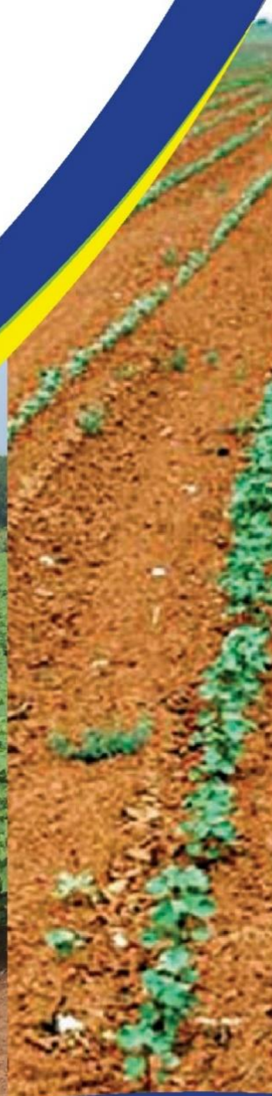
COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to

Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-09-09-2026

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(Regd. Office : Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green (E), Mumbai 400 033)
Tel. No. 022-20830685 / 8657442944-48 Email: cai@caionline.in Website: www.caionline.in

Mumbai, Wednesday 9th September 2026 at 3.00 P.M.

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length As per CAI By-laws								Rs. per Quintal	Rs. per Candy	Variation + (Plus) - (Minus)
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash %	Strength / GPT	2025-26	2025-26	
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14875	52900	(N.C.)
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	13666	48600	(+200)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	18306	65100	(+500)
4	M/M(P) /SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	16675	59300	(N.C.)
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	18503	65800	(N.C.)
6	P/ H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	18475	65700	(+400)
7	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	19150	68100	(N.C.)
8	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18784	66800	(-500)
9	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	19178	68200	(+300)
10	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4.0%	27	18559	66000	(+500)
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	19065	67800	(+500)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19459	69200	(N.C.)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19093	67900	(-500)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19375	68900	(N.C.)
15	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19712	70100	(-200)
16	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19431	69100	(-400)
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	19881	70700	(N.C.)
18	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.	
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A.	N.A.	
20	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	25730	91500	(N.C.)
21	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	26067	92700	(N.C.)
22	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	26433	94000	(N.C.)
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	26714	95000	(N.C.)

Note:1 Official spot rates are fixed and registered by CAI on the basis of average price inclusive of spot brokerage as per respective State Dharas, and for 15 days credit from the date of passing and cash discount @ 15% per annum, except for Northern area (excluding Lower Rajasthan), in which case spot rates fixed and registered are for payment terms: 7 days from the date of pressing at Upcountry Spot Markets ex-gin, excluding Tax. These rates are for domestic transaction only

2 P/H/R(U) ICS-202 (SG) rate is lower by Rs. 1000/ pc than Sr. no. 3

3 Strength:Grams per tex (HVI Mode) (Prorate basis)
a) 1 gpt pts lower Rs 500/pc
b) 2 gpt pts lower Rs 1,000/pc
c) 3 gpt pts lower Rs 2,000/pc
d) 4 gpt pts lower Rs 3,000/pc

4 Staple length : Upper Half Mean Length

5 Gravimetric Trash Percentage

6 Moisture by probe method maximum 9%

7 Base Grade 'Fine' of bulk of the cotton of the staple length range of 29mm to 32mm consists of –
(i) Colour grade 31/3 (ii) RD 75

8 In Rates acceptable up to a maximum 5.50 Micronaire with proportionate discount @ Rs.150/- per point per candy over 4.9 Micronaire

9 For M/M(P)/SA/TL/GUJ-Sr No. 4 are for 67 Rd

10 For Northern Zone (P/H/R(U)-Sr. Nos. 3 and 6 are for 70 Rd

11 For M/M(P)/SA/TL-Sr Nos. 5, 7, 8, and GUJ-Sr No.9 are for 74 Rd

12 For R(L)-Sr. No. 10 is for 72 Rd and 11 is for 73 Rd

13 For M/M(P) and K/TN-Sr Nos. 20 to 23 are for 70-72 Rd

Secretary

ICE COTTON CLOSE					08 Sep 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Oct-26	84.02	84.02	82.31	82.64	▲0.22	180
Dec-26	86.40	87.48	85.56	86.32	▼0.01	1,87,518
Mar-27	88.76	89.70	87.89	88.71	▲0.09	90,537
May-27	90.13	91.00	89.28	90.06	▲0.09	44,972
Jul-27	89.58	90.44	88.82	89.53	▲0.06	24,003
Oct-27	0.00	82.08	82.08	82.08	▼0.07	16
Dec-27	79.68	80.46	79.39	79.46	▼0.22	29,799

Cotlook Index: 07-09-2026

96.00 (Unch)

Bangladesh's exports to India rise 7.67% in July-August
Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
Bangladesh's exports to India reached $335.2 million in July-August fiscal 2026-27, up 7.67 per cent year on year, Export Promotion Bureau data showed.
Garments, jute and textile items remain central to the India market.
Bangladesh's exports to India stood at $1.75 billion in fiscal 2025-26, while its trade deficit with India remains above $12 billion.

Bangladesh's exports to India increased 7.67 per cent year on year to $335.2 million in July-August of fiscal 2026-27, from $311.3 million in the same period a year earlier, according to Export Promotion Bureau data. The rise keeps India a resilient nearby market for Bangladeshi suppliers despite strained bilateral relations and recent trade restrictions affecting garments, jute, yarn and other product flows.

The data showed that the growth in India-bound shipments was the strongest among Bangladesh's major non-traditional markets. Exports to China and Australia each rose 2.51 per cent, while shipments to Japan slipped 0.30 per cent, according to the same data.

Bangladesh's trade deficit with India remains above $12 billion. Bangladesh's exports to India peaked at $1.99 billion in fiscal 2021-22. They later fell 11.63 per cent to $1.57 billion in 2023-24, recovered 12.5 per cent to $1.76 billion in 2024-25, and then edged down 1 per cent to $1.75 billion in 2025-26, according to media reports.

Bangladesh's main exports to India include garments, jute and jute products, leather and leather goods, plastics, yarn and textiles. Garments account for roughly half of export earnings from the Indian market, while jute and jute products contribute about 25 per cent.

ICE cotton steadies ahead of WASDE as crop concerns deepen

Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
ICE cotton futures logged a fifth consecutive lower close, with December 2026 settling at 86.32 cents, down 0.01 cent.
Traders were reluctant to take fresh long positions ahead of the USDA WASDE report, while weaker US crop conditions and Chinese reserve buying were bullish factors.
US good/excellent cotton rating fell to 34 per cent, as open interest declined for a third session.

ICE cotton futures remained largely steady, with slight ease yesterday. It was the fifth consecutive lower close. Traders were reluctant to take fresh long positions ahead of the USDA's supply and demand (WASDE) report. However, worsening crop conditions in the US and Chinese reserve buying were bullish factors for the market.

The most active December 2026 contract settled at 86.32 cents, down just 0.01 cent. The contract has lost 6.82 cents per pound from its contract high of 93.14 cents per pound.

The previous week's selling pressure has left cotton technically weak, but Tuesday's very small decline in the December 2026 contract indicates that the market is beginning to stabilise. The key question is whether the USDA WASDE report on Friday, September 11 can provide a fundamental reason for prices to reverse the recent decline.

Trading volume was 56,988 contracts, almost unchanged from Friday's 56,552, but substantially below last week's average daily volume of 77,344 contracts. The lighter activity reflects the market's wait-and-see attitude ahead of WASDE rather than strong new directional conviction.

Open interest was 378,585 contracts, down 531. This was the third consecutive decline, taking the three-day reduction to 5,145 contracts. However, that decline remains small compared with the 58,000 contracts added during August, suggesting that speculative longs have not yet abandoned their positions aggressively.

The market has become increasingly dependent on the upcoming USDA data, as traders need fresh information on US production, domestic use, exports, ending stocks and the global cotton balance sheet. WASDE provides annual forecasts for US and world cotton supply and use, making Friday's report the principal fundamental event for cotton this week.

Market analysts indicated that traders were largely waiting for the upcoming report, with the market remaining trapped within its recent trading range. The absence of a fresh bullish catalyst has prevented cotton from recovering the substantial losses suffered since the contract-high close.

US crop condition have deteriorated sharply. In the previous reported week, 39 per cent of the cotton crop was rated good/excellent, compared with 37 per cent a year earlier and 51 per cent for the 5-year average. The latest USDA Crop Progress report for the week ended September 6 shows the good/excellent rating falling further to 34 per cent, a 5-point weekly decline.

Cotton development remains advanced despite the deterioration in crop condition: 96 per cent of the crop had set bolls as of September 6, exactly matching the 5-year average of 96 per cent and compared with 89 per cent the previous week and 96 per cent last year. Bolls opening reached 40 per cent, ahead of the 38 per cent 5-year average and last year's 38 per cent, versus only 29 per cent the previous week. Cotton harvesting had reached 7 per cent, compared with 7 per cent last year and 6 per cent for the 5-year average.

The crop numbers explain why the market still a bullish fundamental argument despite the recent price collapse has: crop condition is worsening while maturity is advancing. However, until this deterioration translates into a lower production estimate or tighter ending stocks, traders appear unwilling to price the supply concern aggressively.

According to the CFTC, the latest positioning data showed speculators holding a net long position of 101,622 contracts, after the position had increased by approximately 4,472 contracts. This relatively large speculative long position remains an important risk because continued price weakness can encourage additional liquidation.

China remains an important potential bullish factor, particularly through State Reserve buying to replenish stocks after the recent auction programme. However, the market still needs reliable confirmation of meaningful purchases of US cotton before this can become a dependable price-supporting factor.

Crude oil and geopolitical markets remain another outside-market influence. Rising Middle East tensions have kept crude elevated, increasing concerns about global inflation and energy costs. Higher energy prices can raise cotton production and transport costs while also making the Federal Reserve's inflation task more difficult.

The broader commodity complex has also remained sensitive to geopolitical developments. CBOT wheat has responded to Middle East tensions, while grains and other commodities have shown varying degrees of correlation with crude oil and risk sentiment.

This morning (Indian Standard Time), ICE cotton for December 2026 was trading at 86.72 cents per pound (up 0.40 cent), cash cotton at 78.89 cents (up 0.22 cent), the October 2026 contract at 82.64 cents (up 0.22 cent), the March 2027 contract at 89.23 cents (up 0.52 cent), the May 2027 contract at 90.56 cents (up 0.50 cent), and the July 2027 contract at 89.99 cents (up 0.46 cent). A few contracts remained at their previous closing levels, with no trades recorded so far today.

Bangladesh's inflation falls to 8.26% for third month in row

Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
Bangladesh's headline inflation eased for the third consecutive month in August to 8.26 per cent from 8.32 per cent in July, with food inflation falling to 7.02 per cent.

Non-food inflation rose to 9.32 per cent, showing continued price pressure. Inflation has moderated from 9.42 per cent in May but remains above the government's target, while eight-month average inflation stood at 8.79 per cent.

Bangladesh's headline inflation eased for the third consecutive month in August, falling to 8.26 per cent from 8.32 per cent in July, according to the latest data, although price pressures remained elevated.

Food inflation also declined during the month, dropping to 7.02 per cent from 7.16 per cent in July. In contrast, non-food inflation edged up to 9.32 per cent from 9.28 per cent, indicating continued pressure on prices outside the food sector.

The August decline follows headline inflation of 9.42 per cent in May and 9.16 per cent in June, showing a gradual moderation in overall price pressures over recent months.

Despite the easing trend, inflation remained well above the government's desired target, continuing to put pressure on household purchasing power and living costs.

August headline inflation was also slightly lower than the 8.29 per cent recorded in the same month last year. At that time, food inflation stood at 7.60 per cent, while non-food inflation was 8.90 per cent.

The average headline inflation for the first eight months of 2026 stood at around 8.79 per cent, according to the data.

Kukshi Mandi New Cotton Auction Begins

Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Auction of New Cotton Begins at Kukshi Mandi; 1,269 Quintals Arrive

Highest price reaches ₹8,465 per quintal; SDM and Mandi Secretary inaugurate the event with a traditional ceremony.

Kukshi, Dhar. The auction of new cotton commenced on Tuesday at the Kukshi Agricultural Produce Market (Mandi). Sub-Divisional Officer (Revenue) Ashish Ashok Patil and Mandi Secretary Himmat Singh Jamra inaugurated the auction by performing rituals to worship Lord Ganesha and Lord Balarama.

During the event, oxen were also worshipped, and farmers arriving with their cotton produce were welcomed with flower garlands.

On the first day of the auction, an arrival of 1,269 quintals of new cotton was recorded, transported via 151 vehicles. This included 6 bullock carts and 145 other vehicles. The cotton fetched a highest price of ₹8,465, a minimum price of ₹7,500, and a model price of ₹8,000 per quintal. Cotton traders were also present during the auction proceedings.

Shankar Manaji, a farmer from Amlal village, was the first to be welcomed with a *tilak* (ceremonial mark on the forehead); his cotton received a bid of ₹8,305 per quintal. The commencement of the new cotton auction generated enthusiasm among the farmers present at the market premises. Hundreds of farmers from the region attended the event.

The auction was organized at the market yard located opposite 'Heera Palace' within the Kukshi Agricultural Produce Market Committee complex. Notable attendees included ginning operators Mahendra Gupta, Jitendra Soni, Rajendra Patidar, Raju Dugarwal, and Alok Gupta, among others.

Appeal to Sell Produce at the Mandi

Mandi Secretary Himmat Singh Jamra urged farmers to sell their agricultural produce within the market yard itself. He stated that selling at the Mandi ensures farmers receive fair prices and accurate weighing. Additionally, facilities for payment via cash or RTGS are available immediately after the sale.

Textile Industry Faces Cotton Price Volatility

Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Textile Industry Concerned Over Cotton Price Volatility

Amidst persistent fluctuations in cotton and yarn prices, textile mills and garment units in Tamil Nadu are seeking measures to improve cotton availability.

Ashwin Chandran, Chairman of the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI), stated that the surge in global demand for cotton yarn is a primary reason for the price volatility.

He noted that demand for yarn in the international market has improved compared to recent years. While demand for cotton yarn was sluggish from 2023-24, demand for textile products across the value chain began to rise last December.

Demand for yarn from China and Bangladesh has increased, and the domestic garment market is also witnessing a recovery, leading to an improved yarn market. Hosiery yarn exports primarily originate from mills in Gujarat, whereas mills in Tamil Nadu have a smaller share in this segment.

Cotton futures prices had once touched 92 cents per pound and currently stand at around 86 cents. According to Chandran, the landed cost of clean cotton has risen by approximately ₹70 over the past year, while yarn prices have increased by about ₹95 per kilogram.

Meanwhile, the Tiruppur Exporters and Manufacturers Association has appealed to the central and state governments to ban cotton exports. The association alleged that since January, certain large spinning mills and traders have artificially restricted cotton supplies, driving up yarn prices and placing increased pressure on small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

According to the association, the country's cotton requirement is around 350 lakh bales, whereas domestic production stands at approximately 290 lakh bales. Although the government removed the 11% import duty on cotton and facilitated the import of about 62 lakh bales, prices continue to rise. The association has attributed this to artificial market manipulation and demanded government intervention.

Crackdown on Fake Seeds: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan to Hold Nationwide Consultation with Farmer Leaders on September 10

Wednesday 9th Sep 2026, (Source: www.pib.gov.in)

Tougher Seed Law in the Works: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan to Hear Farmers’ Voices Before Finalising New Seed Bill

No More Compromise on Seed Quality: Centre Plans Tough New Law; Shri Shivraj to Engage Farmer Leaders on September 10

From Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Farmers to Have Their Say on New Seed Law as Shri Shivraj Leads Key Consultation

The Government of India is preparing to introduce a new and stringent Seed Act aimed at protecting the country’s farmers from the losses caused by fake and substandard seeds. The proposed legislation is part of the Modi government's efforts to realise Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of a prosperous and self-reliant farming community. Before finalising the proposed legislation, Union Minister for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Rural Development Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan will hold a high-level consultation with senior leaders of major farmer organisations from across the country on September 10 at 4:00 PM at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

The consultation, convened by Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, is aimed at incorporating farmers' ground-level experiences, suggestions and concerns directly into the draft seed legislation. The government intends to build a robust and effective regulatory framework to curb the activities of seed mafias and protect farmers from fraudulent and poor-quality seeds.

The proposed new Seed Act is expected to provide for stringent legal action against companies and traders involved in the sale of fake, adulterated or substandard seeds, including heavy penalties and imprisonment. Poor-quality seeds can wipe out months of a farmer's hard-earned income and years of effort and labour. The government's stated position is that the new law must ensure the highest standards of seed quality and a transparent, end-to-end traceability system, while also safeguarding farmers' rights over traditional seeds.

The consultation on September 10 will bring farmer representatives together from across the country. Senior leadership of the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, various factions of the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU), All India Kisan Coordination Committee (AIKCC), Kisan Mahapanchayat, Bharatiya Krishak Samaj, Gaon Kisan Unnayan and the Society for Independent Farmers Association (SIFA) will participate in the meeting.

Ground-level farmer representatives from several states will also put forward their views before the Union Agriculture Minister. These include representatives of the Karnataka Raitha Sangha, Telangana Raitha Sangha, Maharashtra's Shetkari Organisation, Gujarat's Khedut Samaj, the National Kisan Progressive Association from Rajasthan and Bihar, Tamil Nadu's Vivasayigal Sangam, Jharkhand's Pragatisheel Krishi Manch, and a farmers' organisation from Kottayam in Kerala, among others.

Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan has emphasised that, under the leadership and guidance of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the government is committed to framing policies through dialogue and consensus with farmers.

The consultation, being held ahead of the upcoming Parliament session, is expected to mark a significant step towards creating a stronger regulatory framework and protecting Indian agriculture from the persistent threat of fake and substandard seeds.

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Business Standard -09.09.2026

Nationwide monsoon deficit still at 14%

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE

The southwest monsoon was 14 per cent below normal cumulatively across India until September 7, with the southern peninsula recording the highest deficit at 27 per cent between June 1 and September 7. With the India Meteorological Department (IMD) predicting more rain in the coming days, the deficit could narrow further. The IMD has also forecast 'below normal' rainfall for September.

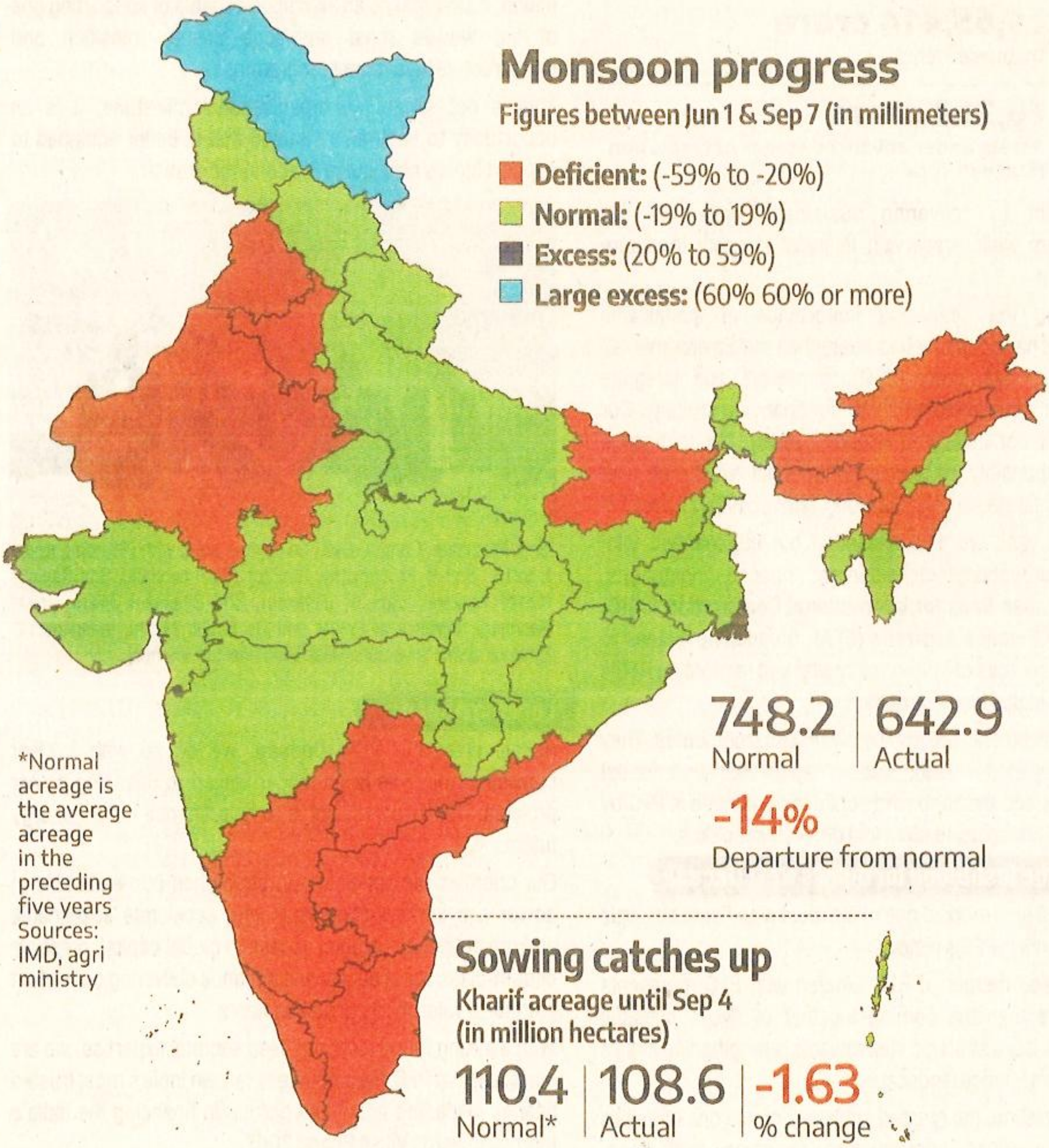
The revival in monsoon rains since July has aided the acreage of kharif crops. Until September 4, kharif crops had been sown across around 108.6 million hectares, which was 1.63 per cent below the normal acreage of 110.4 million hectares. Normal acreage is the average area under crops over the past five years.

Experts said that with the sub-par monsoon denting kharif crop output, food inflation could remain elevated in the coming weeks.

Monsoon progress

Figures between Jun 1 & Sep 7 (in millimeters)

- Deficient: (-59% to -20%)
- Normal: (-19% to 19%)
- Excess: (20% to 59%)
- Large excess: (60% 60% or more)



748.2 Normal | 642.9 Actual

-14% Departure from normal

Sowing catches up

Kharif acreage until Sep 4 (in million hectares)

110.4 Normal* | 108.6 Actual | -1.63 % change

*Normal acreage is the average acreage in the preceding five years

Sources: IMD, agri ministry

Business Standard -09.09.2026

Rupee sees worst day in eight weeks

ANJALI KUMARI
Mumbai, 8 September

The rupee on Tuesday marked its sharpest single-day decline since July 14, as rising crude oil prices and persistent riskoff sentiment weighed on the currency, dealers said. It settled at 94.83 per dollar, against the previous close of 94.49.

The rupee, which remained largely unchanged in the previous two trading sessions, came under pressure, with Brent crude moving closer to $100 a barrel amid heightened geopolitical tensions. Continued importer hedging and limited foreign inflows also added to dollar demand.

"The geopolitical worries and a lack of supportive foreign institutional investor (FII) inflows amplified the decline, while market participants keep a cautious eye on the upcoming domestic inflation data and major central bank policy decision," said Dilip Parmar, senior research analyst at HDFC Securities. The next Federal Reserve FOMC meeting is scheduled for September 15-16. The rupee, which has appreciated 0.37 per cent so far this month, has fallen 4.06 per cent since the start of the Iran war.

Renewed pressure

₹ vs $ in inverted scale

Source: Bloomberg

"The rupee opened weaker and remained under pressure through the session as oil prices rose for a third consecutive day on concerns over disruptions to energy supplies amid the ongoing Iran war," said a dealer at a state-owned bank.

West Asia tensions escalated after attacks by Yemen's Iran-aligned Houthis on energy facilities in Saudi Arabia, while Tehran threatened the US with what it called "economic warfare". "The RBI's dollar sales had supported the rupee's recovery in recent weeks, but market participants expect the central bank to remain cautious as higher crude prices could put renewed pressure on the currency," said a dealer at a private bank.

Participants also said hedging demand from local importers remained elevated, limiting the rupee's ability to extend its recent gains. The currency had risen to a more than two-month high last week following sustained intervention by the Reserve Bank of India through dollar sales. However, the rally has since faced resistance as oil prices resumed their upward move.

In the bond market, the 10-year government bond yield was largely unchanged at 6.97 per cent on Tuesday, while the five-year yield rose 2 basis points to 6.52 per cent.

Oil prices and expectations around US monetary policy are likely to remain key drivers for the rupee in the near term, the participants said. Markets are also watching US consumer price inflation data due on Friday, which could influence expectations around the Federal Reserve's policy decision next week. "In the near term, the spot rupee is expected to trade within a range, facing overhead resistance at 95.10 and support at 94.45," said Parmar.

In recent months, the RBI and government have introduced a series of measures to attract foreign capital, including subsidising the hedging cost on fresh FCNR(B) deposits, exempting such deposits from CRR and SLR, and offering concessional dollar-rupee swaps for FCNR(B) deposits and eligible ECBs. The government has also exempted foreign investors from income tax on interest income and capital gains from government securities, while the RBI has widened access to longer-tenor government bonds under the Fully Accessible Route.

Business Standard -09.09.2026

India-Brics trade: A story of import imbalance

Brics partners accounted for nearly 42% of India's merchandise imports in FY26

KRITY AMBEY
New Delhi, 8 September

As New Delhi prepares to host the 18th Brics Summit on Saturday and Sunday, where deepening intrabloc trade and strengthening global value chains (GVCs) are likely to be among the top agenda items, a review of India's trade with the members of the grouping shows a significant imbalance.

India's 10 partners accounted for nearly 42 per cent of India's merchandise imports in 2025-26 (FY26), but only 22 per cent of exports.

India imported goods worth $321.8 billion from these countries, as against exports of $95.7 billion, leaving a deficit of $226.1 billion.

India's trade deficit with the members accounted for nearly 68 per cent of the merchandise trade deficit of $334.3 billion recorded last financial year.

However, the deficit was heavily accounted for by a handful of countries: China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Russia, which are also India's top import sources. Together, those accounted for nearly 84 per cent of India's trade deficit with the 10 partners. They also supplied goods worth $250.9 billion, equivalent to nearly a third of India's merchandise imports in FY26.

China alone accounted for nearly half India's Brics trade deficit, with imports (from China) of $131.6 billion as against exports of $19.5 billion, resulting in a deficit of $112.2 billion in FY26.

Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal is expected to discuss the widening deficit with his Chinese counterpart on the sidelines of the two-day summit.

Russia was the second-largest contributor, with India importing $55.4 billion and exporting $4.5 billion, leaving a gap of $50.9 billion.

India's trade deficit with Russia expanded only after the start of the Russia-Ukraine war, which began in February 2022, when Moscow began offering crude oil at a discounted price.

The UAE, with which, too, India has a free-trade agreement (FTA), was another major source of the imbalance due to a large quantity of crude-oil imports. India imported goods worth nearly $64 billion from the UAE while exporting $37.4 billion, resulting in a deficit of $26.5 billion in FY26. The UAE is also India's top export destination among the Brics members.

India ran trade surpluses with only three partners — Egypt, Ethiopia and Iran — in FY26. The data shows that while Brics has emerged as a significant pillar of India's trade, its expansion has so far been accompanied by a predominantly import-led relationship, with the trade gap concentrated among a few major partners.

Brics was formed in 2006 as an informal grouping, with its first formal summit held on June 16, 2009. The grouping has since expanded and now comprises 11 countries, which are Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates.

Trade basket

India's trade with Brics members ($ bn)

Member	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
Brazil	7.02	8.05	-1.03 ▼
Russia	4.49	55.36	-50.87 ▼
China	19.47	131.62	-112.15 ▼
South Africa	7.01	8.56	-1.55 ▼
Egypt	3.87	2.60	1.27 ▲
Ethiopia	0.44	0.25	0.19 ▲
Iran	1.26	0.38	0.88 ▲
Saudi Arabia	10.28	30.79	-20.51 ▼
UAE	37.36	63.89	-26.53 ▼
Indonesia	4.49	20.29	-15.8 ▼
India's total	95.70	321.79	-226.09 ▼
Brics members	441.45	775.71	-334.26 ▼
% share of Brics members in India's total	21.7	41.5	67.6 ▲

Vyapar -09.09.2026

કપાસ ઉપરની આયાતજકાત મુક્તિ ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર સુધી લંબાવાની શક્યતા

એજન્સીસ

મુંબઈ, તા. ૮ સપ્ટેમ્બર

કપાસ પરની આયાતજકાતની મુક્તિ જે તા. ૧ જૂનથી ૩૧ ઑક્ટોબર ૨૦૨૬ સુધીની હતી તે કેન્દ્ર સરકાર ડિસેમ્બર આખર સુધી લંબાવે તેવી શક્યતા છે.

સ્થાનિક ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગને રૂની ઉપલબ્ધતા વધે, ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ ઘટે અને ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ - ક્લોથિંગ ઉદ્યોગની સ્પર્ધાત્મક ક્ષમતા વધે તે માટે કપાસ પરની આયાતજકાતમાં મુક્તિ અપાય છે.

'સિટી' ચૅરમૅન અશ્વિન ચંદ્રને જણાવ્યું છે કે આ આયાતજકાત ઉદ્યોગના વિકાસ માટે અવરોધક છે. બાંગ્લાદેશ અને વિયેટનામ જેવા હરીફ દેશો સામે ભારતીય ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગની સ્પર્ધાત્મક ક્ષમતા વધે એ માટે જકાતમુક્તિ જરૂરી છે. બિઝનેસ પ્લાન માટેના છ મહિનાની વિન્ડો અપૂરતી છે. કૉટન આયાતજકાતની મુક્તિ લાંબા ગાળાની હોવી જોઈને. ૨૦૨૧ પૂર્વે ભારતે કૉટન પર આયાજકાત લાદી નહોતી. ત્યારબાદ દેશની પુરવઠાસ્થિતિ બદલાઈ હતી. ત્યારથી ભારતમાં રૂની ખાધ રહી છે. ૨૦૨૫-૨૬ની ભારતમાં કપાસના વપરાશ કરતાં ઊપજ ઓછી રહી હતી.

નીતિ આયોગે તેના તાજેતરના અહેવાલમાં ભારતના ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગને મજબૂત બનાવવા કપાસ પરની આયાતજકાત નાબૂદ કરવાની ભલામણ કરી છે. પોલીસી થીન્ક ટેન્કે નોંધ્યું છે કે સરકારે ફેબ્રુઆરી ૨૦૨૧માં આયાતી કૉટન પર ૧૧ ટકાની આયાતજકાત લાદી હતી. આ લેવીથી સ્થાનિક ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ વૅલ્યુ ચેઈન પર વિપરીત અસર પડી છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કૉટનના ભાવ કરતાં ભારતીય કૉટનના ભાવ ઊંચા રહ્યા છે. બાંગ્લાદેશ અને વિયેટનામ જેવા દેશો જે આયાતી કૉટન પર જ મદાર રાખે છે તે કૉટન આયાત પર આવી જકાત લાદતા નથી.

ચંદ્રને વધુમાં જણાવ્યું છે કે વિશ્વના મુખ્ય નિકાસ માર્કેટો જોડે ભારત આજે મુક્ત વેપાર કરાર (એફટીએ) કરી રહ્યું છે ત્યારે રૂ પરની આયાતજકાત નિરર્થક બની જાય છે.

સુતર, સુતરાઉ કાપડ, મેઈડઅપ્સ અને હેન્ડલૂમ ઉત્પાદનોની નિકાસ જુલાઈમાં ૮.૪ ટકા વાર્ષિક ધોરણ વધી હતી. જ્યારે એપ્રિલથી જુલાઈમાં તે ૪.૯ ટકા વધી ૪.૦૭ અબજ ડૉલરની થઈ હતી. આથી વિપરીત રેડીમેઈડ ગારમેન્ટ્સના શિપમેન્ટ જુલાઈમાં ૪.૫ ટકા ઘટી ૧.૨૮ અબજ ડૉલરના રહ્યા હતા, જ્યારે એપ્રિલથી જુલાઈમાં તે ૧૦.૫ ટકા ઘટી ૪.૯૫ અબજ ડૉલરના રહ્યા હતા.

મેનમેઈડ યાર્ન, કાપડ, મેઈડઅપ્સના આઉટબાઉન્ડ શિપમેન્ટ મોટા ભાગે ફ્લૅટ રહ્યા હતા. તે જુલાઈમાં માત્ર ૦.૪ ટકા વધ્યા હતા અને એપ્રિલથી જુલાઈમાં ૦.૯ ટકા વધ્યા હતા.

Vyapar -09.09.2026

કાપડના વેપારમાં છેતરપિંડી અટકાવવા મસ્કતી મહાજન નવું પોર્ટલ બનાવશે

એક જ જીએસટી નંબર પરથી વધુ પડતી ખરીદીના કિસ્સામાં વેપારીઓને એલર્ટ મળશે

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૮ સપ્ટેમ્બર

કાપડ માર્કેટમાં વેપારીઓ સાથે થતી છેતરપિંડીને અટકાવવા અને મોટી રકમનો માલ ખરીદી પેમેન્ટ કર્યા વગર પલાયન કરી જતી પાર્ટીઓથી સુરક્ષિત કરવા માટે મસ્કતી કાપડ મહાજન નવી ડિજિટલ વ્યવસ્થા ઊભી કરી રહ્યું છે. મહાજનના સભ્ય વેપારીઓ જે પાર્ટીને માલ વેચશે તેનો જીએસટી નંબર, વેચાણની રકમ અને બાદમાં મળેલા પેમેન્ટની વિગતો પોર્ટલ પર નોંધશે. આ ડેટાના આધારે કોઈ એક જીએસટી નંબરધારક વેપારી બજારમાંથી તેની ક્ષમતા કરતાં વધુ ખરીદી કરી રહ્યો હોય તો અન્ય વેપારીઓને અગાઉથી ચેતવણી મળી શકશે.

પ્રમુખ ગૌરાંગ ભગતે જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ વ્યવસ્થાનો મુખ્ય હેતુ એવી પાર્ટીઓ સામે વેપારીઓને સુરક્ષા આપવાનો છે, જે શરૂઆતમાં નિયમિત પેમેન્ટ કરીને વિશ્વાસ ઊભો કરે અને ત્યારબાદ અનેક વેપારીઓ પાસેથી અચાનક મોટી રકમનો માલ ખરીદી પેમેન્ટ કર્યા વગર ગાયબ થઈ જાય છે. નવા વેપારીને સોદા પહેલાં પાર્ટીની બજારમાં ખરીદી અને બાકી પેમેન્ટની સ્થિતિનો સંકેત મળી રહેતા ફ્રોડનું જોખમ ઘટાડી શકાશે. જો તમામ સભ્યો આ નવા સેફટી નેટમાં જોડાશે તો છેતરપિંડીની ઘટનાઓ અટકશે.

તેમણે વ્યવસ્થાની વિગતો આપતા કહ્યું કે સભ્ય વેપારીએ માલની ડિલિવરી કરેલી પાર્ટીનો જીએસટી નંબર અને સોદાની રકમ મહાજનના રેકોર્ડમાં અપલોડ કરવાનો રહેશે. પેમેન્ટ મળ્યા બાદ તેની માહિતી આઇટી સેન્ટર પર નોંધાશે. સભ્યોને આપવામાં આવનારા વોટસએપ નંબર મારફતે માહિતી આઇટી સેન્ટર સુધી પહોંચાડવાની વ્યવસ્થા કરાશે. કોઈ જીએસટી નંબરધારકે છેલ્લા ૫ કે ૬ મહિનામાં બજારમાંથી કેટલા રૂપિયાની ખરીદી કરી છે, કેટલો માલ ડિલિવર થયો છે અને કેટલું પેમેન્ટ ચૂકવ્યું છે તેની માહિતી મેળવી શકશે.

ખાસ કરીને કોઈ પાર્ટીએ બજારના સભ્ય વેપારીઓ પાસેથી કરોડનો માલ ખરીદ્યો હોય અને મોટી રકમ બાકી હોય તો તેની સાથે નવો સોદો કરવા જતાં વેપારીને એલર્ટ મળી જશે. મહાજનના સભ્યોની ગોપનીયતા જળવાઈ રહે તે માટે ડેટા સંભાળવાની કામગીરી એક અલગ સેન્ટ્રલાઇઝ્ડ ટીમ અથવા સ્વતંત્ર એજન્સીને સોંપાશે.

Vyapar -09.09.2026

તહેવારોની સિઝનમાં ગારમેન્ટ ઉદ્યોગમાં મજબૂત આશાવાદ

૫૨ ટકા કંપનીઓને વેચાણ વધવાની અપેક્ષા : સીએમએઆઈનો સર્વે

મુંબઈ, તા. ૮ સપ્ટેમ્બર

ધ ક્લોથિંગ મેન્યુફેક્ચરર્સ એસોસિએશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા (સીએમએઆઈ)ના તાજેતરના સર્વે અનુસાર, ભારતીય એપરલ ઉદ્યોગ આગામી તહેવારોની સિઝનમાં અત્યંત સકારાત્મક માહોલ સાથે પ્રવેશ કરી રહ્યો છે. એસોસિએશનના ૫૨ ટકા સભ્યોએ ગત વર્ષની સરખામણીએ વેચાણમાં નોંધપાત્ર વૃદ્ધિ થવાની અપેક્ષા વ્યક્ત કરી છે, જ્યારે ૩૦ ટકા કંપનીઓએ ગયા વર્ષ જેટલું જ વેચાણ જળવાઈ રહેવાનો અંદાજ મૂક્યો છે. માત્ર ૨૦ ટકાથી ઓછા સભ્યોએ વેચાણમાં ઘટાડાની આશંકા દર્શાવી છે.

ઉદ્યોગમાં જોવા મળી રહેલા આ આત્મવિશ્વાસ પાછળ સુધરી રહેલી મેક્રો-ઈકોનોમિક પરિસ્થિતિ, સંતોષકારક ચોમાસું, ગ્રાહકોનું પ્રોત્સાહક સેન્ટિમેન્ટ તેમજ વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે ચાલી રહેલા બે મોટા સંઘર્ષો ઉકેલ તરફ આગળ વધવાની અપેક્ષાઓ મુખ્ય પરિબળ બન્યા છે. આ ઉપરાંત, સીએમએઆઈ દ્વારા તાજેતરમાં યોજાયેલા નેશનલ ગાર્મેન્ટ ફેર્સમાં રિટેલર્સ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલા જંગી ઓર્ડર બુકિંગે પણ ઉદ્યોગના આશાવાદને વધુ મજબૂત બનાવ્યો છે.

જોકે, કાચા માલના વધતા ભાવ ઉત્પાદકો માટે ચિંતાનું કારણ બન્યા છે. સર્વેક્ષણમાં સામે આવ્યું છે કે આશરે ૫૪ ટકા ઉત્પાદકો પોતાના નફાના માર્જિનમાં ઘટાડો કરીને કાચા માલના વધેલા ખર્ચનો બોજ પોતે વહન કરી રહ્યા છે, જ્યારે માત્ર ૩૫ ટકા કંપનીઓએ ભાવવધારો કર્યો છે.

આ સ્થિતિ સ્પષ્ટ કરે છે કે તહેવારો દરમિયાન વેચાણ ઊંચું રહેવા છતાં કંપનીઓની નફાકારકતા પર સતત દબાણ જોવા મળી શકે છે.

પ્રોડક્ટ કેટેગરીની દ્રષ્ટિએ તહેવારોની માંગમાં ઈન્ડિયન વેર સેગમેન્ટ અગ્રેસર રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે. ૪૫ ટકા સહભાગીઓએ સલવાર સૂટ, ચૂડીદાર અને કુર્તા જેવા પરંપરાગત વસ્ત્રોમાં સૌથી વધુ વેચાણ રહેવાની સંભાવના દર્શાવી છે, ત્યારબાદ ટી-શર્ટ અને ડેનિમ્સ જેવા વેસ્ટર્ન કેઝ્યુઅલ વેરનો ક્રમ આવે છે. આ સાથે ઈ-કોમર્સ પ્લેટફોર્મ્સ પણ વેગ પકડી રહ્યા છે. કુલ એપરલ વેચાણમાં ઓનલાઈન સેગમેન્ટનો હિસ્સો હાલમાં આશરે ૧૨ ટકા છે, જે દર્શાવે છે કે તહેવારોની ખરીદી મુખ્યત્વે ઓફલાઈન જ થાય છે તેવી પરંપરાગત માન્યતા હવે બદલાઈ રહી છે.

૭,૦૦૦થી વધુ સભ્યો અને ૫૦,૦૦૦થી વધુ રિટેલર્સનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરતા સીએમએઆઈ અનુસાર, મજબૂત ઉપભોક્તા માંગ ઉદ્યોગના ગ્રોથને ટેકો આપશે, પરંતુ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચમાં વધારો માર્જિન વિસ્તરણને મર્યાદિત રાખી શકે છે.