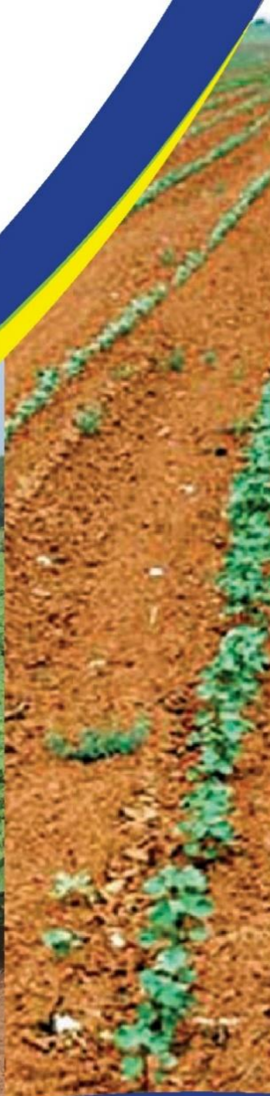
COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Date-10-08-2026

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

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Established 1921
ISO 9001:2015

Mumbai, Monday 10th August 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	14904	53000	(-500)
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	13273	47200	(+200)
3	M/M(P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 - 7.0	4%	22	15325	54500	(+500)
4	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17687	62900	(+800)
5	M/M(P) /SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	15747	56000	(N.C.)
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	17547	62400	(+400)
7	P/ H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	18278	65000	(+600)
8	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18981	67500	(+400)
9	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18784	66800	(+400)
10	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18840	67000	(+300)
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4.0%	27	18419	65500	(+500)
12	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	19009	67600	(+400)
13	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19262	68500	(+500)
14	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19009	67600	(+500)
15	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	19150	68100	(+400)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19571	69600	(+600)
17	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19346	68800	(+400)
18	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	19684	70000	(+500)
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.	
20	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A.	N.A.	
21	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	25167	89500	(+500)
22	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	25449	90500	(+500)
23	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	25730	91500	(+700)
24	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	26011	92500	(+500)

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. 4
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. 5 are for 67 Rd
10	For Northern Zone (P/H/R(U)-Sr. Nos. 4 and 7 are for 70 Rd
11	For M/M(P)/SA/TL-Sr Nos. 6, 8, 9, and GUJ-Sr No.10 are for 74 Rd
12	For R(L)-Sr. No. 11 is for 72 Rd and 12 is for 73 Rd
13	For M/M(P) and K/TN-Sr Nos. 21 to 24 are for 70-72 Rd

Secretary

ICE Cotton Futures: 7-08-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE					07 Aug 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Oct-26	82.22	83.73	81.38	83.22	▲1.26	156
Dec-26	83.06	84.49	82.51	84.40	▲1.24	1,98,744
Mar-27	84.52	86.25	84.27	86.18	▲1.29	70,677
May-27	85.94	87.38	85.44	87.31	▲1.25	27,766
Jul-27	85.67	86.97	85.21	86.91	▲1.16	16,182
Oct-27	81.20	82.30	81.20	82.30	▲1.42	15
Dec-27	78.49	79.19	78.18	79.13	▲0.45	25,481

Cotlook Index: 07-08-2026

93.70 (0.20)

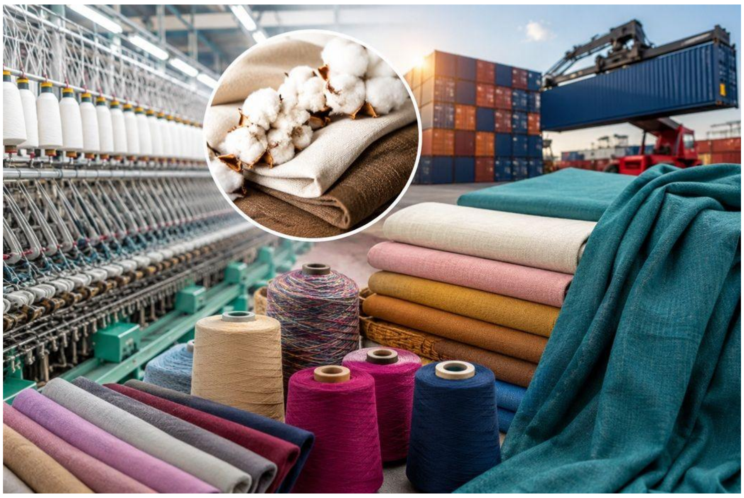
India seeks policy boost to improve textiles industry competitiveness
Sun. 9th Aug 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

India's parliamentary commerce committee has urged stronger support for textile and apparel exporters facing US tariff uncertainty.

It recommended faster implementation of PM MITRA, PLI and Samarth schemes, specialised MMF clusters, stronger RoDTEP and RoSCTL support, concessional export finance and US warehousing hubs.

It also called for greater focus on sustainable textiles, carpets and handlooms.



An Indian parliamentary panel has called for stronger policy and financial support for the country's textile and apparel industry amid tariff uncertainty and weakening demand in the US market, while urging greater diversification towards technical textiles, man-made fibres (MMF), sustainable textiles, home furnishings and high-value apparel.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, headed by Rajya Sabha MP Dola Sen, presented its 200th Report on 'Evaluation of India–US Trade Relations' to both Houses of Parliament. The committee examined the challenges arising from US tariff measures and recommended measures to protect affected sectors and improve India's export competitiveness.

The committee said greater diversification towards technical textiles, MMF products, sustainable textiles, home furnishings and high-value apparel would be necessary to strengthen India's long-term competitiveness in international markets.

It also sought faster implementation of PM MITRA Parks, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme and the Samarth Scheme to modernise the textile sector and improve productivity. In particular, it recommended that the Ministry of Textiles establish specialised MMF manufacturing clusters within new PM MITRA parks, giving micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) easier local access to synthetic raw materials and helping production align with global demand, Rajya Sabha Secretariat said in a press release.

The panel also recommended strengthening support available under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL), Interest Equalisation Scheme and other export promotion measures.

Liquidity support for textile MSMEs should be enhanced through concessional working capital, export credit, credit guarantee cover and faster disbursement of financial assistance, it said. Banks and financial institutions should also ensure timely sanction of export credit to viable exporters facing temporary stress from tariff-related disruptions.

Significantly, the committee proposed exploring an emergency relief programme under RoSCTL to compensate MSME textile exporters for price reductions demanded by US buyers. Such support, it said, could provide a financial cushion against business closures and potential job losses.

To address delivery-time disadvantages, the committee recommended that the Ministry partner with industry bodies to establish government-subsidised textile warehousing hubs at major US shipping entry points. It also proposed green-channel, fast customs corridors at Indian ports. The combination of locally held US inventories and quicker customs clearance could help Indian exporters shorten delivery lead times, reduce dependence on intermediaries and compete more effectively with faster global suppliers.

The committee also highlighted challenges facing India's carpet and handloom industries. It warned that higher tariffs and weaker US demand could reduce artisan incomes and employment while allowing competing suppliers to increase their market share.

For carpet exporters, it recommended marketing assistance through trade fairs, branding, Geographical Indication (GI) promotion, buyer-seller meets and design development. For handloom exporters and traditional weaving communities, it sought enhanced support for international exhibitions, branding, GI promotion, digital marketing, product diversification, design innovation and expansion into new export markets.

More broadly, the committee identified stagnation in traditional, labour-intensive sectors such as textiles and clothing as an area requiring policy intervention. It recommended technology-upgradation grants and a specialised market-linked incentive scheme to help textile exporters diversify product designs in line with changing US consumer preferences.

India not in favour of common BRICS currency creation: Minister Goyal

Mon. 10th Aug 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

- India does not favour creation of a common BRICS currency, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal said.
- He reiterated India's preference for trade settlements in national currencies over a unified monetary system at a BRICS trade and industry ministers meeting in Jaipur.
- Balanced trade, boosting cross-border investment and access to affordable financing for MSMEs across the bloc were discussed.

India does not favour creation of a common BRICS currency, according to Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal, who reiterated the country's preference for trade settlements in national currencies over a unified monetary system as a two-day meeting of BRICS trade and industry ministers concluded in Jaipur on 7 August.

"We do not support the introduction of any such BRICS currency scheme; India opposes it," Goyal was quoted as telling reporters by a domestic media outlet.

Originally consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), the bloc has now expanded to 11 nations, bringing Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) into the fold.

BRICS member states—especially Russia and China—have in the past aggressively pushed for a joint currency to bypass Western financial dominance and mitigate sanction risks.

New Delhi has always called for internationalising the Indian rupee and conducting bilateral trade using local currencies.

Goyal said discussions at the meeting centered on promoting balanced trade, boosting cross-border investment and ensuring access to affordable financing for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across the expanded bloc.

Ministers at the meeting issued the Jaipur Consensus to study a BRICS Invoice Discounting Mechanism and adopted the guiding principles for Credit Assessment Frameworks for Export-Oriented MSMEs so that a firm is judged by its cash flow and not by its assets and collateral, a release from the Indian ministry of Commerce and Industry said.

Another outcome was the progress towards finalisation of the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership 2030, spanning the Multilateral Trading System, trade in services, the digital economy, industry, innovation and technology, trade and investment, financial cooperation and sustainable development.

Ministers agreed to submit the Strategy, together with the priorities to the BRICS Leaders for endorsement.

India's cotton sowing reaches 103.54 lakh hectares, down 2.4% YoY

Mon. 10th Aug 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

- India's cotton sowing reached 103.54 lakh hectares by July 31, down 2.4 per cent from the year-earlier period and below the five-year normal area.
- Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, and Karnataka led the decline, while Telangana and Andhra Pradesh partly offset the fall.
- Sowing remains underway, with weather, irrigation and crop choices influencing acreage.

Cotton sowing in India reached 103.54 lakh hectares as of July 31, 2026, down 2.52 lakh hectares, or about 2.4 per cent, from 106.06 lakh hectares during the corresponding period last year, according to the latest weekly kharif sowing data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. State-wise data show that the decline was led by Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Karnataka, while increased planting in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh provided a significant offset.

The current acreage is also below India’s five-year normal cotton area of 125.51 lakh hectares, based on the average for 2020-21 to 2024-25. However, the area could rise further as sowing activities are still underway. India’s final cotton area in 2025 stood at 115.20 lakh hectares, considerably higher than the 106.06 lakh hectares reported at the comparable stage last year.

Among the states, Maharashtra recorded the largest year-on-year reduction of 1.22 lakh hectares. Cotton cultivation in large parts of the state is rain-fed, making the timing and distribution of monsoon rainfall important for planting decisions.

The northern cotton-growing states also contributed substantially to the national decline. Cotton acreage was lower by 0.95 lakh hectares in Rajasthan, 0.90 lakh hectares in Haryana and 0.43 lakh hectares in Punjab. Together, the three states recorded a decline of 2.28 lakh hectares from the corresponding period last year. Weather conditions, irrigation availability, and competition from alternative kharif crops remain important factors influencing acreage decisions in the region.

Karnataka recorded another sizeable reduction of 0.82 lakh hectares, while Gujarat's cotton area was lower by 0.16 lakh hectares. The relatively small decline in Gujarat contrasts with the sharper reductions seen in Maharashtra and parts of the northern cotton belt.

Southern India provided the major offset. Telangana's cotton acreage increased by 1.34 lakh hectares, exceeding Maharashtra's 1.22-lakh-hectare decline. Andhra Pradesh added another 0.38 lakh hectares compared with the corresponding period last year.

The six states reporting lower acreage, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Punjab, together recorded a decline of 4.48 lakh hectares. This was partly offset by a combined increase of 1.72 lakh hectares in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The remaining cotton-growing states together contributed a small net increase, resulting in the all-India decline of 2.52 lakh hectares.

With cotton sowing at 103.54 lakh hectares by July 31, the year-on-year acreage gap remains relatively modest at around 2.4 per cent. However, the geographical composition of the decline warrants attention, particularly the lower planting in Maharashtra and the northern cotton belt.

Birla Cellulose brings sustainable fibres to India's handloom sector
Mon. 10th Aug 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

ivaeco viscose, modal and
fort and sustainability.
r 80 partners and supports
yarn across the handloom

As India's handloom sector balances the demands of tradition and market relevance, innovation is increasingly becoming a critical enabler of growth. Birla Cellulose is contributing to this transition by helping handloom clusters integrate sustainable cellulosic fibres such as Livaeco Viscose, Livaeco Modal and Livaeco Lyocell into their product offerings, allowing weavers to create fabrics that retain their artisanal appeal while responding to changing

consumer expectations around comfort, affordability and sustainability. The effort is helping strengthen domestic textile value chains while opening new avenues for value creation across weaving communities.
Traditionally, handloom weaving in India has relied on cotton and silk yarns. However, the constant fluctuations in price and supply, compounded by changing consumer buying patterns require a stable supply of high-quality input materials. Birla Cellulose seeks to address this gap by enabling the use of high-performance MMCF fibres namely viscose, modal and lyocell fibres. These fibres blended with the traditional fibres or even as standalone products help in crafting fabrics that retain the richness of handloom while delivering enhanced softness, drape, comfort and sustainability.

The initiative goes beyond fibre adoption. It is built on a partnership-driven model that focuses on creating long-term value for the weaving community. Birla Cellulose has undertaken extensive yarn seeding programmes, provided technical support for dyeing and product development, facilitated product testing, and established supply mechanisms to ensure access to small quantities of yarn. Additional interventions, including cone-to-hank conversion facilities, have helped simplify adoption at the weaver level.

Assam emerged as the first pilot hub for the project, establishing a framework that is now being replicated across the country. The programme has expanded into Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, working alongside organisations such as ARTFED, KHAMIR, the Kutch Weavers Association and various state-supported handloom societies. From Silk x Livaeco Modal chanderi fabrics in Madhya Pradesh to banarasi blends with Livaeco Modal and Livaeco Lyocell in Varanasi, the initiative is accelerating product innovation rooted in regional craftsmanship.

Strengthening this effort further, Birla Cellulose has entered into a strategic collaboration with the State Agency for Development of Handloom Cluster (SADHAC), Odisha, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) focused on developing innovative handloom fabrics using Livaeco Lyocell. The partnership aims to create a new generation of premium handloom textiles by blending Lyocell fibre with traditional handloom yarns, enabling artisans in Odisha and beyond to retain the authenticity and aesthetics of regional weaving traditions while introducing enhanced comfort, versatility and sustainability. By combining fibre innovation with centuries-old craftsmanship, the initiative seeks to make handloom products more relevant to the changing preferences of modern consumers.

The collaboration is designed to unlock new design, product development and market opportunities for handloom clusters across Odisha, while strengthening the value proposition of handcrafted textiles. Formalised in the presence of Guha Poonam Tapas Kumar, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government, Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts Department, Government of Odisha, the partnership reflects a shared commitment to advancing Odisha's handloom sector through sustainable fibre innovation. Through the integration of sustainable fibre technology, SADHAC and Birla Cellulose aim to promote environmentally responsible fabrics that appeal to consumers seeking products that balance cultural heritage with contemporary lifestyles. The partnership reflects a shared vision of revitalising India's handloom sector by preserving Odisha's rich weaving heritage and textile traditions while equipping artisan communities to compete in future-ready domestic and global markets.

Reflecting on the initiative, *Manmohan Singh, chief marketing officer, Birla Cellulose*, says, "Our partnerships represent a sustainable & high growth opportunity for small scale enterprises. By combining traditional weaving excellence with fibre innovation, weavers are able to harness the innovate faster, diversify offerings & are able to cater to the changing consumer preferences with greater agility."

The scale of engagement achieved over the past year highlights the momentum building across these clusters. More than 150 micro-meets and hub engagements have been conducted across states including Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The programme has added over 80 partners, trained approximately 7,000 weavers, and expanded its footprint across multiple weaving districts and production centres. Today, nearly 3,500 tonnes of fibre and yarn are being consumed annually within the handloom ecosystem through these efforts.

For Birla Cellulose, the initiative represents a broader effort to strengthen India's handloom ecosystem by creating opportunities for artisans while introducing fibres that align with evolving market expectations. As an India first brand, Birla Cellulose is nurturing domestic textile value chains by bringing together innovation and tradition. The result is not a reinvention of handloom, but a thoughtful evolution of it, ensuring that India's weaving heritage remains relevant, competitive and accessible for generations to come.

What drove India's PDS revenue up 15% in Q1 FY27?

Mon. 10th Aug 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

- PDS Limited has reported a strong Q1 FY27, with revenue rising 14.8 per cent YoY to ₹3,444 crore (~$344.4 million) and PAT increasing 42.7 per cent to ₹29 crore (~$2.9 million).
- GMV grew 11.1 per cent to ₹5,146 crore (~$514.6 million), while EBITDA surged 90.2 per cent to ₹96 crore (~$9.6 million).
- The order book increased 23 per cent YoY to ₹6,095 crore (~$9.6 million).

Indian supply chain solutions company PDS Limited has reported a 14.8 per cent year-on-year (YoY) increase in revenue from operations to ₹3,444 crore (~$344.4 million) in the first quarter (Q1) of fiscal 2026-27 (FY27).

The company's gross merchandise value (GMV) increased 11.1 per cent YoY to ₹5,146 crore (~$514.6 million) during the quarter.

"The year has begun with encouraging momentum, with broad-based growth across our platform reflected in higher GMV, revenue growth and a healthy order book that provides strong visibility for the quarters ahead," said *Pallak Seth, executive vice chairman of PDS.*

Seth added that the company continued to strengthen its strategic positioning through customer wins and partnerships while expanding the scale and resilience of its global manufacturing network.

The company recorded a sharp improvement in operating profitability, with earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) rising 90.2 per cent YoY to ₹96 crore (~$9.6 million) from ₹51 crore. EBITDA margin expanded by 111 basis points (bps) to 2.8 per cent from 1.7 per cent.

Profit after tax (PAT) increased 42.7 per cent YoY to ₹29 crore (~$2.9 million), compared with ₹20 crore in the year-ago quarter, PDS said in a press release.

The company's order book grew 23 per cent YoY to ₹6,095 crore (~$9.6 million), providing visibility for business in the coming quarters. Its gross margin also expanded by 63 bps during the quarter.

The company has also embarked on a digital and artificial intelligence (AI) transformation aimed at improving productivity, capital efficiency and operating leverage.

"The quarter marks another important step in strengthening PDS' financial foundation. Disciplined cash management and tighter working capital controls enabled us to improve net working capital to one day and reduce net debt by 73 per cent, significantly strengthening our balance sheet," said *Sanjay Jain, group CEO.*

Jain said the company was continuing to move its new investments towards profitability while progressing with portfolio rationalisation.

Heavy Rains Damage 2.75 Lakh Hectares

Mon. 10th Aug 2026, by yash chouhan (Source: https://www.smartinfoindia.com)
Heavy Rains in Maharashtra Affect Crops Across 2.75 Lakh Hectares

Pune: Farmers in Maharashtra have suffered significant losses due to continuous heavy rainfall. According to preliminary reports from the State Agriculture Department, crops across approximately 2.75 lakh hectares of agricultural land have been affected so far. This figure includes about 75,000 hectares impacted in just the last few days. The extent of the damage could rise further as the rains continue.

The Agriculture Department reports that the Vidarbha and North Maharashtra regions have sustained the most damage. Crops such as cotton, soybean, maize, moong (green gram), urad (black gram), arhar (pigeon pea), bajra (pearl millet), jowar (sorghum), vegetables, sugarcane, bananas, papayas, and lemons have been affected.

Among the districts, Amravati is the worst-hit, with reports of crop damage spanning over 71,909 hectares. Jalgaon has seen damage across more than 50,000 hectares, while Yavatmal has reported damage to over 25,803 hectares.

State Agriculture Commissioner Suraj Mandhare stated that damage reports are still coming in from various villages; consequently, the total affected area could increase. The Agriculture Department is currently assessing the crop damage in the affected villages.

The Konkan region has also been impacted by heavy rains. In Raigad, over 2,000 hectares of paddy nurseries have suffered damage. This situation may force farmers to prepare nurseries again and could delay paddy transplantation.

Farmers note that the impact of the damage may persist even after the rain stops. Prolonged waterlogging in fields can damage plant roots and increase the risk of crop diseases.

Agricultural experts have advised farmers to drain excess water from their fields and monitor crops for signs of disease. The actual extent of the damage caused by the rains will only be known once a detailed survey is completed.

એફટીએ પાર્ટનર દેશોમાં ભારતીય સામાનની નિકાસમાં ૨૫ ટકાનો ઉછાળો

એજન્સીસ નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૭ ઑગસ્ટ

૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના પ્રથમ ત્રિમાસિક ગાળામાં એકંદરે માલસામાનની નિકાસની સરખામણીમાં ભારતના ફ્રી ટ્રેડ એગ્રીમેન્ટ (એફટીએ) પાર્ટનર દેશોમાં નિકાસ અત્યંત ઝડપી ગતિએ વધી છે જ્યારે છેલ્લાં પાંચ વર્ષમાં જારી કરાયેલા સર્ટિફિકેટ ઑફ ઓરીજીનની સંખ્યા બમણી થઇ ગઇ છે, એમ સરકારે રાજ્યસભામાં આજે એક લેખિત જવાબમાં જણાવ્યું હતું. ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના એપ્રિલ - જૂન દરમિયાન એફટીએ પાર્ટનર દેશોમાં માલસામાનની નિકાસ ૨૫ ટકા વધી ૪૩.૧૪ અબજ ડૉલરની થઇ હતી જે એક વર્ષ પૂર્વેના સમાન ગાળામાં ૩૪.૬૫ અબજ ડૉલર હતી.

તુલનાત્મક દૃષ્ટિએ જોઇએ તો ભારતની માલસામાનની એકંદરે નિકાસ આ સમયગાળામાં ૧૧૧.૫૭ અબજ ડૉલર ઉપરથી ૧૬ ટકા વધી ૧૨૯.૩૨ અબજ ડૉલર થઇ હતી.

મંત્રાલયે જણાવ્યું કે ભારતની કુલ નિકાસમાં એફટીએ પાર્ટનર દેશોનો હિસ્સો ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં એપ્રિલ - જૂનમાં ૩૧.૧ ટકા ઉપરથી વધીને ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં ૩૩.૪ ટકા થયો હતો.

નિકાસકારોને જારી કરવામાં આવેલા સર્ટિફિકેટ ઑફ ઓરીજીનની સંખ્યા ૨૦૨૧-૨૨માં ૩.૬ લાખ હતી તે ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના પ્રથમ ત્રિમાસિક ગાળામાં બમણી થઇ ૭.૮ લાખ ઉપર પહોંચી હતી જે દર્શાવે છે કે ભારતના ટ્રેડ એગ્રીમેન્ટનો વ્યાપક ઉપયોગ થઇ રહ્યો છે અને નિકાસકારોને વિસ્તારિત બજાર સુધી પહોંચવાની તક ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવે છે, એમ મંત્રાલયે વધુમાં જણાવ્યું.

ભારતે ૨૦૨૫-૨૬ના વર્ષમાં અત્યાર સુધીની વિક્રમી નિકાસ કરી હતી. સરકારે જણાવ્યું કે માલસામાન અને સર્વિસીસની કુલ નિકાસ ૮૬૩.૧ અબજ ડૉલરની થઇ હતી જે ૨૦૨૧-૨૨માં ૬૭૬.૫૩ અબજ ડૉલર હતી.

ઑક્ટો. સુધીમાં અલ-નિનો વધુ મજબૂત બનવાની હવામાન ખાતાની આગાહી

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વર્લ્ડ મિટિઓરોલૉજિકલ ઑર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (ડબ્લ્યુ-એમઓ)ના ગ્લોબલ સિઝનલ ક્લાઈમેટ અપડેટ વિભાગે ચેતવણી આપતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે ૨૦૨૬ના ઑગસ્ટથી ઑક્ટોબરમાં મજબૂત અલ-નીનો સિસ્ટમ સર્જાશે, જેના કારણે વિશ્વનું ઉષ્ણતામાન સામાન્યથી વધુ રહેશે તથા આગામી મહિનાઓમાં વરસાદની વધઘટ જોવા મળશે.

ઑગસ્ટથી ઑક્ટોબર સુધીમાં અલ-નીનો સિસ્ટમ ધીરેધીરે મજબૂત બનશે.

મુખ્ય કેન્દ્રોની મલ્ટિ મોડેલ સિસ્ટમે એકસાથે જણાવ્યું હતું કે મુખ્ય ચાવીરૂપ વિભાગોમાં સિઝનલ એવરેજ સી સરફેસ ટેમ્પરેચર (એસએસટી)ની વિસંગતિઓ ૨.૯ સેન્ટિગ્રેડથી વધશે.

અલ-નીનો-સધર્ન ઓસ્સીલેશન (ઈએનએટીઓ) હવામાનના વાર્ષિક પરિવર્તન માટેનું સૌથી મજબૂત પરિબળ છે તથા અલ-નીનો અને લા-નીના તેના બે વિરોધાભાસી અંગ છે. પ્રશાંત મહાસાગરના મધ્ય અને પૂર્વીય વિષુવૃતીય ક્ષેત્રની સરેરાશ કરતાં વધુ એસએસટી દ્વારા હવામાનની પેટર્ન જાણવા મળે છે.

બેથી સાત વર્ષના સમયાંતરે અલ-નીનોની સિસ્ટમ ઊભી થાય છે અને તે નવથી બાર મહિના સુધી ચાલે છે. સામાન્ય રીતે તે માર્ચથી જૂન સુધીમાં શરૂ થાય છે અને વિકસે છે તથા નવેમ્બરથી ફેબ્રુઆરીમાં તેની તીવ્રતા વધે છે.

એક વાર આ સિસ્ટમ બની જાય ત્યાર પછીના વર્ષમાં વૈશ્વિક ઉષ્ણતામાન ઉપર તેની અસર જોવા મળે છે.

ડબ્લ્યુએમઓએ અલ-નીનો મજબૂત થવાની અને ઈન્ડિયન ઓસિયન ડિપોલે (જેમાં પશ્ચિમ ભારતીય સમુદ્ર સામાન્ય કરતાં વધુ ગરમ બને છે અને પૂર્વીય ભારતીય સમુદ્ર સામાન્ય કરતાં વધુ ઠંડો બને છે) સકારાત્મક રહેવાની આગાહી કરી છે. જેના કારણે દેશમાં કેટલાંક વિસ્તારોમાં દુષ્કાળ, પૂર અને જંગલની આગનું જોખમ રહેશે. ખાસ કરીને ભારતીય સમુદ્રના કિનારાના વિસ્તારો આસપાસ જોખમ વધુ રહેશે.

સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્રસંઘના સેક્રેટરી જનરલ એન્ટોનિયા ગુટેર્સે જણાવ્યું હતું.

અલ-નીનો હવે દરવાજા ઉપર નહીં પણ ઘરની અંદર આવી ગયો છે અને ગરમી વધારી રહ્યો છે.

સમગ્ર વિશ્વની ગરમીમાં તે વધારો કરી રહ્યો છે. આપણે લોકોનું રક્ષણ માટે જ્યાં સુધી આ સમસ્યાના મૂળ સુધી નહીં પહોંચીએ ત્યાં સુધી અલ-નીનોનું જોખમ વધતું રહેશે.

હવે સામાન્ય મહેનત કરવા કરતાં વિશેષ મહેનત કરવી પડશે.

મોટા ભાગના વિસ્તારોમાં સામાન્ય કરતાં વધુ ઉષ્ણતામાન રહેવાની શક્યતા છે, એમ ડબ્લ્યુએમઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું.

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કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન ઘટવાના સંજોગ વચ્ચે CCIનો સ્ટૉક તળિયાઝાટક

સંસ્થાએ ખરીદેલી ૧૦૫ લાખ ગાંસડીમાંથી ફક્ત ૧૫ લાખ ગાંસડી બચી છે, કપાસનું વાવેતર ઘટ્યુ

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

રાજકોટ, તા. ૭ ઑગસ્ટ

કપાસની લઘુત્તમ ટેકાના ભાવથી ખરીદીમાં કોટન કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયાએ ૧૦૫ લાખ ગાંસડી કરતા વધારે ખરીદી કરી ત્યારે આ જથ્થો બોજ બનશે તેવા અનુમાનો હતા. જોકે સીસીઆઇએ રૂનો મોટાંભાગનો અર્થાત ૮૫ ટકા સ્ટોક ક્લિયર કરી નાંખ્યો છે. ગુજરાતમાં ૧૫ લાખ ગાંસડીથી વધારે ખરીદી થઇ હતી. એમાંથી મોટાંભાગની વેચાઇ ચૂકી છે. બીજી તરફ સીસીઆઇએ ચાલુ સીઝનના ટોપ ભાવથી વેચાણ કરવા છતાં સ્પિનીંગ મિલોમાં નોંધપાત્ર સોદા થાય છે.

સીસીઆઇ પાસે સત્તાવાર ૧૫ લાખ ગાંસડીનો સ્ટોક હવે અલગ અલગ રાજ્યોમાં છે. જોકે ગુજરાતમાં નહિવત જથ્થો પડ્યો છે. સીસીઆઇએ રૂ. ૧૦૦-૨૦૦ ક્રમશઃ વધારીને રૂ. ૬૩,૧૦૦-૬૮,૦૦૦માં વેચાણ શરૂ કર્યું છે. એકધારો હળવો ભાવવધારો થાય છે અને છતાં માલ ખપી રહ્યા હોવાથી સંસ્થા મોસમના અંતે સ્ટોક લગભગ ક્લિયર કરી નાંખશે એમ માનવામાં આવે છે. જિનીંગ મિલો, બહુરાષ્ટ્રીય કંપનીઓ તથા એક્સચેંજમાં આશરે ૩૮ લાખ ગાંસડીનો સ્ટોક પડ્યો હોવાનો અંદાજ છે.

જોકે સૌથી વધારે સ્ટોક અત્યારે યાર્ન મિલો ધરાવે છે. દેશની અલગ અલગ મિલોમાં ૮૭ લાખ ગાંસડી જેટલો માતબર સ્ટોક પડેલો છે.

જોકે ચાલુ વર્ષે દેશમાં કપાસનું વાવેતર ઘટ્યું છે જ્યારે ગુજરાતમાં જળવાઇ રહ્યું છે. ગુજરાતમાં સરેરાશ ૨૦ લાખ હેક્ટરમાં કપાસની વાવણી કરવામાં આવી છે. જોકે પૂરાં ભારતમાં ૧૦૩.૫૪ લાખ હેક્ટરમાં વાવણી થઇ છે. જે ગયા વર્ષમાં ૧૦૬ લાખ હેક્ટર જેટલું થયું હતુ. વાવણી અઢી લાખ હેક્ટરમાં ઘટી છે. મહારાષ્ટ્ર, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણામાં કાપ છે. જોકે તેલંગણા અને આંધ્રમાં વાવેતર સામાન્ય વધેલું છે.

રાજકોટના એક ખેડૂત કહે છે, સરકાર વાવેતરના આંકડાઓ દર્શાવે છે એ વિસંગતતાવાળા છે. બીજુ સરકાર માત્ર વાવેતર નોંધે છે પણ વાવણી મે મહિનાથી શરૂ થઇ હતી. એ પછી અનેક સ્થળોએ ભારે વરસાદ પડ્યો છે અને નુકસાની પણ થઇ છે. તેની ગણતરી માંડીએ તો ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો આવવાની પૂરતી સંભાવના છે.

કપાસનો જથ્થો ખેડૂતો પાસે સંપુર્ણ ખાલી થઇ ગયો છે કારણકે માર્કેટ યાર્ડમાં ફક્ત બેથી ત્રણ હજાર મણની આવક થાય છે. કપાસ યાર્ડમાં રૂ. ૧૫૦૦-૧૯૨૫ સુધી વેચાય છે.

જોકે આ વર્ષે કપાસિયા અને ખોળ લાઇમલાઇટમાં છે કારણકે રેકોર્ડબ્રેક ઉંચો ભાવ છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં કપાસિયા ભાવ રૂ. ૯૫૦-૧૦૫૦ અને ખોળનો ભાવ રૂ. ૨૨૫૦-૨૪૧૦ રહ્યો હતો.

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કાચા માલના ભાવ વધતાં ફર્ટિલાઈઝરનું ઉત્પાદન તથા આયાત ઘટી

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૭ ઑગસ્ટ

ભારતમાં એન પી તથા એનપીકે ફર્ટિલાઈઝર્સનું ઉત્પાદન તથા આયાત જૂન ત્રિમાસિકમાં તીવ્રતાથી ઘટ્યા હતા. પશ્ચિમ એશિયાના સંઘર્ષના કારણે ચાવીરૂપ કાચા માલના ભાવ વધી ગયા છે અને હાલની પાક વાવણીની સિઝનમાં કૃષિ માટે ઉપયોગી તત્ત્વોની અછત ચિંતાનો વિષય છે.

ગત વર્ષે આ અગત્યના ફર્ટિલાઈઝરનું ૨૬,૬૩,૯૦૦ ટનનું ઉત્પાદન થયું હતું, જ્યારે આ વર્ષે તે ૨૮ ટકા ઘટીને ૧૯,૧૯,૭૦૦ ટન થયું હતું જ્યારે ફર્ટિલાઈઝરની ગત વર્ષે ૯,૫૪,૦૦૦ ટનની આયાત થઈ હતી, જે આ વર્ષે ૪૮.૫ ટકા ઘટીને ૪,૯૧,૦૦૦ ટનની થઈ હતી, એમ ફર્ટિલાઈઝર એસોસિયેશન ઑફ ઈન્ડિયા (એફએઆઈ)એ જણાવ્યું હતું. એમોનિયા તથા સલ્ફરના ભાવ લગભગ બમણા થઈ ગયાં છે જેથી તેનું ઉત્પાદન અને આયાત પોષણક્ષમ છે. ફર્ટિલાઈઝરની એક મોટી કંપનીના વરિષ્ઠ અધિકારીએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, મુખ્ય કાચા માલના ભાવવધારાના કારણે ફર્ટિલાઈઝરનું ઉત્પાદન તથા તેની આયાત પોષાય તેમ નથી. આ સંજોગોમાં કંપનીઓએ ફર્ટિલાઈઝરના ભાવ વધાર્યા છે, છતાં હજી પણ ભાવ વધશે તો ખેડૂતોને તકલીફ થશે કારણ કે તેમને વધેલા ભાવ પોષાય શકે નહીં.

યુરિયા અને ડિએમોનિયમ ફોસ્ફેટ (ડીએપી)ની જેમ એનપી અને એનપીકે ફર્ટિલાઈઝરના છૂટક ભાવ ઉપર સરકારનું નિયંત્રણ નથી. તેના બદલે સરકાર આ ઉત્પાદકોને ન્યુટ્રીઅન્ટ બેઝડ સબસિડી (એનબીએસ) આપે છે અને આ ઉત્પાદકો તેની મેક્સિમમ રિટેલ પ્રાઈસ (એમઆરપી) નક્કી કરે છે. પશ્ચિમ એશિયાના સંઘર્ષ પહેલાં એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૬માં સબસિડીના દર નક્કી થયા હતા, જે હાલના વધેલા ભાવનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરતા નથી. તેના પરિણામે સ્થાનિક ઉત્પાદન અને આયાત પોષણક્ષમ નથી. પરિણામે કઠોળ, તેલીબિયાં, કપાસ અને મકાઈના ઉત્પાદન માટે ભરપૂર માત્રામાં વપરાતા ફર્ટિલાઈઝરનો પુરવઠો ઘટ્યો છે.

એપ્રિલમાં સરકારે ૨૦૨૬ની ખરીફ સિઝન માટે ન્યુટ્રિઅન્ટ સબસિડીના દર ૧૦ ટકાથી વધારીને ૨૧ ટકા કર્યા હતા. તેના કારણે સરકારનો સબસિડીનો ખર્ચ વધીને રૂા. ૪૧,૫૩૪ કરોડ થયો હતો. આમ છતાં ખાતર ઉત્પાદકોનું કહેવું છે કે વૈશ્વિક કાચા માલના ભાવ વધી જવાથી સરકારે જે સબસિડી વધારી તેની અસર દેખાતી નથી.

યુદ્ધની પહેલાં એમોનિયાના ભાવ પ્રતિ ટન લગભગ ૪૦૦થી ૫૦૦ ડૉલર હતી જે હાલમાં લગભગ બમણા થઈ ગયા છે. તેવી જ રીતે સલ્ફરના ભાવ પ્રતિ ટન લગભગ ૫૫૦ ડૉલર હતા તે વધીને ૧૦૦૦થી ૧૧૦૦ ડૉલર થઈ ગયા છે. તેવી જ રીતે માર્ચ ત્રિમાસિકમાં ફોસ્ફોરિક એસિડના પ્રતિ ટનના ભાવ ૧૨૯૦ ડૉલર હતા તે હવે વધીને ૧૭૦૦ ડૉલર થઈ ગયા છે.

અન્ય એક વરિષ્ઠ અધિકારીએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, આગામી થોડા મહિનાઓ સુધી સલ્ફરના ભાવ ઘટે તેમ નથી. પેટ્રોલિયમ ઉત્પાદનના બાયપ્રોડક્ટ તરીકે સલ્ફર ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે અને હાલના યુદ્ધના સંજોગોમાં પેટ્રોલિયમના ભાવ પણ વધેલા છે.

રશિયાના એમોનિયા ઉત્પાદકો ઉપર યુક્રેનના સતત હુમલાઓ ચાલુ હોવાને કારણે એમોનિયાનો વૈશ્વિક પુરવઠો ઘટી ગયો છે.

ખાતરકંપનીઓએ ચેતવણી આપતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે, કાચા માલના ભાવવધારાના પ્રમાણમાં સરકાર હજી સબસિડી નહીં વધારે તો વાવણીની મુખ્ય સિઝનમાં જરૂરી ફર્ટિલાઈઝરના પુરવઠાની ખેંચ પડશે. જેના કારણે પાકની ઉત્પાદકતાને અસર થશે તથા ન્યુટ્રીઅન્ટ તત્ત્વોનું સંતુલન ખોરવાઈ જશે.

Vyapar – 08.10.2026

કાપડ બજારના ફિક્કા રંગનું કારણ યુદ્ધ અને વરસાદ

સ્પીનર્સોને ઘીકેળાં : વિવર્સો-પ્રોસેસરો ભીંસમાં

યાર્ન ડીલરો ગેલમાં જ્યારે કાપડના વેપારીઓના નફામાં ઘટાડો

મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાર

દેવચંદ છેડા

ચોમાસાની ઑફફ સિઝન, વૈશ્વિક તણાવગ્રસ્ત ભૂરાજકીય સ્થિતિ, વરસાદનું રૌદ્રસ્વરૂપ વગેરે કારણસર મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાનો રંગ ફિક્કો પડી ગયો છે. ઓવરસપ્લાયની સ્થિતિમાં ઉત્પાદકોએ કાપડનું ઉત્પાદન ઘટાડ્યું છે. નાણાકીય તો કાપડ બજારની કાયમી પીડા બની ગઈ છે.

રેડીમેઈડ ગાર્મેન્ટ્સમાં બુકિંગ તો મળે છે પણ કામદારોની ખેંચના કારણે દરેક એકમોનું ઉત્પાદન અડધું જ આવે છે. બીજું 'એન્ડ ઑફ ધી સિઝન સેલ' અને 'મોન્સૂન સેલ' ચાલુ છે જેમાં ૬૦ ટકા સુધી ડિસ્કાઉન્ટ અપાય છે. આ સેલ તા. ૧૫ ઑગસ્ટ સુધી જ ચાલુ રહેશે. ત્યારબાદ આ સેલ બંધ થઈ જતાં તહેવારોની અને લગ્નસરાની ઘરાકી શરૂ થઈ જશે.

ગ્રે કાપડ

ભીવંડી પાવરલૂમ નગરી માત્ર ૪૦ ટકા ઉત્પાદનક્ષમતાએ જ ચાલે છે. કોટન યાર્ન મજબૂત છે. આમ છતાં ગ્રે કાપડમાં ચાલુ ભાવેય માલો ખપતા નથી.

૩૦ પીસી × ૩૦ પીસી ૬૪/૫૬ ૬૦'' પનાના ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૧ છે. આમાં ૬૪/૬૦ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૨ અને ૬૪/૬૪ ૬૦'' પનાના રૂા. ૩૫ છે. આ કાપડ અસ્તર અને પોકેટિંગમાં વપરાય છે.

૨૦ સીપી × ૨૦ સીપી ૬૦/૫૨ ૫૦'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૯ ૬૦/૫૬ ૫૦'' ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૧ અને ૬૦/૫૬ ૬૦'' ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૩.૭૫ છે.

ભીવંડીની સુતરાઉ કેમ્બ્રિક ૬૦/૬૦ ૯૨/૮૮ ટેબલ ચેકિંગ ૪૯'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૫૦ અને સેમીના રૂા. ૪૫ જેવા પડેલા છે. ૪૦/૬૦ ૭૨/૭૨ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૫થી ૩૬, ૬૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦, ૬૪/૬૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૧.૫૦થી ૩૨ અને ૬૨/૬૨ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૫.૫૦ છે.

માલેગાંવની ૪૦/૬૦ ૫૬/૫૨ ૪૭'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૪.૭૦, ૫૨/૪૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૦.૫૦ અને ૫૮/૫૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૬.૫૦ છે.

સુતરાઉ મલમલ ૭૦/૯૦ ૬૪/૫૨ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૪.૫૦થી ૨૫ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૭૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૯.૫૦થી ૩૦ છે. ૭૦/૯૦ ૮૦/૧૦૦ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૭.૫૦થી ૨૮ છે. ૮૦/૧૦૦ ૬૮/૬૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૭.૫૦થી ૨૮ છે. ૬૦/૬૦ ૫૮/૫૦ ૬૦ પીક ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૦.૫૦થી ૨૧ અને ૫૭ પીકના રૂા. ૧૮.૫૦થી ૧૯.૫૦ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૨૦ ૮૦/૭૨ ટેબલ ચેકિંગ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૧.૫૦થી ૩૨, ૯૨/૮૦ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦થી ૩૫ અને ૯૨/૧૦૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૪૧થી ૪૨ છે.

૫૦ પીસી ૮૦/૭૬ ૮૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૧.૬૦થી ૨૨, ૭૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૦.૫૦થી ૨૧, ૭ કિલો ગ્રેના રૂા. ૧૯.૫૦થી ૨૦ અને ૬૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૧૭.૫૦થી ૧૮ છે.

૪૫ પીવી ૮૦/૭૬ ૧૦૭૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦ છે.

સુરત

કોટન યાર્નની ચીન ખાતે ધૂમ નિકાસ થવાથી તેના ભાવ તેજ છે. ક્રૂડતેલના ભાવ બેરલદીઠ ૧૦૦ ડૉલરથી ઘટી ૭૫થી ૮૦ ડૉલર થઈ જવા છતાંય પોલીએસ્ટર યાર્નના વધી ગયેલા ભાવો ઘટતા નથી. આથી સુરતના વિવર્સોને દરરોજ રૂા. ૨.૫૦ કરોડનો ફટકો પડી રહ્યો છે.

આથી સ્પીનર્સો અને યાર્ન ડીલરો આજે ઘીકેળાં કરી રહ્યા છે. આ સામે વિવર્સો અને પ્રોસેસરો ભીંસમાં છે. કાપડના વેપારીઓના નફા સંકોચાઈ રહ્યા છે.

સુરતમાં પોલીએસ્ટર યાર્નના કિલોદીઠ ભાવ રૂા. ૨૦થી ૨૫ જેટલા જુલાઈથી આજપર્યંતમાં વધી ગયા છે. પ્રોસેસરોએ પણ રૂા. ૨થી ૨.૫૦નો ભાવવધારો કર્યો છે. વિવર્સો રૂા. ૩થી ૪ જેટલા ઊંચા ભાવો ક્વોટ કરી રહ્યા છે. સુરતમાં વિવિંગ ૭૦થી ૭૫ ટકા ક્ષમતાએ અને પ્રોસેસિંગ ૪૫થી ૫૦ ટકા ક્ષમતાએ ચાલે છે.

નોર્થના રાજ્યોની અગાઉ ઘરાકી હતી પણ ગત સપ્તાહે ત્યાં ભારે વરસાદના કારણે ઘરાકી ઠંડી રહી છે. હવે ઉઘાડ નીકળતાં ઘરાકી આવતા સપ્તાહેથી શરૂ થવાની ધારણા છે.

ઈરોડ

તામિલનાડુના ઈરોડમાં યાર્નના ભાવો ઊંચા છે પણ ગ્રે કાપડ અંડરકોસ્ટ વેચાય છે. ગ્રે કાપડનું ઉત્પાદન ૩૦થી ૪૦ ટકા જ થાય છે. પેમેન્ટ પોઝિશન ટાઈટ છે. ઉપર તહેવારો હોવાથી ગાર્મેન્ટ્સમાં કામકાજો શરૂ થયા છે.

રિટેલમાં થોડાક કામકાજો થવા માંડ્યા છે.

બ્લીચ ૧૧૨ સેન્ટિમીટર પનામાં ૪૦/૪૦ ૯૨/૮૦ના ભાવ રૂા. ૪૯.૫૦, ૯૨/૮૮ના રૂા. ૫૫.૫૦, ૧૦૦/૯૨ના રૂા. ૬૬, ૧૦૦/૯૨ કોમ્પેક્ટના રૂા. ૭૮ અને ૧૩૨/૭૨ કોમ્પેક્ટના રૂા. ૮૫ છે.

૮૯ સેન્ટિમીટર બ્લીચ કાપડના ૪૦/૪૦ ૯૨/૮૮ના ભાવ રૂા. ૪૬.૫૦, ૧૦૦/૯૨ના રૂા. ૫૨.૫૦, ૧૦૦/૯૨ કોમ્પેક્ટના રૂા. ૬૪.૫૦, ૧૩૨/૭૨ કોમ્પેક્ટના રૂા. ૬૮.૫૦ છે.

ઈરોડ સહિતના ભારતભરના પ્રોસેસ હાઉસોને હાલ પ્રદૂષણની સમસ્યા સતાવી રહી છે.

ઉદ્યોગનું કંઈક અવનવું

– નીટ શો તા. ૨૧થી ૨૩ ઑગસ્ટ ૨૦૨૬ દરમિયાન તિરુપુરના ટોપલાઈટ સેન્ટરમાં યોજાશે. આમાં ૫૦૦થી વધુ સ્ટોલ હશે અને ૧૦૦૦થી વધુ ઉત્પાદનો પ્રદર્શિત થશે.

– મુંબઈ ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ મરચન્ટ્સ મહાજન ચેરિટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ તરફથી ગુમાસ્તાઓના બાળકોને શૈક્ષણિક સહાય ગત વર્ષે રૂા. ૨.૨૫ લાખની અપાઈ હતી પણ આ વર્ષે રૂા. ૩.૫૦ લાખની અપાશે. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ તરફથી ૧૪૬ અરજીઓ આવી છે. તેમને ફી ઉપરાંત સ્કૂલબેગ, નોટબુક, બોલપેન ફ્રી આપવામાં આવશે.

– જમ્મુ-કાશ્મીરના ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ અને એપરલ ક્ષેત્રની પ્રગતિના ગુલાબી આંકડાઓ આવ્યા છતાંય એ લાભો હેન્ડલૂમ વિવર અને કારીગરો સુધી પહોંચ્યા નથી. ૨૦૨૧-૨૨માં આ ક્ષેત્રે ૧.૯૬ લાખ લોકોને રોજગારી અપાઈ હતી જે વધી ૨૦૨૩-૨૪માં ૨.૩૧ લાખ લોકોને રોજગારી અપાઈ હતી. ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં નિકાસ રૂા. ૮૫૦ કરોડથી વધુની થઈ હતી.

– તા. ૧૫ ઑગસ્ટ શનિવારે સ્વાતંત્ર્ય દિને અને તા. ૨૮ ઑગસ્ટ શુક્રવારે રક્ષા બંધનની રજા આવશે.

Vyapar – 08.10.2026

ઈરાન-અમેરિકા તંગદિલીથી યાર્ન-ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ક્ષેત્ર પર સંકટ

ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ યુનિટ્સ માટે સરકારી રાહત પેકેજની તાકીદની માગ

મુંબઈ, તા. ૭ ઓગસ્ટ

ઈરાન અને અમેરિકા વચ્ચે વણસેલા ભૌગોલિક-રાજકીય તણાવની સીધી અને ગંભીર અસર ભારતીય સહિત વૈશ્વિક યાર્ન તેમજ ટેક્સટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગ પર પડી રહી છે. પશ્ચિમ એશિયામાં સર્જાયેલી અસ્થિરતાને કારણે કાચા માલના ભાવમાં ભડકો થતાં ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ વધી રહ્યો છે, જેને પગલે ટેક્સટાઈલ ક્ષેત્રે મોટું સંકટ ઊભું થવાની ભીતિ સેવાઈ રહી છે. ધી બોમ્બે યાર્ન મર્ચન્ટ્સ એસોસિએશન એન્ડ એક્સચેન્જ લિ. દ્વારા આ અંગે ગંભીર ચિંતા વ્યક્ત કરવામાં આવી છે.

એસોસિએશનના પ્રમુખ જયકૃષ્ણ ડી. પાઠક, નિયામકો મધુર અગ્રવાલ, ઉત્સવ જૈન અને મયુર પારેખે ઉદ્યોગ સમક્ષ ઉદ્ભવેલા આર્થિક પડકારો રજૂ કર્યા હતા. ક્રૂડ ઓઈલના ભાવ વધતા પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ અને શિપિંગ ભાડાં વધ્યાં છે. પરિણામે પીટીએ અને એમઈજી જેવા પેટ્રો-આધારિત કાચા માલના ભાવ ઉછળતા સિન્થેટિક ફાઈબર, પોલિએસ્ટર યાર્ન અને કેમિકલ્સના ભાવ ૨૫થી ૩૦ ટકા સુધી વધી ગયા છે. કાચા માલના મોંઘા ભાવ અને નબળી વૈશ્વિક માગના કારણે દેશના અનેક વિસ્તારોમાં યાર્ન અને ફાઈબર ઉત્પાદક યુનિટ્સે પોતાના ઉત્પાદનમાં કાપ મૂકવાની ફરજ પડી છે.

બીજી તરફ, મિલોમાં ઉત્પાદન ઘટી જતાં અને બજારમાં અનિશ્ચિતતાનો માહોલ હોવાથી મોટાપાયે શ્રમિકોનું પલાયન શરૂ થયું છે. આ અછતને પગલે મજૂરીના દરોમાં વધારો થતાં ટેક્સટાઈલ પ્રોસેસર્સ, વેપારીઓ અને નિકાસકારોના માર્જિન ધોવાઈ રહ્યા છે. ઉચ્ચ લોજિસ્ટિક્સ ખર્ચ અને શિપિંગમાં વિલંબને કારણે ભારતીય નિકાસકારો માટે પશ્ચિમ એશિયાના બજારોમાં વેપાર કરવો પડકારજનક બન્યો છે.

પરિસ્થિતિ પર કાબૂ મેળવવા બોમ્બે યાર્ન મર્ચન્ટ્સ એસોસિએશને કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય સરકારો સમક્ષ તાકીદે રાહત પગલાં લેવા માગ કરી છે. સંસ્થાએ કાચા માલના ભાવમાં સ્થિરતા લાવવા નીતિગત હસ્તક્ષેપ, એમએસએમઈ ક્ષેત્ર માટે સરળ વર્કિંગ કેપિટલ, શિપિંગ ભાડામાં રાહત અને શ્રમિકોને જાળવી રાખવા માટે કૌશલ્ય વિકાસ યોજનાઓની અપીલ કરી છે.

નિષ્ણાતોના મતે ઈરાન-અમેરિકા સંઘર્ષની ભારત પર મિશ્ર અસર પડશે. એકતરફ ક્રૂડ વધતા પોલિએસ્ટર યાર્ન મોંઘું થશે, તો બીજી તરફ નેચરલ ફાઈબર તરફ ઝુકાવ વધતાં કોટન યાર્ન ઉદ્યોગને આંશિક ફાયદો થઈ શકે છે. લાંબા ગાળે ભારત પાસે મજબૂત કપાસ ઉત્પાદન અને સંકલિત મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ બેઝ હોવાથી વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે ઉત્તમ તકો રહેશે, પરંતુ ટૂંકા ગાળે જો સ્થિરતા નહીં આવે તો નિકાસ અને ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા પર ભારે દબાણ ચાલુ રહેશે.

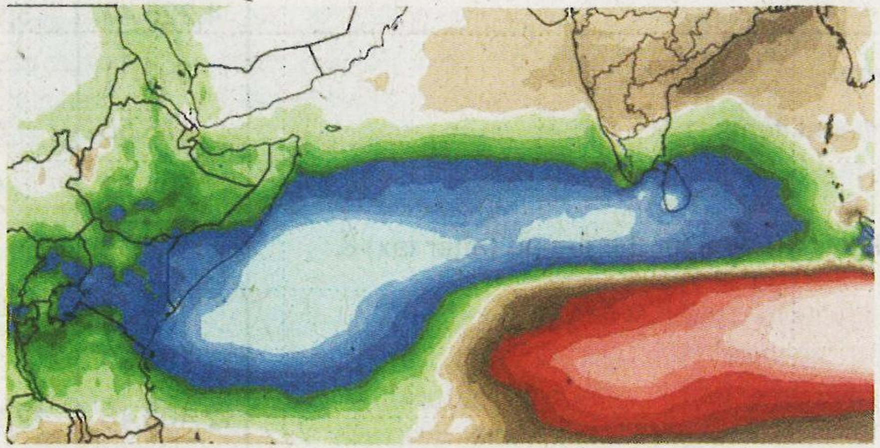
Twin lows to help monsoon's fresh surge

Vinson Kurian
Thiruvananthapuram

The monsoon is set to enter another active phase, with a fresh low-pressure area forming over land on Friday and a second likely to develop over the Bay of Bengal on Saturday.

The twin systems have prompted forecasters to reassess the broader atmospheric drivers behind the renewed spell of rainfall.

Global climate models suggest the revival is being driven by an emerging positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), reinforced by a rapidly strengthening El Nino over the central and eastern tropical Pacific.



ALERT FOR SOUTH. The European model projects above-normal rainfall for Sri Lanka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (blue and green towards right) during October-December

HISTORIC EL NINO?

A potentially historic El Nino is gathering strength over the eastern Pacific. Ocean analyses already show pronounced sea-surface warming in August, and meteorologists say the event, widely described as a possible "super El Nino", is still months away from peaking.

Global climate agencies indicate that the positive IOD is close to crossing the threshold into an active phase. Forecasts suggest it could strengthen through September-November before weakening during December-February.

CHANGING PATTERN

Seasonal forecasts from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) indicate a marked shift in rainfall during September-November, consistent with a positive IOD.

The model projects a significant rainfall deficit over the eastern Indian Ocean and excess rainfall over its western basin.

The ECMWF also projects above-normal rainfall over Sri Lanka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the October-December North-East monsoon.

RAINFALL ALERTS

The IMD has forecast fairly widespread to widespread rainfall over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal and Sikkim, Odisha and the adjoining Himalayan regions over the next six days.

Jharkhand is likely to receive widespread rain on Sunday, Monday and Thursday, while Bihar is expected to witness active rainfall over the next two days.

The Economic Times – 08.10.2026

Silk Stalkings

Handloom's Fashion Reset

Because next fillip for India's handmade textiles must come from the young

Reshmi Dasgupta

Is it just algorithmic serendipity or is there really a renewed interest in and respect for Indian handlooms? National Handloom Day went by yesterday (in honour of the Swadeshi Movement that started on August 7, 1905) so a seasonal blip by marketers and influencers was expected. But ever since the event was instituted in 2015, I cannot recall younger people being that enthused to raid their mothers' and grandmothers' cupboards and wear a living legacy. This year they were.

Surprisingly, even the prime minister, using the social media term GRWM — Get Ready With Me — urged Indians to wear handloom on that day. His focus was, obviously, the younger generations, given their preference for visual cues. But by displaying handloom angavastrams, uttariyos, gamosas or whatever that short length of textile is called in your part of India, the PM also, perhaps deliberately, highlighted that handloom does not only mean sarees and bedcovers.

That change in perception, admittedly, was already being wrought by "indie" labels that have been making handloom fabrics cool by fashioning them into trendy clothes for a few years now. Their predominantly young clientele had thereby realised that the magic word "sustainability" applies to handloom textiles in many ways even if they tend to bleed colour in washing machines. The young are figuring out that by wearing handloom they are also saving the planet.

> **Designers are experimenting with using, say, extra weft jamdani weaves or mixing resist-dyed ikat motifs to create funky textures and patterns for handloom sarees that are quite stunning but also a far cry from grandma's beautiful traditional ones**

Even handloom sarees are being taken beyond the traditional regional dyeing and weaving techniques, patterns and colour palettes. Designers are experimenting with using, say, extra weft jamdani weaves or mixing resist-dyed ikat motifs to create funky textures and patterns for handloom sarees that are quite stunning but also a far cry from grandma's beautiful traditional ones. So India's handloom heritage is being imaginatively reinterpreted and passed on to the young.

That entire families' livelihoods hinge on the painstaking produce of pit looms, loin loom, frame looms and fly-shuttle looms all over rural India has never really been brought home to those weaned on fast fashion and "high performance" synthetic, machine-made fabrics. So, the amazing skill and hereditary muscle memory required to weave handloom textiles had disregarded as they were deemed just "craftspeople", several rungs lower than other "professionals".

As they traditionally worked from home — a term that only gained recognition and respect during the pandemic — the sheer dimension of their work could never be brought into a single explanatory visual, unlike say, a giant car factory or even a textile mill. A single weaver family working on a piece of textile for days, weeks or months is not insta-attractive.

But there is a new understanding and respect now for what WFM entails and handloom has benefited from this epiphany.

For decades the commendable drive to save handloom produce — and by extension, pure cotton and silk as its core raw material — from being obliterated by garments using cheaper, faster, blended-yarn machine-made textiles, remained confined to rarefied circles or even certain political orientations. The young, the middle and working classes were not really drawn into that charmed circle. Now, thanks to social media, the outreach is wider, and I daresay, more "mass".

It will certainly take some time for Indians to once again turn on a large scale to handloom from the more convenient "modern" textiles. But seeing young people commending them on social media sites now, portends that the fillip to the next phase of Indian handloom's future will be provided by them, and that too, not in the conventional form my generation is used to: sarees, yardage and bedcovers! Next step: when will corporate dressing allow handloom for men too?

Business Standard – 08.10.2026

Mumbai Port Authority looks to diversify beyond conventional ops

PRACHI PISAL
Mumbai, 7 August

Mumbai Port Authority (MbPA) expects businesses such as real estate, cruise tourism, marina development, and logistics to play a significant role in its revenue mix in the coming decade. This comes as it looks to diversify beyond conventional port operations.

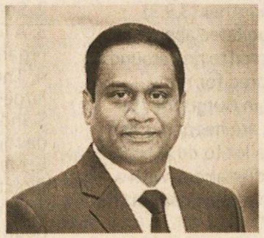
"Ports globally are increasingly becoming integrated economic zones rather than merely cargo gateways, and Mumbai Port is following the same trajectory," M Angamuthu, chairperson of MbPA, told *Business Standard*.

While cargo, liquid bulk, coastal trade, and marine services will continue to remain the port's core business, he said cruise tourism, estate monetisation, public-private participation (PPP)-based development, marina facilities, warehousing and service-linked income will become more important.

The strategy comes as the port has substantially increased earnings from its land assets. The port's annual estate realisation is around ₹1,314 crore, while land monetisation under the National Monetisation Pipeline has generated over ₹2,500 crore in recent years. This is through upfront-premium leases to institutions, including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority and government agencies.

The authority's diversification strategy is anchored by the ₹22,672-crore Mumbai Eastern Waterfront Transformation programme, launched earlier this year. It aims to simultaneously expand cargo operations while unlocking underutilised port land for tourism, commercial and maritime infrastructure.

"We do not look at this as a shift away from port operations. We look at it as widening of the revenue base. Mumbai Port has to remain a strong cargo and energy port while also becoming an important centre for cruise, tourism and the city-port interface, making the port financially more resilient and future-ready," Angamuthu added.



"MUMBAI PORT HAS TO REMAIN A STRONG CARGO AND ENERGY PORT WHILE ALSO BECOMING A CENTRE FOR CRUISE, TOURISM, AND THE CITY-PORT INTERFACE, MAKING IT FINANCIALLY MORE RESILIENT"

M Angamuthu, MbPA chairperson

Mumbai Port handled 95 cruise vessels and 240,346 passengers, 87 domestic vessels carrying 226,837 passengers and 8 international vessels carrying 13,509 passengers last financial year. The port authority expects 900 cruise calls a year by 2030.

The port's push into non-traditional businesses comes even as its core operations continue to expand.

In 2025-26, Mumbai Port handled a record 75.15 million tonnes (mt) of cargo, up 9.5 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y), while operating income stood at ₹2,805 crore and operating surplus at ₹1,730 crore.

The port accounted for an 8.22 per cent share of India's total major port cargo. It had 35 per cent market share in iron and steel EXIM cargo, 15.5 per cent market share in liquid bulk cargo, and 10.48 per cent share in coastal trade.

The authority has set an operational target of handling 80 mt in the near term and outlined a long-term capacity roadmap of 150 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) by 2047 from the current 85.85 mtpa. Capacity is being added both organically and through productivity.

According to Angamuthu, future revenue growth will continue to be supported by higher cargo volumes and improved berth utilisation.

However, additional income streams from cruise tourism, estate monetisation, PPP-led developments, marina facilities and logistics infrastructure are expected to make the port financially more resilient over the long term.

Among the port's key projects are the Viksit Bharat Mumbai Marina, India's first and largest marina with an estimated investment of around ₹920 crore. There is also the ₹556 crore Mumbai International Cruise Terminal and a proposed ₹5,500 crore international convention centre at Princes' Dock. The authority is also exploring logistics parks, modern warehousing, multimodal transport hubs and value-added logistics services linked to port operations.

Business Standard – 10.10.2026

El Niño, below-normal rainfall could hit NBFCs' rural loan books

ANUPREKSHA JAIN
Mumbai, 9 August

A below-normal monsoon and the risk of El Niño affecting rural cash flows could emerge as key risks for non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) such as Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services (Mahindra Finance), Shriram Finance, HDB Financial Services and others, prompting lenders to step up portfolio monitoring and underwriting in vulnerable segments.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has forecast the 2026 southwest monsoon at 90 per cent of the long-period average, indicating below-normal rainfall. Though IMD continues to forecast below-normal rainfall for August and September amid El Niño conditions, the rainfall deficiency has narrowed from around 37 per cent in June to around 11 per cent now. The weather office has also warned that weak El Niño conditions in the Pacific could strengthen during the monsoon season.

For NBFCs, the concern is less about rainfall itself and more about its impact on agricultural output, rural incomes and repayment capacity. Tractor and commercial vehicle (CV) finance, as well as lending to small businesses, could face pressure if a prolonged rainfall deficit weakens rural cash flows.

Mahindra Finance has stepped up monitoring and underwriting in segments more exposed to rural and agricultural income. Raul Rebello, managing director and chief executive officer, said the company was assessing El Niño risk through its impact on rural cash flows rather than rainfall alone.

"What we see as an El Niño risk is not just rainfall, but it gets amplified overall by rural and agricultural cash flows," Rebello said during an investor call. He added that rural cash flows depend on agricultural output, mandi arrivals, minimum support prices and other factors.

Risk mitigation

- Tractor and CV financing and MSME lending may take a hit amid the below-normal rainfall forecast
- NBFCs are stepping up portfolio monitoring and underwriting in vulnerable segments and geographies
- High entry barriers for new loans have been put in place to hedge against weak rural income
- NBFCs await clarity, as the second quarter will likely be important for their FY27 growth outlook

For the existing loan book, Mahindra Finance has put in place a high-sensitivity monitoring mechanism across geographies, with stress thresholds triggering more collection measures. For incremental business, it has raised entry barriers and sought greater borrower contribution from vulnerable segments, including some small and medium enterprises and mobility customers.

The company is also closely monitoring its tractor portfolio. Rebello said underwriting for borrowers whose repayment capacity is closely linked to agriculture takes into account expected agricultural output and crop mix. The company is also using loan-to-value ratios as a buffer against a potential rise in credit costs.

At Shriram Finance, Executive Vice-Chairman Umesh Revankar said the company would wait for another quarter before taking a firmer view on its full-year growth outlook, citing uncertainty over the impact of the monsoon deficit on rural incomes and agricultural output. "We would like to wait for another quarter because the net impact of the deficit in monsoon is a little less known. So we would like to wait for that. But we are confident that we'll be able to grow more than 15 per cent at least for the next quarter. Then onwards, if things are much better, we feel that we'll be able to catch up and grow faster," Revankar said during an investor call. He said the impact of El Niño on agricultural output would become clearer after the second quarter.

HDB Financial Services is also closely watching the progress of the monsoon for its potential impact on credit costs. "One of the key things that has impacted us in the past has been El Niño — kind of an impact because of monsoons. So, we're watching it very closely; we're monitoring it on a daily, weekly basis to make sure if there are any signs that we need to pick up, we need to go in and have different approaches — apply Plan A, Plan B, Plan C, etc," Chief Financial Officer Jaykumar Shah said.

Shah said HDB Financial's 2.3 per cent credit-cost figure represented a steady-state assumption rather than formal 2026-27 guidance, with the actual outcome dependent on economic conditions and developments in the monsoon.

For NBFCs, the key question over the next two quarters will be whether the rainfall deficit translates into weaker rural incomes and higher delinquencies. While managements are not yet forecasting a broad-based deterioration in asset quality, they are preparing portfolios for a range of outcomes.

The impact will be particularly important for tractor and CV financing, where repayment capacity is closely linked to farm income, freight activity and the broader rural economy. The monsoon's performance through the second quarter could therefore determine whether the strong growth seen in the first quarter can be sustained without a corresponding rise in credit costs.

businessline – 10.10.2026

Govt considering cap on Carbosulfan insecticide after plans to ban Paraquat

Prabhudatta Mishra
New Delhi

The government is considering restricting the use of Carbosulfan, a popular insecticide used on paddy, cotton and horticulture crops, with a final decision expected by the end of this month.

Coming on the heels of July's proposed ban on herbicide Paraquat, the move reflects growing official efforts to improve food safety and promote healthier agricultural practices.

Currently, FMC India, under its 'Marshal' brand, sells the insecticide, which contains 25 per cent (emulsifiable concentrate) Carbosulfan.

"Marshal insecticide, a trusted brand among farmers for decades, is known for its broad spectrum control on various chewing and sucking pests in cotton, paddy and vegetables. A different mode of action makes Marshal insecticide a good rotational partner, especially in vegetable spray programmes and manages issues around pest resistance," according to the FMC India website.

FMC Corporation in May signed a definitive agreement to sell its India commercial business to Crystal Crop Protection for $252 million, under which Crystal will acquire FMC India's

commercial operations in the crop protection segment, including licences for the FMC brands sold in India.

Crystal will also receive a preferred supply agreement for certain FMC active ingredients and formulated products, along with preferred access to FMC's pipeline of crop protection products in India.

Sources said that the Agriculture Ministry, which has categorised Carbosulfan under "highly toxic", started acting on the proposal to put it under the restricted category only after it received the recommendation of the Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC). The RC, in its meeting held on June 29, perused the report of the expert review committee on Paraquat Dichloride and Carbosulfan, and deliberated it extensively under Section 27(2) of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

"RC decided to communicate its recommendations separately to the Government of India for its consideration and taking a final appropriate view in the matter. The final decision taken by the Government of India shall be implemented by the RC accordingly," according to the minutes of the meeting.

PARAQUAT BAN

The government had on July 14 issued a draft order proposing a blanket ban on Paraquat Dichloride, citing its severe toxicity to humans and animals.

The draft notification seeks to halt the manufacture, import, sale and distribution of the widely used herbicide, giving stakeholders 30 days (by August 12) to submit feedback before a final ban is gazetted.

Industry sources said that once Carbosulfan is put under the restrictive category, there can be various types of restrictions to regulate its use by farmers, who currently freely use it.

Industry sources also said that unlike 'Paraquat', there is not much concern about Carbosulfan with regard to toxicity or other health risks.

However, sources said that the issue was referred to the expert panel by the RC as Carbosulfan had been added to the Rotterdam Convention, under which all signatories (countries) when importing the formulation have to notify it.

The Economic Times – 10.10.2026

Modi-Vance Call: Trade, Strategic Ties in Focus

Call in backdrop of regional developments and tariff challenges

Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury

New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi has spoken to US Vice President JD Vance and discussed steps to further expand the India-US Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership across key areas.

The PM also congratulated Vance and Second Lady Usha Vance on the birth of their son and conveyed his best wishes to the family. "Received a phone call from US Vice President JD Vance. We discussed ways to further deepen India-US Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership across key areas. Warmly congratulated him and the Second Lady on the birth of their son and conveyed best wishes to the entire family," Modi wrote on X after his phone call with Vance on Saturday night.

The call comes against the backdrop of several developments, including a crucial stage in US-Iran negotiations, the situation in the Strait of Hormuz and the Saudi Arabia-Turkey-Pakistan defence pact, besides the proposed India-US trade pact.

The call also comes amid a threat of 100% tariffs against India over its imports of Russian oil. **The US Senate passed the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 by a vote of 86-11.** The bill gives US President Donald Trump the power to impose tariffs of up to 100% on imports from countries that are among the biggest buyers of Russian oil.

India is one of five countries specifically listed in the legislation. The other four are China, Azerbaijan, Hungary and Slovakia. Meanwhile, India's Russian crude imports reached a record 2.78 million barrels per day in July. The call from Vance also comes amid concerns raised by US Congressman Riley Moore over the proposed changes to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), which he alleged could allow the Indian government to take over churches and religious charities.

FILE PHOTO

PM WISHES VP

Warmly congratulated him & Second Lady on the birth of their son & conveyed best wishes to entire family: Modi

Business Standard – 10.10.2026

US may gain edge in India trade talks: Experts

KRITY AMBEY & SOHINI DAS
New Delhi/Mumbai, 9 August

US' threat of punitive tariffs of up to 100 per cent on India over Russian oil purchases could offer Washington leverage in ongoing trade talks with New Delhi but Indian exporters have been diversifying their markets and have additional comfort from new free trade deals, experts and industry representatives said. Russia made up for 30 per cent of India's oil imports in FY26.

US Senate's passage of a Bill on Friday to impose tariffs on major buyers of Russian energy has come just six months after Washington withdrew a 25 per cent Russia-related levy on Indian goods.

The measure does not automatically impose a tariff on Indian goods yet as the US House of Representatives is yet to consider the legislation, after which the Bill could be sent to Trump for approval.

Exporters are awaiting more clarity on how the situation will evolve. "It is still fluid," said Federation of Indian Export Organisations Director General Ajay Sahai.

"The Bill, if passed, would empower Trump to impose tariff, but it is not certain if Trump would actually levy duty or merely use it as a leverage in negotiations," Sahai added.

The Bill championed by late Senator Lindsey Graham appears to be more of a negotiating lever in the trade deal than an immediate threat, said Ram Singh, Head & Professor at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

If enacted, additional tariffs could be imposed on countries that continue purchasing energy products from Russia 30 days after the law takes effect in the US. The Bill identifies China, India, Slovakia, Hungary and Azerbaijan as the five largest buyers of Russian crude.

THE BILL COMES MONTHS AFTER US WITHDREW 25% RUSSIA-RELATED LEVY ON INDIAN GOODS

"Even if the Bill is passed and Trump decides to impose more tariffs on India, the impact is likely to be manageable. It could affect exports of $30 billion to $40 billion and impact GDP growth by up to 0.2 percentage points," Singh said.

"India has diversified its export markets following the conclusion and implementation of several trade agreements over the past year," Singh said. "The Bill does create uncertainty, but Indian businesses have already become accustomed to navigating such uncertainty over the past year."

Pharmaceutical industry executives said companies are closely examining if pharma exports would be covered by the proposed legislation. They noted that Indian medicines were exempt from the earlier Russia-related tariff measures and cautioned against assuming the new Bill would automatically apply to pharmaceuticals.

Executives also pointed to the US healthcare system's dependence on low-cost Indian generics, saying any disruption would raise costs for patients and buyers.

"We are closely studying the proposed legislation and await greater clarity on its scope and implementation. At this stage, it is not clear whether pharmaceutical products would be covered under the proposed Russia-related tariff framework," said a senior executive of a leading pharma firm which has sizeable US presence.

Experts also expressed concern over US' growing use of trade curbs to enforce foreign-policy goals.

"Reciprocal tariffs, Section 301 probes, forced-labour measures, sectoral duties and now Russia-related sanctions have turned tariffs into instruments of strategic pressure," New Delhi-based think tank Global Trade Research Initiative Founder Ajay Srivastava said.

"India shouldn't allow tariff threats to determine its energy policy. As long as Russian crude oil remains commercially attractive, India should continue buying it," Srivastava said.

"Differences with Washington must be managed through firm negotiation—not extending unilateral concessions that raise India's energy costs and weaken its strategic autonomy," he added.

More on business-standard.com

Business Standard – 10.10.2026

Textile exports could take a hit despite gains in UK, Europe

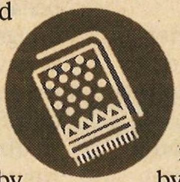
SHINE JACOB
Chennai, 9 August

India's textile and apparel industry is taking a cautious stand after the US Senate passed a Bill that could pave the way for tariffs of up to 100 per cent on goods from India over its imports of Russian oil and gas.

The development comes as India's apparel exports to the US fell 18 per cent in the first six months of the year, while total US apparel imports from all countries fell by 9-13 per cent, according to industry estimates.

The decline was largely attributed to US buyers front-loading apparel purchases in anticipation of possible sanctions in the first half of 2025.

However, in a sign of relief, buying agents told *Business Standard* that India has already captured 5-10 per cent of orders from the UK that previously went to Bangladesh, following the recently signed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. Industry players re also hopeful that the Indian government will address the decline in US-bound orders by fast-tracking trade deal talks or through negotiations.



"Definitely, 100 per cent tariff will be a threat, and its business implications will be multifold for textile players. We believe negotiations will work as India has also increased crude purchases from the US by 40 per cent versus last year; other goods are also witnessing a similar trend," said Prabhu Dhamodharan, convenor at Indian Texpreneurs Federation (ITF).

From January to June, US apparel imports stood at around $35.1 billion. Vietnam accounted for 22.4 per cent, followed by Bangladesh at 11.4 per cent, China at 10.2 per cent, Indonesia at 6.65 per cent and India at 6.05 per cent, according to ITF data. Industry experts said India's share had changed only marginally despite concerns over US tariffs.

"We are not seeing any immediate reduction in US export orders. It is too early to panic. We also believe that the government may sign a bilateral treaty very soon," said Elangovan Viswanathan, president of the Buying Agents Association and managing director of SNQS International.

"We also see large volumes of orders shifting from Bangladesh to India. 5-10 per cent of UK orders are being diverted to us. The European Union is also witnessing a similar shift. We need to be ready with the infrastructure and workforce. I expect most of the core basic products will move to Bangladesh," Viswanathan added.

The bill passed by the US Senate would empower President Donald Trump to impose tariffs on goods from the five countries that are currently the largest importers of Russian oil and gas — China, India, Azerbaijan, Hungary, and Slovakia. The legislation will now go to the US House of Representatives and, if cleared, will be sent to Trump for final approval.

"I don't think the Congress will pass it. We will have to wait and watch," said another source.

India's textile exports grew 10 per cent in June 2026, but apparel shipments fell 11.25 per cent, according to data shared by the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry. Cumulative textile and apparel exports stood at $2.91 billion in June, up just 0.21 per cent year-on-year.

"This is a thing to worry about for Indian exporters. We need to work more on getting the EU free trade deal agreement signed sooner and also look at diversification," said Sanjay Kumar Jain, Chairman of the ICC National Textiles Committee.

Relief in store?

- India's apparel exports to the US fell 18% in H1CY2026
- Decline was marginally offset as India gained 5-10% of UK orders previously supplied by B'desh; EU orders on the rise
- Expects a trade deal with the US could help address the fall in exports

Buyer's failure to pay should not undo export tax rebates

EXIM MATTERS

T N C RAJAGOPALAN

Last Monday, I flagged whether a shortfall in realisation of export proceeds should trigger proportionate recovery of export rebates and refunds. I deal with it more fully here.

Duty drawback (DBK), duty credits under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) and Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) schemes, and refunds of Goods and Services Tax (GST) are granted after export. The provisions require exporters to return benefits on exports whose proceeds are not realised, subject to exceptions. RBI directions also require authorised dealer banks, when allowing certain specified reductions or write-offs, to advise surrender or obtain evidence of surrender of proportionate export incentives.

The essential issue is not how these provisions operate but whether their underlying premise is sound. These schemes represent remission of duties and taxes borne by goods physically exported and by inputs used in producing them. They are not rewards for collecting a debt from the foreign buyer. Failure to collect export proceeds, therefore, should not lead to recovery of these remissions.

The government has long accepted the principle that goods should be exported, not taxes and levies. GST, DBK, RoDTEP and RoSCTL give effect to that principle through different mechanisms. GST zero-rates exports and neutralises GST on export goods and inputs. DBK rebates customs duties on materials used for making exported goods. RoDTEP and RoSCTL remit otherwise unrefunded central, state and local duties, taxes, and levies embedded in exported products and their production or distribution chains.

The common purpose is to free exports from domestic fiscal burdens. Once the goods leave India, neither the goods nor the inputs consumed or incorporated in them remain available for domestic consumption. The economic rationale for remission is then complete. The foreign buyer's default does not alter the fact that the goods, together with the duties and taxes embedded in them, have passed beyond the domestic economy. Non-realisation is a failure to collect a commercial receivable. It does not alter the destination or tax character of the goods. Yet, the exporter who has lost the sale proceeds is made to bear duties and taxes on goods that India has neither retained nor consumed. The provisions thus add a fiscal loss to the commercial loss already suffered.

Calling these remissions "export incentives" obscures their true character. An incentive gives an additional benefit to encourage an activity. Remission does no more than remove domestic fiscal burdens that ought not to fall on exports. It gives effect to the accepted principle that taxes should not be exported.

Fraudulent exports, over-invoicing, collusion, diversion of proceeds and deliberate or repeated failure to take reasonable steps to realise and repatriate export dues must, of course, invite recovery and penal action. Where the export value is inflated, recovery may legitimately follow to the extent that the remission itself was excessive. But such cases must be distinguished from genuine commercial loss suffered because a foreign buyer failed to pay.

The government should, therefore, de-link remissions from realisation. Tax consequences must follow the actual movement and destination of goods; foreign-exchange consequences must follow the exporter's conduct in pursuing payment. If India's policy is to export goods, not taxes, remission of the duties and taxes borne by those goods and their inputs should not be disturbed merely because the foreign buyer fails to pay.

Email:
tncrajagopalan@gmail.com