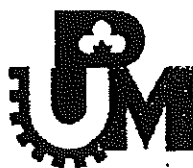


UZPROMMASHIMPEKS

**Davlat Aktyadorlik Tashqi
Savdo Kompaniyasi**



**State Joint Stock Foreign
Trade Company**

Uzbekistan Respublikasi, 100077, Toshkent,
Buyuk Ipak Yo'li ko'chasi, 75.
Tel: (998 71) 238-54-57, Fax: (998 71) 238-54-58

75, Buyuk Ipak Yo'li str., Toshkent,
100077, Republic of Uzbekistan
Phone: (998 71) 238-54-57, Fax: (998 71) 238-54-58

To whom it may concern

Dear Sirs,

Hereby our commercial offer for Uzbek cotton fiber for your consideration.

- Goods: Uzbekistan origin cotton fibre, crop 2008 (*Technical specification is attached*)
- Quantity: negotiable
- Quality: All Grades/ All Classes as per Uzbek Standard (O'z DST-604-2001)
- Pricing for the basis quality (*Birinchi" grade, class "Urta", 5th type, micronaire: 3.5-4.9*): average quotation between Cotton Outlook "A" index and Uzbek component (Far East values)
- Premiums/discounts for all Uzbek qualities are shown in a table

GRADE/KLASS	OLIY	JAKHSHI	URTA	ODDIY	IFLOS
BIRINCHI	+5,0%	+4,0%	BASIS	-3,5%	-7,5%
IKKINCHI	+2,0%	-1,0%	-4,5%	-8,0%	-12,0%
UCHINCHI	---	-3,5%	-7,0%	-11,5%	-16,0%
TURTINCHI	---	-15,0%	-20,0%	-25,0%	-30,0%
BESHINCHI	---	---	-45,0%	-50,0%	-55,0%

- Discount: at FOB Bandar-Abbas/Ilichevsk/Riga port delivery terms:
In case of 80% prepayment and 20% L/C – USD 70/mt off
In case of 50% prepayment and 50% L/C – USD 60/mt off
In case of 30% prepayment and 70% L/C – USD 50/mt off
In case of 100% L/C – USD 40/ mt off
at FCA regional cotton terminals delivery terms:
In case of 80% prepayment and 20% L/C – USD 155/mt off
In case of 50% prepayment and 50% L/C – USD 145/mt off
In case of 30% prepayment and 70% L/C – USD 135/mt off
In case of 100% L/C – USD 125/mt off
at EXW Uzbekistan bonded warehouses delivery terms:
In case of 80% prepayment and 20% L/C – USD155/mt off
In case of 50% prepayment and 50% L/C – USD145/mt off
In case of 30% prepayment and 70% L/C – USD135/mt off
In case of 100% L/C – USD 125/mt off
at DAF Uzbekistan border delivery terms:
In case of 80% prepayment and 20% L/C – USD 145/mt off
In case of 50% prepayment and 50% L/C – USD 135/mt off
In case of 30% prepayment and 70% L/C – USD 125/mt off
In case of 100% L/C – USD 115/mt off
- Price fixation: 1/3 of total contract volume will be fixed by the buyer, 1/3 – by the Seller and 1/3 on the date of delivery or 1/2 of total contract volume will be fixed by the buyer and 1/2 - by the Seller or total volume of the contract will be fixed on the date of delivery.
- Shipment: prompt or by mutual agreement
- Inspection: The Buyer (or their appointed representatives) will make a 100% quality/weight pre-shipment inspection at the regional cotton terminals (Uzbekistan).
All other terms to be agreed additionally at the signing of the contract.

With the best regards,
SJSC "Uzprommashimpeks"
Phone: (99871)238-54-43/27
Fax: (99871) 238-54-58
email: marketing@upm.uz

O'z DSt 604:2001

STATE STANDARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

COTTON FIBRE
Technical Conditions

Official edition

Uzbek State Centre of Standardization, Metrology and Certification

Tashkent

PREFACE

1 The standard is elaborated by Uzbek Centre for certification of cotton fibre "Sifat" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Submitted by Technical Committee on standardization "Cotton"

2 Approved and put into a force by the Decree of Uzbek State Centre of Standardization, Metrology and Certification under the Cabinet of Ministers dated on May 25, 2001. № 12-24

3 Put into a force instead of RST Uz 604-93

With Revision № 1 O'z DSt 604:2001 "Cotton Fibre: Technical conditions"

Approved and put into effect by Decree of Uzbek Agency for standardization, metrology and certification (Agency "Uzstandart") on August 24, 2004 № 05-21

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STATE STANDARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

COTTON FIBRE
Technical Conditions

Date of issue: from May 1, 2001

Date of expire: till May 1, 2006

1 Scope

The standard covers cotton fibre of raw cotton, processed at the gins.

The standard's requirements are obligatory and acceptable for the certification purposes.

2 Referenced Documents

The following standards are used as referenced:

RST Uz 614-94 Cotton Fibre. Practice for sampling

RST Uz 618-94 Cotton Fibre. Test method for maturity specifying

RST Uz 619-94 Cotton Fibre. Test method for specific breaking strength specifying

RST Uz 620-94 Cotton Fibre. Test method for linear density and micronaire specifying

RST Uz 629-95 Cotton Fibre. Test method for fibre colour and appearance specifying

RST Uz 632-95 Cotton Fibre. Test method for fibre defects and trash content specifying

RST Uz 633-95 Cotton Fibre. Test method for fibre length specifying

RST Uz 634-95 Cotton Fibre. Test method for moisture regain specifying

RST Uz 841-97 Cotton Fibre, linter, wastes of gins with mote and fuzz contents.

Package, marking, transporting and storage

3 Definitions, designations and abbreviations

The following terms and designations are used in this standard:

Classer method - visual evaluation of cotton fibre by its grade and class according to the approved standards of fibre appearance (boxes) and by definition of staple length according to the manual staple laying out. The instrument defines only micronaire (Mic).

This method is used for 10% bale control, but can also be used for per a bale control.

HVI – an abbreviation for the name of High Volume Instrument - a high capacity measuring system for testing cotton fibre by such indices as length, uniformity index, strength, elongation, micronaire, colour and trash content.

Standards of fibre appearance – approved standards represent all cotton fibre quality characteristics by colour, presence of spots, structure and trash content, which are typical for a definite grade and class. Standards are produced separately for middle and long staple cottons.

Methods of special usage - traditional instrumental methods of cotton fibre test according to a small sample, which is obtained by multiple mass averaging and decreasing of several samples, taken from different bales and from different places of the tested sample of cotton fibre. The methods are notable for a high labour intensiveness, time-consuming testing, poor quality representation of the tested sample characteristics, are not used for cotton fibre certification. The methods are used for raw cotton quality evaluation, in the work of selectionists and for the control of technological processes at gins and textile mills.

Micronaire (Mic) - the characteristic of cotton fibre fineness and maturity, which is defined by air-flow method.

Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) – the average length of the longest fibres, which constitute a half of tested sample by weight and expressed in mm or inches. This term is also known as “Upper halfmean Length” in incorrect translation.

Staple Length 32-nds (Staple)- is a fibre length, which a classer defines visually by a staple of parallel fibres and laid out by him manually. It's expressed in 1/32 inch (for example, 1 1/32), or by a code, which is equal to number of intervals in 1/32, i.e. code 33 in the example given.

Mean Length (ML) - the average length of all fibres in the sample.

Uniformity Index (Unf) - the ratio of fibre Mean Length to Upper Half Mean Length expressed in percentage.

Short Fiber Index (SFI) – a portion of short fibres in a sample with length less 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) expressed in percentage.

Reflectance (Rd) - the amount of light, which the surface of the tested sample reflects, expressed in percentage.

Yellowness (+b) – the degree of a yellow component of colour in the tested sample.

Trash Code (T) – characteristic of contamination with non-fiber portion, which is defined by multiplying the area of admixtures to ten. For example, if the portion of admixture area is 0.4%, trash code is 4.

Trash Area – the ratio of accumulated areas of all the trash particles measured instrumentally on HVI machine by scanning of a sample surface to the area of the viewing window expressed in percentage.

Trash Count (Cnt) – the number of individual trash particles in a sample of diameter 0.01 inch (0.25mm) and larger.

Strength (Str) – the strength of cotton fibre expressed in graduation of HVI Calibration Cotton, gf/tex (cN/tex).

Elongation (Elg) – the cotton fibre elongation to the moment of its breakage on the dynamometer of HVI system, expressed in percentage.

4 Main parameters

4.1 Dependence of cotton fiber quality indices on classification methods is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Index	HVI method	Classer method	Special methods
Type	+	+	+
Grade	+	+	+
Class	+	+	+
Micronaire (Mic)	+	+	+
Upper Half Mean Length, mm (inch)	+		
Staple Length in 1/32 inch	+	+	
Reflectance (Rd), %	(+)		
Yellowness (+b), %	(+)		
Strength, gf/tex (cN/tex)	(+)		+
Trash Code or Area, %	(+)		
Trash count	(+)		
Elongation, %	(+)		
Uniformity Index, %	(+)		
Short Fiber Index, %	(+)		
Weight staple length, mm			+
Linear density, mtex			+
Maturity index			+
Weight portion of defects and trash			+
Moisture regain, %			+

Notes: + - is an obligatory parameter, (+) - referenced parameter

Table 2

Type	UHML		Staple		(Str) for Sorts I & II cN/tex (df/tex)
	mm	inch	inch	code	
1a	33.7-34.3	1.33-1.35	1.11/32	43	29.4-34.3 (30.0-35.0)
1b	32.9-33.6	1.30-1.32	1.5/16	42	
1	32.2-32.8	1.27-1.29	1.9/32	41	
2	31.4-32.1	1.24-1.26	1.1/4	40	
3	30.7-31.3	1.21-1.23	1.7/32	39	
	29.9-30.6	1.18-1.20	1.3/16	38	
4	28.9-29.8	1.14-1.17	1.5/32	37	23.0-27.8 (24.5-28.4)
	28.1-28.8	1.11-1.13	1.1/8	36	
5	27.4-28.0	1.08-1.10	1.3/32	35	
	26.6-27.3	1.05-1.07	1.1/16	34	
6	25.8-26.5	1.02-1.04	1.1/32	33	
7	25.1-25.7	0.90-1.01	1	32	

5 Technical Requirements

5.1 Cotton fibre types

5.1.1 Cotton fibre is divided into nine (9) types: 1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 by length indices in accordance with the norms, which are given in Table 2. If there is divergence while type specifying by different quality characteristics the priority is given to Upper Half Mean Length (UHML), expressed in mm.

5.1.2 Types 1a, 1b, 1, 2 and 3 are referred to Long Staple Fibre, types 4, 5, 6 and 7 - to Middle Staple Fiber.

5.1.3 Characteristics of Cotton Fibre Types, measured by special test methods, are presented in Table B1 of Appendix B.

5.2 Cotton Fibre Grades

5.2.1 Depending on appearance, colour and presence of spots cotton fibre of each type is sub-divided into five grades: Birinchi(1), Ikkinchi (2), Uchinchi(3); Turtinchi (4) and Beshinchi (5) in compliance with the requirements of Table 3 and standards of cotton appearance (boxes), approved by the established procedure.

Table 3

Industrial Grade	Fibre colour and appearance by fibre types	
	1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3	4 - 7
I	White, or white with natural creamy shade or creamy according to breeding variety or region of cotton cultivation. Lustrous, silky and dense by appearance.	White, or white with natural creamy shade.
II	From mat-white to creamy with shades and small yellow spots. Lustre, silkiness and density are lower than in case of the sort I.	From mat-white to creamy with light yellow spots.
III	From mat-white to creamy or yellow of uneven coloration with yellow spots. Greyish shade, almost lustreless.	From dull-white to creamy with yellowish spots with mat-greyish shade.
IV	Yellow or light yellow of uneven colouration with grey shade and brown spots. Lustre less.	From dull white and cream-coloured to yellow-creamy with grey shade and brown spots.
V	From brown to yellow with spots. Grey.	Dull-white or dull-creamy to bright yellow with brown spots. Grey.

Note. Cotton fibre with colour shades different from the requirements of Table 3 and standards of appearance (boxes) is supplied on co-ordination with the consumer.

5.2.2 The base range of middle staple cotton micronaire of Birinchi and Ikkinchi sorts should be within 3.5-4.9. There is a price discount if micronaire is more than 4.9 or less than 3.5.

5.2.3 The characteristics of cotton fibre grade measured by special test methods are presented in Table B2 of Appendix B.

5.3 Cotton Fibre Classes

5.3.1 By the defects and trash content cotton fibre is sub-divided into classes: Oliy (Highest), Yakshi (Good), Urta (Middle), Oddiy (Ordinary) and Iflos (Trashy) depending on the grade in compliance with the standards of appearance, approved by the established procedure, and the norms stated in Table B3 of Appendix B.

5.4 The presence of whole cottonseeds, oil spots, foreign matters and putrid smell in cotton fibre is not allowed.

5.5 Mixture of long staple and middle staple cottons is not allowed.

5.6 The degree of cotton fibre stickiness should not exceed the norms stated in the test methods, approved by the established procedure.

5.7 Package and marking of cotton fibre are carried out according to RST Uz 841.

6 Acceptance rules

6.1 Cotton fibre is supplied and accepted in lots.

A lot is the quantity of bales of the same type, variety and industrial grade, which is accompanied by one document certifying its quality.

The maximum lot size is no more than railroad car.

6.2 The standard moisture regain for calculation of conditioned weight is 8,5 %. The minimal moisture regain –5 %.

6.3 Conditioned weight (M_c) in kilograms is calculated by formula:

$$M_c = M_A \cdot \frac{100 + W_s}{100 + W_A}$$

where M_A - actual weight of cotton fibre lot which is submitted for acceptance, kg

W_s - standardised moisture regain, equal to 8,5 %

W_A - actual moisture regain in cotton fibre lot, %.

Calculation is up to the first decimal sign and is rounded off to whole units.

6.4 The following information should be included in the accompanying document:

- name and location of a ginnery;
- quantity of bales in a lot;
- numbers of bales;
- gross weight of every bale;
- gross and net weight of a lot;

- conditioned weight of a lot;
- variety and industrial sorts, type and class of cotton fibre;
- test results according to the tests used in complying with Table 1;
- date of fibre production.

6.5 Cotton fibre is subject to obligatory certification on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan with its 100 % bale testing on HVI systems by nomenclature in Table 1.

It is acceptable to certify cotton fibre by classer method in according to Table 1.

6.6 100% of bales are subject to check of marking and packing.

6.7 In case there is a disagreement between the supplier and the consumer in estimating of cotton fiber weight 100% of bales are re-weighted.

7 METHODS OF TESTING

7.1 The testing of cotton fibre is carried out for:

sampling - by RST Uz 614.

specifying of maturity - by RST Uz 618.

specifying of specific breaking strength – by RST Uz 619.

specifying of linear density and micronaire – by RST Uz 620.

specifying of cotton fibre appearance and colour – by RST Uz 629.

specifying of weight fraction of defects and trash content - by RST Uz 632.

specifying of weight staple length - by RST Uz 633.

specifying of moisture regain - by RST Uz 634.

Specifying of cotton fibre quality characteristics on HVI systems - by Appendix C.

Specifying of stickiness of cotton fibre - is by the methods established in accordance with existing procedure.

7.2 The divergence of test results in the same lot between the supplier and the customer is allowed within the norms stated in the standards on test methods.

7.3 Cotton fibre type in a lot is defined on HVI systems according to an average value of cotton fibre length of all tested bales. Extreme deviation of cotton fibre length between bales in one lot from an average value should not be more ± 0.03 inch (0.762 mm).

Fibre samples from those bales, where fibre length deviation exceeds allowable value are retested, and fibre length is defined as a simple average value of two tests.

8 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

8.1 Transportation and storage of cotton fibre is carried out by RST Uz 841.

APPEDIX A
(for reference)

**Classification of middle staple cotton fibre
by US Universal standards**

Depending on colour and trash content cotton fibre is sub-divided into the grades in accordance with Table A.1.

Table A.1

Grade	Symbol	Code	Availability of standards
WHITE			
Good middling	GM	11	+
Strict middling	SM	21	+
Middling	Mid	31	+
Strict low middling	SLM	41	+
Low middling	LM	51	+
Strict good ordinary	SGO	61	+
Good ordinary	GO	71	+
Below grades	BG	81	
LIGHT SPOTTED			
Good middling	GM Lt Sp	12	
Strict middling	SM Lt Sp	22	
Middling	Mid Lt Sp	32	
Strict low middling	SLM Lt Sp	42	
Low middling	LM Lt Sp	52	
Strict good ordinary	SGO Lt Sp	62	
Below grades	BG Lt Sp	82	
SPOTTED			
Good middling	GM Sp	13	
Strict middling	SM Sp	23	+
Middling	Mid Sp	33	+
Strict low middling	SLM Sp	43	+
Low middling	LM Sp	53	+
Strict good ordinary	SGO Sp	63	+
Below grades	BG Sp	83	
TINGED			
Strict middling	SM Tg	24	
Middling	Mid Tg	34	+
Strict low middling	SLM Tg	44	+
Low middling	LM Tg	54	+
Below grades	BG Tg	84	
YELLOW STAINED			
Strict middling	SM YS	25	
Middling	Mid YS	35	
Below grades	BG YS	85	

Note:

Good Middling – horosheiy sredney,
 Strict Middling - strogo sredney,
 Middling – sredney,
 Strict Low Middling – strogo nizkeiy sredney,
 Low Middling – nizkeiy sredney,
 Strict Good Ordinary - strogo horosheiy obichney,
 Good Ordinary – horosheiy obichney,
 Below Grades – nestandartney.

Standard physical samples in special classifying boxes define the requirements to the grades and ginning quality. Six biscuits of each box represent one grade by colour and trash content and reflect possible appearance and colour variations. These samples are named Universal Physical Standards of US Department of Agriculture (USDA), which are also often called International Standards. Grades, for which there are such standards, are indicated in Table A.1.

The colour of middle staple fibre should be white. Yellowness intensity is taken into account while fibre is sub-divided into colour groups: White- belieiy, Light Spotted- slabo pyatnisteiy, Spotted- pyatnisteiy, Tinged- zheltovatiey, Yellow Stained –zheltiey.

Inside of each group grades differ by trash content increase and darkening degree due to unfavourable weather conditions, which is reflected in Rd decrease (from bright white to cream).

Data of Table A.2 characterise trash content change by grade in fibre White.

Table A.2

Classer's grade	Code	Mean non-fibre content of admixtures by Sherley analyser, %	Leaf factor
Good Middling	11	no data available	1
Strict Middling	21	1.9	2
Middling	31	2.3	3
Strict Low Middling	41	3.0	4
Low Middling	51	4.3	5
Strict Good Ordinary	61	5.6	6
Good Ordinary	71	7.7	7
Below Grades	81	no data available	8

Trash content degree of tested cotton sample by a classer's evaluation is defined by visual comparison of the sample with seven standards of white fibre White (grades from 11 to 71) numbered additionally by codes from 1 to 7. Number 8 is used if trash content of cotton fibre is higher than complied with standard code 7. These code meanings are named Leaf Factor.

Grade of cotton fibre is defined by comparison of its appearance with physical standards of appearance. Cotton fibre grades, which have no physical standards, are defined by their description on the basis of physical standards.

APPENDIX B
(Obligatory)

Types, Grades and Classes of Cotton Fibre Characteristics Specified by Special Methods

Table B.1

Cotton Fibre Characteristics by Types

Type	Weight staple length, mm, no less than	Linear density, mtex, no more than	Strength for Grades Birinchi (I) and Ikkinchi (II), gf/tex
1a	40.2	125	29.0 and more
1b	39.2	135	
1	38.2	144	
2	37.2	150	
3	35.2	165	
4	33.2	180	23.0-27.0
5	31.2	190	
6	30.2	200	
7	29.2	More than 200	

Table B.2

Cotton Fibre Characteristics by Grades

Type	Fibre maturity coefficient by grades, no less				
	Birinchi (I)	Ikkinchi (II)	Uchinchi (III)	Turtinchi (IV)	Beshinchi (V)
1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	less than 1.2
4,5,6,7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	less than 1.2

Table B.3

Cotton Fibre Characteristics by Classes

Grade	Norms of weight fraction of defects and trash content %, no more by cotton fibre classes				
	Oliy (Highest)	Yakshi (Good)	Urta (Middle)	Oddiy (Ordinary)	Iflos (Trashy)
I	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.5
II	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	7.0
III	-	4.0	5.5	7.5	10.0
IV	-	6.0	8.5	10.5	14.0
V	-	-	10.5	12.5	16.0