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of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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## CSR Risk Check: India Cotton Textile Fibres

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*He was a cotton analyst with USDA in the 1980s. He moved to the International Cotton Advisory Committee in 1987 and served as Statistician for 12 years. He was promoted to Executive Director in 1999 and retired at the end of 2013. He remains active in several organisations related to cotton and natural fibres, including the Discover Natural Fibres Initiative ([www.DNFI.org](http://www.DNFI.org)).*

Yet another initiative is emanating from regulators in Germany that has a high potential to negatively influence the interests of the world cotton industry, including the industry of India.

This new initiative is part of a pattern of regulatory actions that will have the cumulative impact of favouring polyester and reducing retail consumption of cotton in Europe, and potentially

in other countries as well. Keep in mind that this is an official effort of the Government of Germany, not just an NGO or retailer seeking to demonise cotton for greater attention and market share.

### EXPERT'S Column



**Dr. Terry Townsend**

The Due Diligence Act has officially been adopted by the German Ministry for Development, with the expectation that similar legislation will be adopted for application across the entire EU. The Due Diligence Act states that retailers are responsible for all activities within their supply chains. Accordingly, retailers must ensure that their supply chains are free of all "risks" so as to avoid liability under German law for illegal or unethical behaviors by suppliers.

The German Helpdesk for Producers has been established to assist all companies in Europe, including retailers, in assessing risks within their supply chains. "CSR Risk Checks" are available for cotton (<https://www.mvorisicochecker.nl/en/start-check>). There is a specific report for cotton textile fibres in India, and similar reports are available for other cotton producing countries. The methodology and authorship of the CSR Risk Check are described in the document.

These reports are designed to give an overview of the risks associated with sourcing a

particular product, and it is expected that retailers will rely on the information in these risk checks when sourcing products for sale in the European Union. According to the Risk Check authors, “CSR risks may occur at any stage in your value chain; at your (indirect) suppliers, during transport, in your own business activities, and at your (indirect) customers. Customers, governments, civil society organisations and other stakeholders expect that you make reasonable efforts to identify, prevent and mitigate these risks. This is responsible supply chain management.”



### CSR Risk Check for India Cotton Textile Fibres

Predictably, the CSR Risk Checks for cotton, including the example for India, contain distortions, inaccuracies, and ideologically driven allegations one might expect from the Government of North Korea, not from a member of the EU. Some of these allegations are so absurd as to be laughable, but European retailers laugh at European regulators at their peril. Consequently, European retailers will have to respond to each and every allegation of risk in the India Cotton Textile Fibres supply chain, no matter how ridiculous.

Many allegations in the report have no relevance to cotton production, and some allegations are demonstrably false by many magnitudes.

Nevertheless, these assessments of risk carry the force of law in Germany, and no retailer will want to be exposed to the liability associated with sourcing high-risk products. These CSR Risk Checks will discourage retail sourcing in Germany and the EU of products containing cotton grown in India.

According to the CSR Risk Check, retailers in Germany who offer products for sale made from cotton grown in India are at risk of contributing to:

- **Corruption** because the risk of corruption in India is high,
- **Suicides** because the region where cotton is grown in India is often called the ‘suicide belt’, and thousands of farmers see no way out of their indebtedness and commit suicide,
- **Human rights abuses** because press freedom in India is limited, and there is an oppressive regime with regard to civil liberties,
- **Militarization** because India scores low in the areas of (inter)national conflict, societal security and militarization,
- **Terrorism** because India is a ‘high risk’ country for terrorist attacks and political violence, and
- **Political oppression** because forms of aggression against environmental human rights defenders have been recorded in India.

Further, German retailers who source products made of cotton from India are at risk of **harming human health and the environment** because some of the pesticides used in cotton production in India are classified as “very hazardous.” The report states that “over 20 cotton farmers died in the central Indian district of Yavatmal in 2017, because they were fatally poisoned with pesticides they used on their land. In total, 800 farmers were admitted to the hospital in Yavatmal having suffered acute poisoning after spraying pesticides.”

### Urban Legends

According to the CSR Risk Check for Indian cotton textile fibre, “about **25% of world production** of pesticides is used in cotton production. In developing countries, this percentage is twice as high.”

The claim that cotton accounts for 25% of all pesticides used in agriculture is the mother of all urban legends in the fashion value chain. Extensive efforts to determine the origin of this claim have been fruitless. There is no known origin for this statistic. Each citation is merely a repetition of something read “somewhere” or heard from “someone” or quoted in “something” based on previous citations in a circular fashion, with no empirical basis. Usually, this falsehood

is repeated with no citation at all. It is outrageous that a publication funded by the Government of Germany repeats this canard.

Statistics compiled by the International Cotton Advisory Committee indicate that cotton accounts for 4.6% of all pesticide sales worldwide by value. This is equivalent to cotton's share of the value of world crop production. The claim that cotton accounts for 25% of all pesticides used in agriculture is an error of 540%.

Another allegation in the CSR Risk Check for Indian cotton is, "The water footprint of cotton fabric made with cotton from China is 6,000 litre/kg, in the USA 8,100 litre/kg, India **22,500 litre/kg**, Pakistan 9,600 litre/kg and Uzbekistan 9,200 litre/kg."

Another allegation in the CSR Risk Check for Indian cotton is, "The water footprint of cotton fabric made with cotton from China is 6,000 litre/kg, in the USA 8,100 litre/kg, **India 22,500 litre/kg**, Pakistan 9,600 litre/kg and Uzbekistan 9,200 litre/kg."

This is another urban legend in common circulation without empirical underpinning. Cotton requires 700 mm of water per year for optimal production. At average yields, 8,750 litres of water are required per kilogram of production. However, most of this is provided by rainfall, and 60% of world cotton area receives no supplemental irrigation at all. Based on average yields and average water application rates, world cotton production requires about 1,200 litres of irrigation water per kilogram of production. According to ICAC, national average irrigation water consumption in India is almost exactly equal to the world average of 1,200 litres/kg of lint.

The assertion that 22,500 litres of water are required per kilogram of Indian cotton production is in error by a factor of 18, or 1,800%, which even by the standards of EU activism to demonise cotton is a significant error. It is irresponsible of government officials to allow an official document funded by the Government of Germany to guide the sourcing activities of Germany retailers to repeat an error of this magnitude.

## Conclusion

Many of the allegations contained in the CSR Risk Check for India Cotton Textile Fibres

would be hilarious if the implications were not so serious. The Government of Germany, and indeed the bureaucracy of the European Union, are engaged in a campaign of demonisation of cotton and other natural fibres out of an erroneous notion that agriculture is inherently socially exploitative and environmentally damaging. The CSR Risk Check for India Cotton Textile Fibres is just one spearhead in a broad campaign to undermine demand for cotton.

The individuals who write these reports and the underlying legislation have well-honed self-images of personal virtue and intellectual achievement. They are insulated from the consequences of their actions by their status as government employees. They are generations removed from the reality of agricultural production, and they live in relative security and comfort in Berlin and Brussels.

The ideologues who write these reports, which are intended to suppress demand for natural fibres, are working sincerely in pursuit of a grand goal of reducing environmental impacts so as to arrest global warming. The trouble is that they base their work on urban legends, various canards in common circulation, and strange associations linking cotton to political violence or suppression of free speech. They are indifferent to the impacts the reports and policies they promulgate will have on the lives of millions of fibre producers.

At some time, in some way, at some place, the cotton industries of India and other countries are either going to mobilise to force the bureaucracy of the EU and Germany to contend with facts regarding cotton production, rather than canards and urban legends, or the cotton industries of India and other countries are going to find themselves facing dwindling demand as a result of suppressive regulations and demonising propaganda.

## Reference

*International Cotton Advisory Committee, Cotton Data Book 2021.*

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

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## CAI Reduces its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2021-22 Season to 335.13 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its March estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2021-22 beginning from 1st October 2021. The CAI has reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2021-22 season by 8.00 lakh bales to 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 356.08 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 343.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 364.58 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The state-wise break-up of the Cotton Production and Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply for the months of October 2021 to March 2022 is estimated by the CAI at 343.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 365.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 262.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 279.10 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 6 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption for the months of October 2021 to March 2022 at 175 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 185.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 31st March 2022 are estimated by the CAI at 35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 37.19 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of March 2022 is estimated at 133.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 142.04 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 58.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 62.35 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, MCX, etc. including the cotton sold but not delivered).

The CAI Crop Committee has estimated the total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2021-22 i.e. upto 30th September 2022 at 425.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 451.70

lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 8 lakh bales compared to 433.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 460.20 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated by the CAI previously. The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2021, crop for the season estimated at 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 356.08 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against the previous estimate of 343.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 364.58 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the Season estimated at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) that is at the same level as estimated previously as against the previous year's import estimates of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption is estimated by the CAI at 340 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 361.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level estimated previously. The exports for the season have been estimated at 45 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2020-21 was of 78 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 82.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 48.13 lakh bales is now estimated at 40.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.64 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's stock was estimated by CAI at 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous cotton season 2020-21.

### Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 8th April 2022

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its physical meeting on Friday, the 8th April 2022. 15 members across all cotton growing regions of the country participated in the deliberations. The Committee arrived at the March estimate of the cotton crop for the 2021-22

season and drawn the estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of the deliberations held at this meeting:-

### 1. Consumption

The CAI has retained its consumption estimate for the current crop year 2021-22 at 340 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 361.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's consumption estimate was 335 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 355.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 31st March 2022, the consumption is estimated at 175 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 185.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

### 2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for the season 2021-22 to 335.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 356.08 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 343.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 364.58 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made earlier. The changes made in the state-wise cotton production estimates compared to those estimated during the last month are given below:-

*In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each*

States	Reduction (-)
Gujarat	2.00
Maharashtra	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	0.50
Telangana	2.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.50
Karnataka	1.00
Odisha	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.00</b>

The Committee members will have a close watch on the cotton arrivals in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the production estimate, the same will be made in the CAI reports.

### 3. Imports

The estimate of cotton Imports into India has been maintained at 15 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

(equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The imports now estimated for the 2021-22 crop year are more by 5.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 5.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) compared to the imports estimate of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2020-21.

Upto 31st March 2022 about 6.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

### 4. Exports

The Committee has adopted the cotton exports estimate of 45 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level as estimated in the previous month.

Upto 31st March 2022, about 35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 37.19 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

### 5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2021 to March 2022 are estimated at 262.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 279.10 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). **Upto 31st March 2022, around 80% of Indian cotton arrivals are over. According to the CAI records for the cotton seasons 2017-18 to 2019-20, around 20% of total crop arrivals are coming in the second half of the year i.e. from 1st April to 30th September. This includes current season as well as the new crop arrivals of August and September. Considering this, around 70 to 72 lakh bales ± 5 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each are expected to arrive.**

### Stock as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

The cotton stocks held by mills in their godowns on 31st March 2022 are estimated at 75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 79.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The mills have on an average 81 days' cotton stock in their godowns.

The CCI, Maharashtra Federation, MNCs, Ginners, Traders, MCX, etc. are estimated to have a total stock of about 58.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 62.35 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as on 31st March 2022.

Thus, the total stock held by spinning mills and stockists including the stock of cotton sold but not delivered on 31st March 2022 is estimated at 133.68 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 142.04 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

## 7. Closing stock as on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022

Closing stock as on 30th September 2022 is estimated by the Committee at 40.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.64 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

### CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2021-22 and 2020-21

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Arrivals as on 31st March 2022	
	2021-22		2020-21		2021-22	
	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	9.64	9.07	11.16	10.50	7.26	6.83
Haryana	17.11	16.10	23.91	22.50	14.57	13.71
Upper Rajasthan	15.24	14.34	20.72	19.50	14.64	13.78
Lower Rajasthan	12.57	11.83	13.81	13.00	10.16	9.56
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>54.55</b>	<b>51.34</b>	<b>69.59</b>	<b>65.50</b>	<b>46.62</b>	<b>43.88</b>
Gujarat	94.55	88.99	97.22	91.50	70.02	65.90
Maharashtra	90.27	84.96	86.06	81.00	70.39	66.25
Madhya Pradesh	21.25	20.00	19.66	18.50	17.40	16.38
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>206.07</b>	<b>193.95</b>	<b>202.94</b>	<b>191.00</b>	<b>157.81</b>	<b>148.53</b>
Telangana	42.40	39.91	46.75	44.00	33.84	31.85
Andhra Pradesh	14.13	13.30	17.00	16.00	12.22	11.50
Karnataka	22.90	21.55	25.50	24.00	18.86	17.75
Tamil Nadu	10.63	10.00	7.97	7.50	4.52	4.25
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>90.06</b>	<b>84.76</b>	<b>97.22</b>	<b>91.50</b>	<b>69.43</b>	<b>65.35</b>
Orissa	2.21	2.08	3.19	3.00	2.04	1.92
Others	3.19	3.00	2.13	2.00	3.19	3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.08</b>	<b>335.13</b>	<b>375.06</b>	<b>353.00</b>	<b>279.10</b>	<b>262.68</b>

\* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2021-22 and 2020-21 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Stock	75.00	125.00
Production	335.13	353.00
Imports	15.00	10.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>425.13</b>	<b>488.00</b>
Mill Consumption	300.00	292.00
Consumption by SSI Units	25.00	25.00
Non-Mill Use	15.00	18.00
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>335.00</b>
<b>Available Surplus</b>	<b>85.13</b>	<b>153.00</b>
Exports	45.00	78.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>40.13</b>	<b>75.00</b>

Balance Sheet of 6 months i.e. from 1.10.2021 to 31.03.2022 for the season 2021-22

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2021	75.00	1275.00
Arrivals upto 31.03.2022	262.68	4465.56
Imports upto 31.03.2022	6.00	102.00
<b>Total Available</b>	<b>343.68</b>	<b>5842.56</b>
Consumption	175.00	2975.00
Export Shipments upto 31.03.2022	35.00	595.00
Stock with Mills	75.00	1275.00
Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	58.68	997.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>343.68</b>	<b>5842.56</b>

# COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA



**A CHILD'S CHILDHOOD IS FOR LEARNING  
DON'T USE THEIR CHILDHOOD FOR EARNING  
SAY NO TO CHILD LABOUR**



**COTTON  
ASSOCIATION  
OF INDIA**  
Established in 1921  
ISO 9001:2015

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES													
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2021-22 Crop April 2022					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	15860 (56400)	16028 (57000)	16085 (57200)	16085 (57200)	16085 (57200)	16085 (57200)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	16028 (57000)	16225 (57700)	16281 (57900)	16281 (57900)	16281 (57900)	16281 (57900)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	13919 (49500)	13919 (49500)	13638 (48500)	13357 (47500)	13216 (47000)	13216 (47000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	14622 (52000)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14679 (52200)	14679 (52200)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	23986 (85300)	24267 (86300)	24436 (86900)	24436 (86900)	24436 (86900)	24436 (86900)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	21034 (74800)	21174 (75300)	21315 (75800)	21315 (75800)	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	24267 (86300)	24549 (87300)	24689 (87800)	24689 (87800)	24689 (87800)	24689 (87800)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	21596 (76800)	21737 (77300)	21737 (77300)	21737 (77300)	21652 (77000)	21652 (77000)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	22496 (80000)	22496 (80000)	22496 (80000)	22496 (80000)	22383 (79600)	22383 (79600)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	24886 (88500)	25167 (89500)	25252 (89800)	25252 (89800)	25252 (89800)	25252 (89800)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	24717 (87900)	24858 (88400)	24999 (88900)	25055 (89100)	25055 (89100)	25111 (89300)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	24774 (88100)	24914 (88600)	25055 (89100)	25111 (89300)	25111 (89300)	25167 (89500)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	24886 (88500)	25027 (89000)	25111 (89300)	25167 (89500)	25167 (89500)	25252 (89800)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	24408 (86800)	24633 (87600)	24633 (87600)	24633 (87600)	24577 (87400)	24633 (87600)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	26011 (92500)	26152 (93000)	26152 (93000)	26152 (93000)	26067 (92700)	26067 (92700)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	26067 (92700)	26208 (93200)	26208 (93200)	26208 (93200)	26123 (92900)	26123 (92900)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	25589 (91000)	25730 (91500)	25730 (91500)	25730 (91500)	25673 (91300)	25730 (91500)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	26855 (95500)	26995 (96000)	26995 (96000)	26995 (96000)	26911 (95700)	26911 (95700)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	26995 (96000)	27136 (96500)	27136 (96500)	27136 (96500)	27051 (96200)	27051 (96200)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	27698 (98500)	27698 (98500)	27698 (98500)	27698 (98500)	27642 (98300)	27642 (98300)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	27782 (98800)	27782 (98800)	27782 (98800)	27782 (98800)	27726 (98600)	27726 (98600)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	30369 (108000)	30369 (108000)	30369 (108000)	30369 (108000)	30369 (108000)	30651 (109000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	31494 (112000)	31494 (112000)	31494 (112000)	31494 (112000)	31494 (112000)	31775 (113000)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	31775 (113000)	31775 (113000)	31775 (113000)	31775 (113000)	31775 (113000)	32057 (114000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	33041 (117500)

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