	11051	13357
29	10264	10404	6974	7592	9111	9729	8295	8689	9870	8577	9083	10151	9561	9505	9898	9814	10123	10404	10826	13076
30	10264	10404	6974	7592	9111	9336	8211	8605	9476	8492	8998	9758	9505	9448	9842	9758	10067	10348	10770	12991
H	10826	10967	7761	8239	9701	11164	9420	9926	11304	9701	10236	11585	10939	10995	11332	11220	11670	11951	12232	15747
L	10264	10404	6974	7592	9111	9336	8211	8605	9476	8492	8998	9758	9505	9448	9842	9758	10067	10348	10770	12991
A	10556	10697	7446	8021	9521	10647	9044	9520	10788	9336	9849	11069	10465	10529	10845	10787	11152	11434	11810	14856

H = Highest   L = Lowest   A = Average

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) 2013-14 Crop SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2014					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)			10264 (36500)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10404 (37000)	10404 (37000)	10404 (37000)	H	H	10404 (37000)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	6974 (24800)	6974 (24800)	6889 (24500)			6889 (24500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	7592 (27000)	7592 (27000)	7508 (26700)			7508 (26700)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9026 (32100)	O	O	9026 (32100)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	9729 (34600)	9336 (33200)	9139 (32500)			9083 (32300)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	8295 (29500)	8211 (29200)	8127 (28900)	L	L	8127 (28900)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	8689 (30900)	8605 (30600)	8464 (30100)			8464 (30100)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	9870 (35100)	9476 (33700)	9280 (33000)			9223 (32800)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	8577 (30500)	8492 (30200)	8352 (29700)	I	I	8352 (29700)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	9083 (32300)	8998 (32000)	8830 (31400)			8830 (31400)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	10151 (36100)	9758 (34700)	9505 (33800)	D	D	9448 (33600)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9561 (34000)	9505 (33800)	9167 (32600)			9167 (32600)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9505 (33800)	9448 (33600)	9280 (33000)			9280 (33000)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9898 (35200)	9842 (35000)	9561 (34000)	A	A	9561 (34000)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	9814 (34900)	9758 (34700)	9505 (33800)			9505 (33800)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	10123 (36000)	10067 (35800)	9842 (35000)	Y	Y	9842 (35000)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	10404 (37000)	10348 (36800)	10123 (36000)			10123 (36000)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	10826 (38500)	10770 (38300)	10545 (37500)			10545 (37500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	13076 (46500)	12991 (46200)	12710 (45200)			12710 (45200)

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