Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd.,

SRMC

Regd. Office : 1493, Sathyamangalam Road, P.B. No. 2007, Ganapathy, Coimbatore - 641 006, India.
Phone : 0422-2531022, 2531122, E-mail : srmc@vsnl.com
mail@ramakrishnamills.com

June 17, 2021

M/s.BSE Ltd
25th Floor
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai 400 001.

Kind Attn : Mr. Sneha Raman

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Clarification on Price Movement – Information sought under Regulation of 30 of SEBI (LO & DR) Regulations 2015

<<<>>>

We refer to your e-mail dt.03.06.2021.

In this connection, we would inform you that we had received an e-mail dt.17.03.2021 from your Office calling for the same information as required by you now. We enclose a copy of our reply to it sent to your Office on 17.03.2021 for your ready reference.

We would reiterate that no events / information / announcement (including pending announcement) which would have a bearing on the price movement have taken place and as such we regret our inability to provide you with any specific reason for the price movement of our company's shares.

However, we would submit that certain views of the public figures hold a mirror to the outside world which might have played a role for this price movement. We have given hereunder some of the views on the economy and industry-specific policy statements.

1) "PL1 Scheme for Textiles almost ready" – Union Textile Minister (April 8, 2021)

2) "Indian economy is in a better shape as compared to the previous COVID-19 wave witnessed last year" according to the Chief Economic Advisor of GOI (April 16, 2021)

3) "The dent of the economy is in the first quarter. From the second quarter, overall economic activity will pick up" – Reserve Bank Governor – (June 4, 2021)

4) "PL1 – Textile Ministry takes a relook at eligible products" – (June 8, 2021)

5) "Cotton yarn price likely to rule firm" (June 11, 2021)

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Copies of the above relative press cuttings are attached herewith for your ready reference. We feel that the above listed positive views of the economy and industry-specific policy statements might have contributed for the movement of the price of our company shares.

Further, we would state that generally there is an upward swing in the prices of the shares of most of the companies of India Inc. for the past two months and the shares of our company is no exception. In support of this, a report appeared in the Business Line on 4th June is attached for your information.

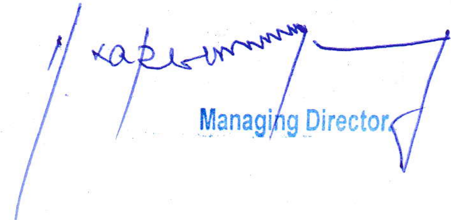
Apart from the above, we would submit that we are not able to offer you any other explanation / clarification in this regard. We hope that this would suffice.

Because of the lock down due to Covid pandemic, we could not reply you earlier. Hence, the delay.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd.,



Managing Director

Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd.,

SRMC
Regd. Office : 1493, Sathyamangalam Road, P.B. No. 2007, Ganapathy, Coimbatore - 641 006, India.
Phone : 0422-2531022, 2531122, E-mail : srmc@vsnl.com
mail@ramakrishnamills.com

March 17, 2021

M/s.BSE Ltd
25th Floor
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai 400 001.

Kind Attn : Mr.Kruti Shah

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Clarification on Price Movement

<<<>>>

We acknowledge receipt of your e-mail dt.17.03.2021.

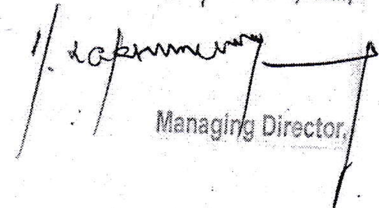
We write to advise you that no events / information that have a bearing on the operation / performance of the company as per Regulation 30 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, have taken place now and as such we are not able to give any specific clarification on the price movement of the company.

However, we find that the textile companies' shares seem to be rising on account of the fact that textile sector is one of the beneficiaries under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme announced by the Government of India. In this regard, we enclose an extract of the report appeared in the Business Line dt.16.03.2021 which is self-explanatory.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore) Ltd.,



Managing Director.

P.T.O.

P2

All you wanted to know about...

BUSINESSLINE DT 16/03/202[illegible]

PARVATHA VARDHINI C

SLATE

Today, if there's a magic word that can make the stocks belonging to a sector darlings in an instant, it is 'PLI'. The government has been using Production-Linked Incentives or PLIs as the centrepiece to make Bharat Atmanirbhar. The Prime Minister recently expressed the hope that PLIs would unleash over $520 billion of additional output over the next few years.

What is it?

PLIs are provided by the Central government to identified sectors, in order to encourage manufacturing in India. Companies registered in India and having one or more manufacturing locations in the country are eligible for the scheme. These companies receive an incentive in the form of a cash subsidy on the new sales of goods manufactured in India for about five years from the base year. The incentive is tied to incremental investments made during the period. For mobile phone and large-scale electronics for instance, the PLI will be 4-6 per cent of incremental sales and will require a minimum investment of ₹100 crore/₹200 crore/₹1,000 crore by the entities.

Beginning with mobile phones and large-scale electronics, PLI is eventually planned to be extended to 13 sectors including automobiles, pharma, telecom, food products, ACC battery, solar PV modules, textiles, other electronic/technology products, speciality steel and white goods. The total outlay for all the PLI schemes is ₹1.97 lakh crore over a five-year period. Various ministries have been hammering out the contours of the scheme for each sector over the last few months, with telecom being the latest.

Why is it important?

India is aiming at becoming a $5 trillion economy by 2025. To achieve this, robust growth in manufacturing is required. As per the second advance estimates for 2020-21, manufacturing constitutes only 16.75 per cent of the GVA (gross value added at constant prices) in the economy, while services garner a 64.5 per cent share. The recent Covid disruptions to the global supply chain have also shown that for many products, India is heavily dependent on imports, particularly from China, and is unable to make a mark as a global exporter. PLIs are intended to correct this by incentivising manufacturers to try their luck in sectors that enable import substitution or export growth.

PLI is a continuation of other moves by the government to encourage local manufacturing, such as the 15 per cent tax rate for new manufacturing companies announced in 2019 and the increase in import duties on various goods in the last few Budgets. However, the PLI is superior as it links incentive for local manufacturing to output obligations and isn't a free giveaway.

The PLI scheme also provides an opportunity for India to take on China in the global supply chain, showcasing it as a world class manufacturing destination and inviting foreign investments. The Covid pandemic has taught global manufacturers to de-risk from China, and India is looking to benefit from this shift.

Why should I care?

This push for manufacturing will have its trickle-down effects in terms of growth and employment. For instance, the PLI scheme is expected to enhance export prospects for sectors such as textiles, pharma, and steel, in which India already has a toehold in exports. On the other hand, PLI for solar PV panels will reduce the import dependence. A lower import bill is good for the country as well as for you and me, as it reduces the pressure on the value of the rupee against key global currencies such as the dollar and improves its purchasing power.

More importantly, the PLI scheme is expected to generate huge employment opportunities both directly and indirectly. MSMEs will also benefit from the forward linkages with the firms that manufacture under PLI.

The bottomline

The scheme looks good in principle, provided beneficiary companies deliver on their investment and output commitments.

A weekly column that puts the fun into learning.

PLI scheme for textiles almost ready: Irani

A policy to strike balance between allocation and industry's capacity to use resources

OUR BUREAU

New Delhi, April 8

The Textile Ministry is working towards reducing the industry's dependence on imported machine tools and is reaching out to engineering organisations to step in to meet the gap in domestic machinery production and demand, Textiles Minister Smriti Irani has said.

The Minister said the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for the textile industry was almost ready but the National Textile Policy was taking time as labour and agriculture reforms were earlier being awaited and now the policy needed to strike a balance between government's allocation of resources and the industry's preparedness to take that allocation and convert it into opportunity.

The challenge for the textile industry in India was that most of the required machine tools were imported, Irani said at a media event on Thursday. The Textiles Ministry, under the guidance of Principal Scientific Advisor, K Vijay Raghavan, had reached out to IITs across the country, particularly Chennai, to highlight to them what the machinery needs of the industry were. "We are hoping that we can encourage more and more engineering institutions to come forward," she added.

Machine tool-making

Another challenge facing the sector was that machine tool making did not fall within the Textile Ministry administratively, Irani said. "Irrespective of administrative mandate, we as a government will ensure that we will converge efforts to ensure that those machines are made in India," she said.

On the PLI scheme for the textile industry, the Minister said that it was almost ready. "We have done much of our groundwork and the scheme is almost ready," she said. The objective of the scheme is to create global

Union Minister Smriti Irani

champions in MMF apparel and Technical Textiles by providing incentive from 3 per cent to 15 per cent on stipulated incremental turnover for five years.

Responding to questions on why there had been a delay in the finalisation of the National Textiles Policy, the Minister said the policy could not have been conclusive when other things were developing.

She expressed satisfaction that prominent reforms in agriculture and labour had happened but added that the new policy needed to find a balance between government's speedy allocations and the industry's preparedness to take that allocation and convert it into opportunity.

Economy in better shape compared to first Covid-19 wave, says CEA

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, April 16

The Indian economy is in a better shape as compared to the previous Covid-19 wave witnessed last year because of vaccines, Chief Economic Advisor K V Subramanian said on Friday.

Speaking at an event organised by e-commerce major Amazon, he said uncertainty is much lower this time but people should be cautious.

"There is a second wave therefore people should be careful about it and follow all regulations. But overall compared to previous episode, we are in a better shape because vaccine is out and vaccination drive is proceeding. So uncertainty is much lower," he said. Following the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, India went in for one of the strictest lockdowns in the world, leading to a massive contraction of about 24 per cent in GDP. Beginning March this year, the second wave started rearing its head with a sudden jump in cases, forcing many States to go for localised restrictions to break the Covid-19 chain.

KV Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor

Subramanian further said, "one key thing that stood out during this pandemic is the rollout of e-commerce and digitisation, something that India has embraced." As many as 800 million people were provided essential supplies through the public distribution system and cash transfer through the Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile (JAM) in a seamless manner with a click of button, while most advanced countries like the US provided financial support to its citizens by issue of cheques implemented over 2 months, he added.

He also suggested that MSMEs should embrace technology and invest in innovation for growth of their businesses.

'Focus on growth will continue'

OUR BUREAU
Mumbai, June 4

The six-member monetary policy committee decided to maintain status quo on the policy repo rate to support growth, which has been laid low by the second Covid-19 wave, and to tackle inflationary pressures arising from rising global commodity prices, especially crude oil, and logistics costs.

RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das and Deputy Governors MK Jain, MD Patra, M Rajeshwar Rao, and T Rabi Sankar fielded questions from the media. Excerpts:

Why is RBI focussed only on supporting the 10-year benchmark Government Securities (G-Secs) in its market interventions?

Das: We focus on the entire yield curve, across maturities, and not just the 10-year G-Secs. Somehow there is a perception about the RBI being focussed only on 10-year G-Sec. For example, in the last G-SAP (G-Sec Acquisition Programme) auction, we had G-Secs across the maturity profile for purchase. The bond yields look inverted because there is abundant liquidity. So, naturally, the short-end (G-Secs) rates fall more than 10-year or 14-year rates. Therefore, the curve looks steep. But it is not so. If you look at the 10-year or the 14-year segments, the rates haven't really gone up.

Whether 6 per cent yield on the 10-year G-Secs is sacrosanct, there is nothing like that. We have talked about an orderly evolution of the yield curve and we are focussed on that.

How will lower inflation print for April give you more elbow room?

Das: The inflation print for April at 4.3 per cent gives us elbow room. And elbow room means, it gives us space with regard to liquidity operations, enables us to step up liquidity infusion into the system.

With inflation being revised up, does it mean that policy normalisation will start?

Das: With regard to normalising the policy stance, there is no thinking at the moment. Our earlier CPI inflation projection was 5 per cent and now we have revised it to 5.1 per cent. This is not a significant upward revision.

What is your assessment of the impact of the second wave?

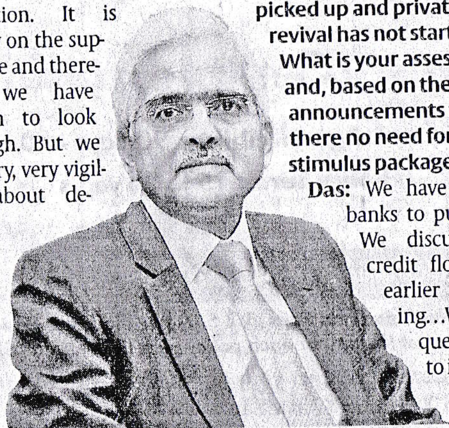
Das: Rural and urban demand was dented in the first wave. But the expectation is that the second wave has moderated (in terms of number of fresh cases)....Our assessment is that the impact of the second wave will be confined within the first quarter....Our expectation is that from the second quarter, the overall demand position also will improve.

How long can you look through incipient inflationary pressures?

Patra: In several MPC statements, the analysis of inflation has been done. And the view of the MPC is that at this time the inflation is not persistent. It will turn persistent when it is backed by demand pull. At the current stage, we find the demand very weak and there is no demand pull in the inflation formation. It is mostly on the supply side and therefore we have chosen to look through. But we are very, very vigilant about demand pressures and we will keep on monitoring as and when demand pressures start feeding into the inflationary process.

The inflation, according to the MPC's assessment, during the current year, is 5.1 per cent, which is well within the 2-6 per cent band

SHAKTIKANTA DAS
Governor, Reserve Bank of India



How concerned are you about the pass through of WPI inflation into CPI?

Das: We are monitoring the the revival of growth — how growth is taking roots. We are monitoring the inflation dynamics...So, the MPC has consciously decided to focus on growth and give forward guidance in terms of the accommodative stance, spelling out what is meant by accommodative. So, the focus on growth will continue. The inflation, according to the MPC's assessment, during the current year, is 5.1 per cent, which is well within the 2-6 per cent band.

Corporate loan book has not picked up and private capex revival has not started. What is your assessment and, based on the announcements today, is there no need for a stimulus package?

Das: We have not told banks to push credit. We discussed the credit flow in the earlier meeting...We have requested banks to implement the resolution framework. The RBI never tells banks to push credit. Credit flow depends on market demand and borrower profile and borrowing proposal. The dent on the economy is in the first quarter. From the second quarter, overall economic activity will pick up.

NPAs of banks will remain within the stress test of Financial Stability Report ?

Das: On NPAs, the projection (FSR said GNPA ratio may rise from 7.5 per cent in September 2020 to 13.5 per cent by September 2021 under the baseline scenario; the ratio may escalate to 14.8 per cent under the severe stress scenario) we gave in the last FSR will be within that. The figures are manageable. We will spell out the details in the FSR.

Do you see a risk to the general government's debt sustainability over the medium term?

Patra: Public debt will be about 90 per cent of GDP at the end of March 2022. Our assessment is based on the Domar condition of (public debt) sustainability, which requires that the growth rate of the economy should be higher than the interest rate at which the government services the debt, that condition is fulfilled as of now. The level of debt-to-GDP is set to decline over the next six years. So public debt is sustainable.

COIMBATORE

BusinessLine
TUESDAY • JUNE 8 • 2021

(X)

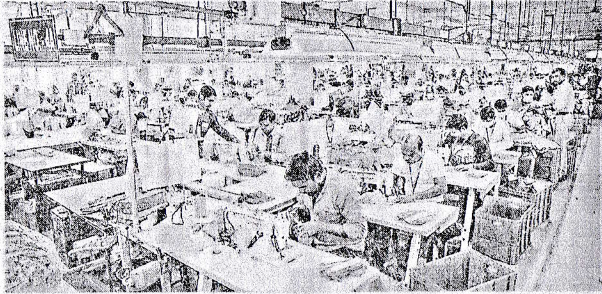
PLI: Textile Ministry takes a relook at eligible products

May include inputs such as fabric, fibre, filaments to ensure value addition

AMITI SEN
New Delhi, June 7

The Textile Ministry is re-considering the products shortlisted so far for qualification under the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for the sector and is looking at including inputs such as fabrics and filaments in both the man-made fibre (MMF) and technical textiles categories to incentivise more value-addition in the country.

"So far mostly end products have been considered for the PLI scheme both for the MMF and technical textiles categories. These include items such as garments, sweaters, diapers and sanitary napkins. However, it has been pointed out by the industry and experts that just including end products may not optimally encourage manufacturing and investments. It is also important to include inputs such as fabrics and filaments used for making the end product to give a boost to investments and production," a person tracking the matter told *BusinessLine*.



The textile sector has been allocated ₹10,683 crore under the production-linked incentive scheme BLOOMBERG

Enhancing exports

Textiles is one of the 13 sectors for which the Centre has announced the PLI scheme to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports. The textiles sector has been allocated ₹10,683 crore under the scheme which, as per initial plans of the Ministry, will be offered for incremental production in 40 identified MMF fibre items and 10 technical textiles products over five years.

"The Textile Ministry is now taking a re-look at the scheme to finalise the list of items that would be eligible and is considering the option of including fabrics, fibres and filaments in the revised list," the official added.

There is also demand from the industry to lower the turnover threshold for eligibility under the scheme to include smaller players as well. As per the initial plans, for brownfield companies (companies already in operation), the incentive rates were reportedly proposed to be fixed at 9 per cent of turnover in the first year for companies with a turnover of ₹100-500 crore (for 50 per cent incremental turnover) and 7 per cent for those above that. In the subsequent four years, it would keep decreasing.

Greenfield projects

For greenfield projects (new set-ups), a minimum investment of ₹500 crore was reportedly proposed with incentives at 11 per cent to start with, the source said.

However, the industry has pointed out that it may be difficult for most companies to meet the ₹500 crore criteria as most companies in India do not invest in the entire value chain such as from yarn to garments and, therefore, the threshold needed to be lowered.

The Textile Ministry is also re-looking at the condition of achieving 50 per cent growth on a year-to-year basis, as the industry pointed out that it is ambitious and difficult to achieve.

"The PLI scheme has to fit in with what the needs of the industry and the market conditions are. It is better for the government to take some time and get it exactly right," the official said.

Cotton yarn prices likely to rule firm

Local demand seen rising post-pandemic; apparel sector's woes may affect exports

SUBRAMANI RA MANCOMBU

Chennai, June 11

Cotton yarn prices are seen ruling firm in view of a surge in the raw material prices and demand, while its exports could come under pressure in view of a 30 per cent drop in the global apparel market, a top official of one of India's leading yarn manufacturing firms has said.

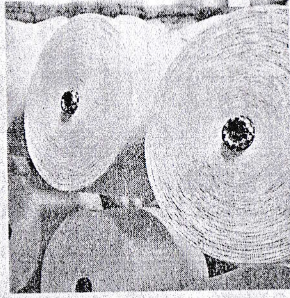
"The apparel sector has been affected worldwide due to Covid pandemic. It has resulted in demand for apparels declining. People don't buy apparels online. They prefer to buy them in person. With shops shut, the sector has been affected," said Major General O. P. Gulia, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Shri Vallabh Pittie Ventures Limited (SVP).

In view of this, there would be some effect on yarn exports from India, said the CEO of SPV, the holding firm for Shri Vallabh Pittie Group of Companies. The textile firm exports cotton yarn to Vietnam, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Turkey and Portugal.

Contrasting response

His views drew contrasting responses from the industry. "Cotton yarn exports are likely to expand since apparel demand is likely to increase globally," said Anand Poppat, a Rajkot-based trader of raw cotton, yarn, and spinning waste. His views are based on the premise that the Covid shutdowns in various countries have ended or are coming to an end that could result in higher demand.

"Yarn exports from India are likely to remain around levels of 80-90 million kgs. If at all there is any increase, it could gain



about 10 million kg," said K Selvaraju, Secretary-General, Southern India Mills Association (SIMA).

Any demand for cotton yarn now would be a short-term gain as was seen last year when China imported cotton yarn from India during the first wave of the Covid pandemic, said the official of SIMA, the apex body of the textile industry in south India, representing the sector's interest.

India's cotton yarn exports have averaged at levels of 80-90 million kgs over the last few years. "Even warp yarn prices are up by ₹20-30 a kg recently," the SIMA Secretary-General said.

Chinese role

In view of the Covid pandemic and China's role in it come under suspicion, world over a tendency has cropped up to avoid the Communist nation. "So, people are looking at India to fill the vacuum created by China that has a 39 per cent share in the global textiles market. India has a major role to play in the market with a capacity of 29 million spindles," said Gulia, whose SPV runs a state-of-the-art spinning mill in Rajasthan.

This has helped the industry grow at 11 per cent CAGR recently, he said, adding that this is the primary reason why dometic yarn prices have shot up. Besides, cotton prices increasing from around ₹33,000 a candy (356) to over ₹51,000 now have pushed up yarn prices.

Asia's post-pandemic encounter with foreign finance

Despite similarities with other Asian emerging markets, India's foreign portfolio capital inflows and market performance have destabilising features

CP CHANDRASEKHAR
JAYATI GHOSH

MACROSCAN

It is by now a much-repeated story. Despite the devastation wrought by the Covid-19 pandemic, punters in global financial markets have had a field day. If there is one location where the pandemic has not been able to wreck damage, it is the market for equity and bonds worldwide. This has been true in Asia in general, and in India, as well.

Having initially suffered a hit at the end of the first quarter and beginning of the second quarter of 2020, when the virulence and implications of the pandemic began to be recognised, markets soon recovered. However, evidence from Bloomberg on four representative emerging markets in Asia (India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand) suggest that there have been significant differences in market trends in South-East Asia, on the one hand, and India, on the other (Chart 1). While a market recovery in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand was visible in 2020, a year after the immediate post pandemic market collapse in March 2020, leading stock market indices in these countries had not returned to their pre-pandemic levels.

In India, on the other hand, not only had the recovery been much sharper, but the benchmark Mumbai Sensex signalled that bullish trends had contributed to a heady boom. Over the year ending April 1 2021, while benchmark composite indices rose by 19 per cent in the Philippines, 35 per cent in Indonesia and 48 per cent in Thailand, the rise was a staggering 77 per cent in India, which experienced one of the sharpest real economy contractions in economic activity over that period (Chart 2).

As Chart 1 shows, Mumbai broke away and widened its lead relative to the others in the months after June 2020. A collapse and subsequent recovery was the common pattern, but the similarity ended there, with the bulls trading in Mumbai willing to place larger bets and for longer.

Excess cheap capital

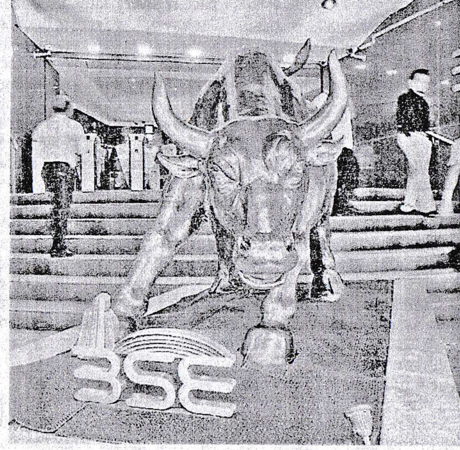
There is a consensus among market observers that, irrespective of the explanations advanced for short-term fluctuations, medium-term, financial market exuberance in emerging and developed country markets was driven by the availability of excessively cheap capital in international markets. When developed country central banks responded to the Covid-induced crisis by releasing large volumes of liquidity at near zero interest rates, even as the economy was clogged because of containment measures and lockdowns, this money found its way to financial markets.

The result a huge divergence between real economy and financial market performance. The flow of capital was directed to emerging markets as well. So, the recovery of and boom in financial markets there is not too surprising. What needs understanding is the sharp divergence across similarly placed financial markets, as observed in Asia for example.

The proximate cause for this divergence was, as expected, differences in the volume of capital that flowed into these markets. As Chart 3 shows, monthly net inflows of foreign portfolio capital for investments in equity were on average significantly higher and far more volatile in India, than in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Thus, the average monthly inflow during May to August 2020 was $2.9 billion in India, whereas all three South-East Asian markets recorded net outflows varying between $150 and $190 million in Indonesia and the Philippines and around $730 million in Thailand.

What is more, over October 2020 to March 2021, average monthly portfolio capital inflows into India's equity markets averaged a much higher $4.4 billion, whereas Indonesia recorded a small average inflow, and the Philippines and Thailand small net outflows. Thus, it does appear that in the case of the South-East Asian countries the market's recovery and subsequent buoyancy was driven by flows into the principal stocks driving their indices, with aggregate net flows small or negative, whereas India was the beneficiary of large net inflows that set off its sharp boom.



Stock exuberance The bull run in the stock markets may be hiding vulnerabilities PTI

Equity, preferred destination

Remarkably, in India's case, the flow of capital into equity was at the expense of portfolio investments in bonds (Chart 4). Between March and May 2020, there was a net outflow of $4.2 billion from bonds, though between October 2020 and March 2021 the net outflow was a much smaller $200 million. However, Indonesia has over much of the last year recorded significant net inflows into bond markets, as has the Philippines, albeit of much smaller magnitude. Thus, financial investors in Indian markets appear to have adjusted their portfolios away from bonds to more speculative investments in equity.

Unlike the overall increased flow of investments into emerging markets, the cross-country differential in the magnitude and pattern of flows cannot be explained from the supply side. Access to cheap capital may have set off a search for yields in emerging markets, but the choice of how much is invested in each market and of the instruments to bet on must be influenced by local factors shaping perceptions on how markets would move.

Needless to say, these perceptions are fickle and hard to pin down. But there is reason to believe that Indian stocks (rather than bonds) were the flavour of the pandemic season because of investor conviction that the government in India will go out of its way to protect and drive up corporate profits.

Besides the business-friendly image that the Narendra Modi government has cultivated throughout its tenure, it decided in September 2019, well before the pandemic and in the midst of a recession, to announce large corporate tax concessions that reduced the effective tax rate from close to 35 per cent to 22 per cent.

The intent of the government to divest itself of most of its assets to provide the private sector more space to profit has also been made clear. And an announcement that the financial sector hitherto dominated by public sector units would now be transformed into a largely private domain has been made.

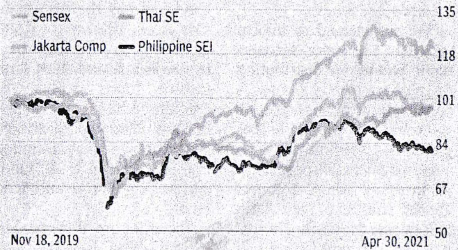
The message seems to be that even if growth does not accelerate because the market remains constrained, the profit to be made from the available market would be increased manifold.

These are signals that punters cannot ignore, and they have not. But the consequence is that there has been a steep rise in India's exposure to speculative foreign portfolio investment. The fear now is of a sudden withdrawal.

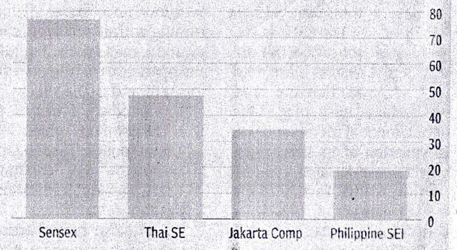
The spending spree of the Biden administration aimed at pushing for a US recovery could set off inflation and an increase in interest rates triggering an exit of capital from emerging markets. India saw net withdrawals from equity of $1.4 billion in April, which is much more than the $250-260 million net outflow in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Having been the target of disproportionate flows of capital in search of yields over the last year, India will lose much more heavily from any reversal of that flow. And the impact that the current surge in Covid infections would have on perceptions could be completely destabilising.

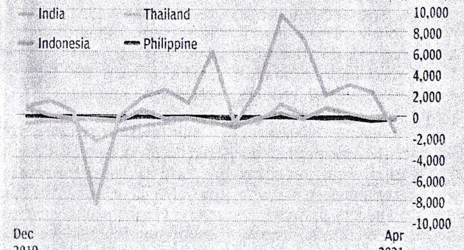
India breaks away (Chart 1)



Sensex ahead (Chart 2)



Greater volatility (Chart 3)



Bond fluctuations (Chart 4)