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URJA Project: Transforming Cotton Stalk Waste into Bioenergy, Biochar, and Carbon Credits

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EXPERT'S Column



Shri. Manish Daga
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Cottonguru Textiles LLP, recognised as the 2024 recipient of the Envirocare Green Awards for Best Company Working for Climate Change and Environment, has embarked on an innovative venture aimed at addressing climate change, improving the livelihoods of tribal women and smallholder farmers, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The URJA Project, an initiative spearheaded by Cottonguru MahaFPO Federation, has set its sights on converting cotton stalks, a commonly burned agricultural residue, into valuable bioenergy products, biochar and carbon credits.

The Problem: Health and Environmental Hazards

Maharashtra, particularly the Yavatmal district, has witnessed rampant burning of agricultural residue, especially cotton stalks. This practice, often resorted to due to the lack of viable alternatives for waste disposal, is responsible for 27% of all unused agricultural residue burned in India. The environmental impact is severe, leading to high levels of air pollution, which contributes to a wide array of health problems, particularly among tribal women.



These women often use biomass (like wood) for cooking, which exposes them to harmful smoke and particulate matter. According to reports from BMC Public Health Medicine and Seth GS Medical College, symptoms such as asthma, chronic respiratory issues, dry cough, and eye irritation are rampant. In fact, women who rely on traditional biomass fuels for cooking are 2.5 times more likely to suffer from these conditions compared to those using cleaner alternatives like LPG.

The Solution: Converting Cotton Stalks to Bioenergy

Cottonguru's URJA Project has introduced a groundbreaking solution: converting cotton stalks into pellets and biochar. This solution not only tackles the environmental issue of burning agricultural waste, but also brings health and economic benefits to tribal communities.

The project provides pellet-based cooking systems that dramatically reduce indoor air pollution, cutting smoke exposure by 90%. This shift in energy source is also highly cost-effective, with pellets being 50% cheaper than LPG, providing year-long storage, and leading to a significant reduction in fuel costs for these communities.

Moreover, the environmental benefits are evident. Through the use of biochar, farmers

have experienced a 20% improvement in cotton yields, with a 10% reduction in fertilizer use and a 15% reduction in water consumption. These advancements are crucial for promoting climate resilience in an agricultural landscape increasingly threatened by extreme heat and water scarcity.

Empowering Tribal Women and Farmers

The URJA Project is not just about environmental innovation—it is a social impact initiative that directly empowers tribal women and smallholder farmers. By integrating women into the production process, the project creates employment opportunities while providing a reliable source of income.

Approximately 1,000 tribal women in the Yavatmal region are engaged in the production and distribution of pellets and biochar, benefiting both from direct employment and from the sale of these products. On average, tribal women earn an additional ₹1,500 annually through their involvement in this initiative. For farmers, the financial rewards are even more significant, with an average annual income increase of ₹14,300 due to improved crop yields and the sale of carbon credits.

The project's innovative approach includes utilising mobile pelletiser units, making production more accessible even for distant farms. Additionally, through the sale of biochar

to smallholder farmers and the subsequent generation of carbon credits, the majority of the proceeds from carbon credit sales are returned to the tribal women and farmers, further incentivising participation and ensuring long-term sustainability.

A Circular Economy: Biochar, Carbon Credits, and Beyond

Biochar, a key byproduct of the cotton stalk pelletisation process, holds enormous potential beyond its use as a fertilizer. Produced through a process that locks carbon in a stable form, biochar is eligible for carbon credits under voluntary removal schemes. Large multinational corporations seeking to offset their carbon emissions have shown increasing interest in purchasing these credits, unlocking further economic value for participants in the URJA Project.

The biochar produced is not only used to enrich soil but also has applications in various industrial sectors, including as a bio-filler in lithium-ion batteries. By creating multiple revenue streams—through the sale of pellets, biochar, and carbon credits—the URJA Project has demonstrated a highly profitable and scalable business model.

Case Study: Tribal Women Empowerment

One of the most inspiring aspects of the URJA Project is its impact on tribal women in Yavatmal. Traditionally marginalised and with limited access to economic opportunities, these women now play a critical role in the production, packaging and sale of biochar and pellets. The establishment of a marketing network of over 50 tribal women, known as Krishi-Sakhi, allows for the distribution of products through farmer producer organisations (FPOs), significantly expanding the project's reach and creating a self-sustaining supply chain.

In addition to providing financial independence, the project has improved the health and well-being of these women by reducing their exposure to smoke and pollutants. The time saved from collecting biomass, an estimated three hours per week, can now be invested in more productive activities, further enhancing their quality of life.

Business Opportunities and Social Impact

Cottonguru Textiles, through its URJA Project, has created a win-win situation for both the environment and the community. The economic potential of this project is vast, with projections suggesting that by 2027, over 3.75 million smallholder farmers and 1,000 tribal women will have benefited from the project's initiatives.

The business model is rooted in sustainability, offering a 33% cost advantage over traditional LPG while simultaneously contributing to carbon removal through biochar. By 2027, the project aims to save up to ₹7,000 annually for participating farmers through reduced input costs and enhanced yields. This translates into a cumulative economic impact of ₹185 crore for smallholder farmers in Maharashtra, driven by the combined benefits of higher crop productivity, reduced fertilizer usage and additional revenue from carbon credits.

A Vision for the Future

The success of the URJA Project is a testament to the power of social innovation and environmental sustainability. By addressing the dual challenges of climate change and poverty, Cottonguru Textiles has positioned itself as a leader in the field of bioenergy, biochar, and carbon credits.

As the recipient of the 2024 Envirocare Green Awards for Best Company Working for Climate Change and Environment, Cottonguru Textiles has not only demonstrated its commitment to environmental stewardship but has also provided a replicable model for other regions and industries to follow. The integration of technology, community engagement, and sustainable business practices has created a scalable solution that holds promise for improving livelihoods, fostering environmental resilience, and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

With its continued focus on innovation, Cottonguru Textiles is poised to expand the reach of the URJA Project, bringing its benefits to even more communities across India and beyond. As climate challenges intensify, solutions like the URJA Project will play an increasingly critical role in building a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

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

CAI Increases its Cotton Pressing Estimate for 2023-24 Cotton Season to 323.02 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its August estimate of the cotton pressing numbers for 2023-24 season, which began on 1st October 2023. Based on input received from the members of 11 cotton growing state associations and other trade sources, CAI has estimated its cotton pressing figures for 2023-24 season at 323.02 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 338.97 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The State-wise break-up of the Cotton pressing numbers as well as Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply till end of August 2024 is estimated at 362.18 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.07 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) which consists of the pressings of 319.08 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 334.84 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each), imports of 14.20 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.90 lakh running bales of 162 kgs.

each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 28.90 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 30.33 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption upto the end of August 2024 at 291.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.37 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 31st August 2024 are estimated by the CAI at 27 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.33 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). Stock at the end of August 2024 is estimated at 44.18 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 46.36 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) including 26.25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 27.55 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) with textile mills which is over 30 days consumption and the remaining 17.93 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 18.82 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) with CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs,

CAI's Cotton Pressing Estimate for the Seasons 2023-24 and 2022-23

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Indian Cotton pressing Estimate*				Pressed Cotton Bales as on 31st August 2024	
	2023-24		2022-23		2023-24	
	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	3.94	3.75	2.89	2.75	3.83	3.65
Haryana	14.17	13.50	11.54	11.00	13.80	13.15
Upper Rajasthan	16.27	15.50	18.89	18.00	16.23	15.47
Lower Rajasthan	13.90	13.25	11.81	11.25	13.85	13.20
Total North Zone	48.27	46.00	45.12	43.00	47.72	45.47
Gujarat	94.44	90.00	99.07	94.41	93.89	89.47
Maharashtra	94.44	90.00	84.70	80.71	93.72	89.31
Madhya Pradesh	19.41	18.50	20.46	19.50	19.26	18.35
Total Central Zone	208.30	198.50	204.23	194.62	206.86	197.13
Telangana	36.73	35.00	32.01	30.50	36.45	34.73
Andhra Pradesh	13.64	13.00	17.21	16.40	12.85	12.25
Karnataka	21.51	20.50	23.61	22.50	21.15	20.15
Tamil Nadu	4.46	4.25	5.72	5.45	3.83	3.65
Total South Zone	76.34	72.75	78.55	74.85	74.28	70.78
Orissa	3.96	3.77	3.60	3.43	3.88	3.70
Others	2.10	2.00	3.15	3.00	2.10	2.00
Total	338.97	323.02	334.65	318.90	334.84	319.08

* Including loose

MCX, traders, ginner, etc.) including cotton sold but not delivered.

The CAI has estimated its total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2023-24 (i.e. upto 30th September 2024) at 368.32 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 386.51 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 28.90 lakh bales (equivalent to 30.33 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) at the beginning of 2023-24 season on 1st October 2023, cotton pressing numbers estimated for the season at 323.02 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 338.97 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) and imports for the season estimated at the same level i.e. 16.40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 17.21 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each).

The CAI has increased its estimate of cotton pressing for 2023-24 season to 323.02 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 338.97 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 317.70 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 333.39 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The changes made in the state-wise cotton pressing estimates compared to those estimated previously are given below: -

(in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)

State	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Haryana	+0.25
Lower Rajasthan	-0.25
Gujarat	+2.00
Maharashtra	+3.50
Andhra Pradesh	+0.50
Karnataka	+0.50
Tamil Nadu	-1.25
Orissa	+0.07
TOTAL	+5.32

Our estimated pressing numbers for 2023-24 crop year has gone up by 28 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each i.e. from 295 lakh bales estimated in October 2023 to 323 lakh bales estimated now in September 2024.

This increase of 28 lakh bales in our pressing estimate is on account of carry-forward stock of kapas by farmers from the previous cotton season 2022-23 which we have miss-calculated. This carried forward stock from previous season has

been added to the pressing numbers of current crop year.

The domestic consumption estimated by the CAI is the same as estimated previously i.e. 317 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 332.65 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The exports for the season 2023-24 estimated by the CAI are 28.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 29.38 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.27 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated for 2022-23 season.

Salient Features of the CAI Crop Committee Meeting held on 11th September 2024

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on Wednesday, the 11th September 2024 virtually, which was attended by 20 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. Based on the input given by the representatives of each state association, the CAI Crop Committee has estimated total cotton pressing numbers for 2023-24 season and has also drawn cotton balance sheet for 2023-24 season.

The following are the salient features of the CAI crop report: -

1. Consumption

The CAI has maintained cotton consumption for 2023-24 season at 317 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 332.65 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) i.e. same as estimated previously.

Upto 31st August 2024, the consumption is estimated at 291.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.37 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each).

2. Cotton Pressing

As per the crop report submitted by upcountry associations and trade sources at the meeting of the CAI Crop Committee, the Committee has estimated its cotton pressing figures at 323.02 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 338.97 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each).

The Committee members will have a close watch on the pressing numbers of cotton in the month of September 2024 and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the pressing numbers, the same will be made in the CAI report.

3. Imports

The estimates of cotton imports into India during 2023-24 season are also maintained at the same level as estimated earlier i.e. at 16.40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 17.21 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 12.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 13.12 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated for last season. The cotton imports estimated for the ongoing crop year 2023-24 are higher by 3.90 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each compared to last year.

Upto 31st August 2024, about 14.20 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.90 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. Exports

The Committee has estimated its cotton exports estimate at 28.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 29.38 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The cotton exports for 2023-24 crop year are estimated to be higher by 12.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each as against 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.27 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated for the last season.

Upto 31st August 2024, about 27 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.33 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped from India.

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2023-24 and 2022-23 is reproduced below: -

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2023-24 (P)	2022-23 (P)
Opening Stock	28.90	24.00
Cotton Pressing	323.02	318.90
Imports	16.40	12.50
Total Supply	368.32	355.40
Non-MSME Consumption	201.00	280.00
MSME Consumption	100.00	15.00
Non-Textile Consumption	16.00	16.00
Total Domestic Demand	317.00	311.00
Available Surplus	51.32	44.40
Exports	28.00	15.50
Closing Stock	23.32	28.90

5. Closing Stock as at 30th September 2024

The closing stock as on 30th September 2024 is estimated at 23.32 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 24.47 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 28.90 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 30.33 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) in last year.

Balance Sheet of 11 months i.e. from 1.10.2023 to 31.08.2024 for the season 2023-24

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2023	28.90	491.30
Arrivals upto 31.08.2024	319.08	5424.36
Imports upto 31.08.2024	14.20	241.40
Total available	362.18	6157.06
Consumption	291.00	4947.00
Export Shipments upto 31.08.2024	27.00	459.00
Stock with Mills	26.25	446.25
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	17.93	304.81
Total	362.18	6157.06

Break-Up of the Stock of 17.93 Lakh Bales with Other Than Mills is as Under:-

(in lakh b/s of 170 kgs. each)

CCI	10.50
MNCs / Ginners	7.28
MCX	0.15
T O T A L	17.93

Stock with Ginners & MNCs as on 31.08.2024

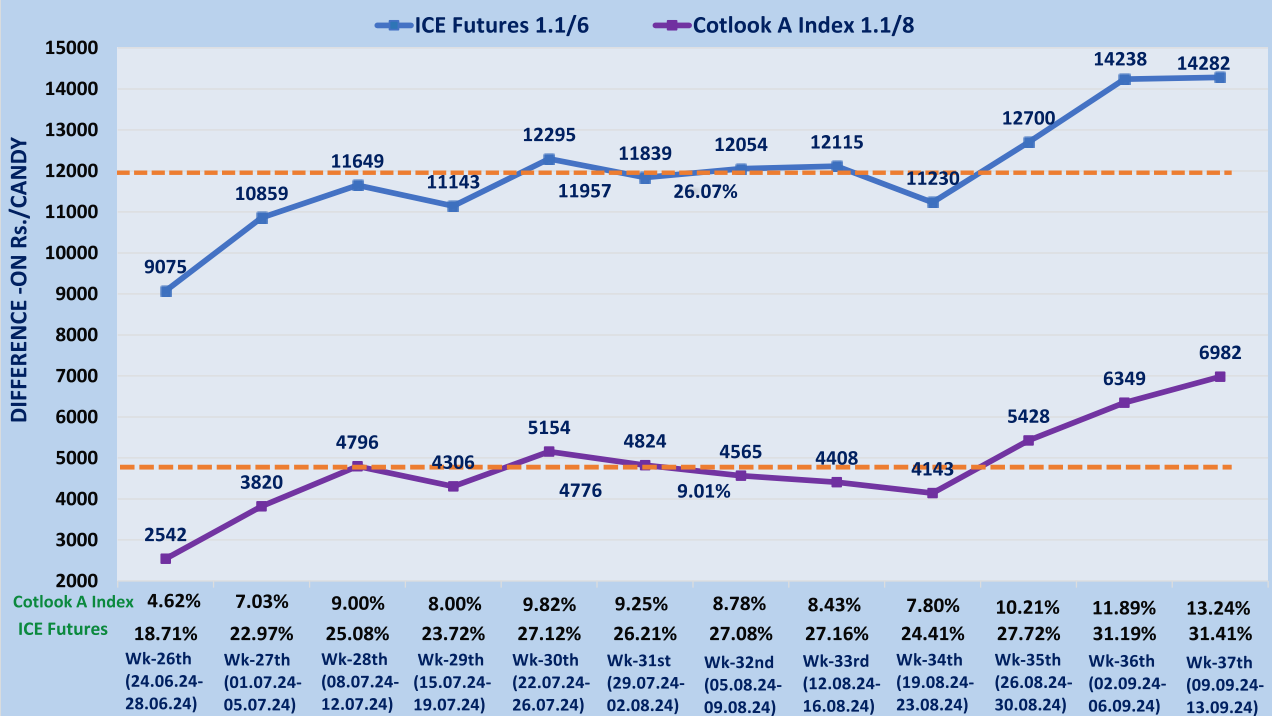
State	in lakh b/s of 170 kgs. each
North	1.50
Gujarat	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	1.00
Maharashtra	1.50
Karnataka	0.50
Telangana	0.50
Andhra Pradesh	0.50
Orissa	0.28
T O T A L	7.28

Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with ICE Futures and Cotlook A Index -16th September 2024

SEASON 2023-2024 Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.5, Trash 3.5%, Str./GPT 28 with ICE Futures & Cotlook A Index

Date 2024	CAI Rates Rs./c.	ICE Settlement Futures 1.1/6 Dec.'24 USc/lb.	Cotlook A Index M-1.1/8	1 US \$ = Rs.	Conversion Factor	Indian Ctn in USc/lb.	Difference-ON ICE Futures		%	Difference-ON Cotlook A Index		%
							USc/lb.	Rs./c		USc/lb.	Rs./c	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
							(G-C)	(H*F)	(H/C*100)	(G-D)	(K*F)	(K/D*100)
Week No-37 th												
09 Sep	60000	67.69	79.40	83.98	658.40	91.13	23.44	15433	34.63	11.73	7723	14.77
10 Sep	59800	68.21	79.10	83.98	658.40	90.83	22.62	14893	33.16	11.73	7723	14.83
11 Sep	59800	69.61	79.60	83.98	658.40	90.83	21.22	13971	30.48	11.23	7394	14.11
12 Sep	59700	70.38	81.10	83.99	658.48	90.66	20.28	13354	28.82	9.56	6295	11.79
13 Sep	59700	69.82	81.95	83.93	658.01	90.73	20.91	13759	29.95	8.78	5777	10.71
Weekly Avg.							21.69	14282	31.41	10.61	6982	13.24
Wk-26 th (24.06.24-28.06.24)					Weekly Avg.		13.87	9075	18.71	3.88	2542	4.62
Wk-27 th (01.07.24-05.07.24)					Avg.of 4 Days.		16.59	10859	22.97	5.84	3820	7.03
Wk-28 th (08.07.24-12.07.24)					Weekly Avg.		17.79	11649	25.08	7.32	4796	9.00
Wk-29 th (15.07.24-19.07.24)					Weekly Avg.		17.00	11143	23.72	6.57	4306	8.00
Wk-30 th (22.07.24-26.07.24)					Weekly Avg.		18.73	12295	27.12	7.85	5154	9.82
Wk-31 st (29.07.24-02.08.24)					Weekly Avg.		18.03	11839	26.21	7.35	4824	9.25
Wk-32 nd (05.08.24-09.08.24)					Weekly Avg.		18.32	12054	27.08	6.94	4565	8.78
Wk-33 rd (12.08.24-16.08.24)					Avg.of 4 Days.		18.41	12115	27.16	6.70	4408	8.43
Wk-34 th (19.08.24-23.08.24)					Avg.of 4 Days.		17.08	11230	24.41	6.30	4143	7.80
Wk-35 th (26.08.24-30.08.24)					Avg.of 4 Days.		19.31	12700	27.72	8.25	5428	10.21
Wk-36 th (02.09.24-06.09.24)					Weekly Avg.		21.63	14238	31.19	9.65	6349	11.89
Wk-37 th (09.09.24-13.09.24)					Weekly Avg.		21.69	14282	31.41	10.61	6982	13.24
					Total Avg.		18.20	11957	26.07	7.27	4776	9.01

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES								(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length As per CAI By- laws								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2023-24 Crop September 2024					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	13582 (48300)	13554 (48200)	13638 (48500)	13638 (48500)	13610 (48400)	
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	13751 (48900)	13723 (48800)	13807 (49100)	13807 (49100)	13779 (49000)	
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	12260 (43600)	12232 (43500)	12204 (43400)	12204 (43400)	12176 (43300)	H
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	22mm	4.5 – 6.0	6%	21	12654 (45000)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12485 (44400)	
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	15100 (53700)	14932 (53100)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14707 (52300)	
6	P/H/R (U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	O
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	15438 (54900)	15438 (54900)	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	15044 (53500)	14988 (53300)	
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	15860 (56400)	15803 (56200)	15803 (56200)	15747 (56000)	15747 (56000)	L
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	15775 (56100)	15775 (56100)	15803 (56200)	15803 (56200)	15803 (56200)	
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	16506 (58700)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)	16422 (58400)	16422 (58400)	
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	16563 (58900)	16506 (58700)	16506 (58700)	16478 (58600)	16478 (58600)	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	16563 (58900)	16535 (58800)	16563 (58900)	16535 (58800)	16535 (58800)	I
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	16872 (60000)	16816 (59800)	16816 (59800)	16788 (59700)	16788 (59700)	
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	16956 (60300)	16900 (60100)	16900 (60100)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	D
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	16844 (59900)	16816 (59800)	16844 (59900)	16816 (59800)	16816 (59800)	
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	17097 (60800)	17041 (60600)	17041 (60600)	17013 (60500)	17013 (60500)	
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	17153 (61000)	17097 (60800)	17097 (60800)	17069 (60700)	17069 (60700)	
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	A
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	
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.)	
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	23705 (84300)	23705 (84300)	23705 (84300)	23705 (84300)	23705 (84300)	Y
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	24043 (85500)	24183 (86000)	24183 (86000)	24183 (86000)	24183 (86000)	
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	24267 (86300)	24267 (86300)	24267 (86300)	24267 (86300)	24267 (86300)	
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	25027 (89000)	25027 (89000)	25027 (89000)	25027 (89000)	25027 (89000)	

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