COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-18-11-2026

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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Mumbai, Wednesday 18th November 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)	Rs. per Quintal	Rs. per Candy	Variation + (Plus) - (Minus)
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash %	Strength / GPT	2026-27	2026-27		2025-26	2025-26	
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	15494	55100	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	N.A.	N.A.		13835	49200	(-100)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17800	63300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
4	M/M(P) /SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
6	P/ H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17884	63600	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
7	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
8	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	17856	63500		N.A.	N.A.	
9	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
10	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4.0%	27	17800	63300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18643	66300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18643	66300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18615	66200	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18643	66300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
15	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18897	67200	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
16	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18868	67100	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	19093	67900	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
18	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
20	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	26011	92500	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
21	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	26573	94500	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
22	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	26995	96000	(+500)	N.A.	N.A.	
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	27108	96400	(+400)	N.A.	N.A.	

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 (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 Futures: 17-11-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE					17 Nov 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Dec-26	77.00	77.70	76.82	77.32	▲0.32	34,513
Mar-27	80.88	81.72	80.73	81.40	▲0.48	1,50,611
May-27	82.48	83.20	82.30	82.91	▲0.38	76,897
Jul-27	83.00	83.68	82.85	83.38	▲0.32	45,689
Oct-27	0.00	78.27	78.27	78.27	▲0.28	24
Dec-27	77.06	77.52	76.87	77.41	▲0.39	39,799
Mar-28	0.00	78.21	78.21	78.21	▲0.38	2,596

Cotlook Index: 17-11-2026

89.30 (-1.75)

ICE cotton futures recover marginally on bargain buying, firm grains

Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights

ICE cotton futures recovered modestly, with March 2027 up 48 points at 81.40 cents per pound, but gains stayed limited by a firm US dollar.

Bargain buying, stronger grains and higher crude oil supported prices after Monday's sharp fall near recent lows.

Volume fell to 70,485 contracts, certified stocks rose to 84,978 bales, and traders watched December liquidation before November 23.



ICE cotton futures recovered marginally on Tuesday after the previous session's sharp decline, supported by bargain buying near recent lows, stronger grain markets and rising crude oil prices. However, the recovery remained limited as a firm US dollar continued to weigh on market sentiment. Traders also remained cautious ahead of the December contract's first notice day, with liquidation activity continuing across the market.

The ICE March 2027 cotton contract gained 48 points to settle at 81.40 cents per pound, although it remained 121 points lower over the past two trading sessions. Other contracts closed between 20 and 48 points higher. The December 2026 contract's settlement was not separately provided, but its implied price was approximately 77.32 cents per pound, calculated from the March settlement and the December/March spread.

Market analysts attributed the modest recovery to buying interest following Monday's steep losses. They indicated that cotton prices had approached recent lows, encouraging some bargain buying. Cotton had fallen to its lowest level since November 4 on the continuous futures chart during the previous session. The near-completion of the US cotton harvest was also seen as a potentially supportive factor.

Strength in grain markets provided additional support. Chicago wheat futures gained more than 1 per cent amid renewed concerns over Black Sea grain trade following a Ukrainian attack on a bridge linking southern Russia with Crimea. Corn prices also strengthened, contributing to firmer sentiment across agricultural commodities.

The US dollar, however, remained close to its highest level since April 2025, supported by stronger inflation data and hawkish signals from the Federal Reserve. A stronger dollar makes US cotton more expensive for overseas buyers, limiting export competitiveness and restricting further price gains.
Crude oil prices also increased on Tuesday, offering some support to cotton. Higher crude oil prices can raise polyester production costs, potentially improving cotton's relative competitiveness against synthetic fibres.

Trading activity slowed considerably. Total volume declined to 70,485 contracts from 91,483 contracts on Monday. Only five of the 15 listed contract months recorded trading activity. All traded contracts registered lower intraday highs and lows than in the previous session, while their trading ranges remained within 99 points.

Certified cotton stocks increased by 1,379 bales to 84,978 bales. For the first time since November 2, no bales remained under review for certification. During the previous four weeks, 73,002 bales had been newly certified, including at least 8,456 bales from the 2025–26 season.

From a technical perspective, the December contract continued to face important support at 76.85 cents per pound, its November 3 low. Immediate resistance was indicated at 77.05 cents, followed by 78.52 cents and 79.23 cents.
Overall, Tuesday's modest recovery failed to reverse Monday's sharp decline, leaving the broader market outlook cautious. Traders are expected to monitor the remaining December liquidation ahead of the November 23 first notice day, movements in the US dollar, Federal Reserve policy expectations and any fresh export demand emerging from the COTTON USA Summit.

This morning (Indian Standard Time), March 2027 cotton traded at 81.33 cents per pound (down 0.07 cent). Cash cotton was quoted at 82.40 cents (up 0.48 cent), while the December 2026 contract traded at 77.34 cents (up 0.02 cent). The May 2027 contract traded at 82.79 cents (down 0.12 cent), the July 2027 contract at 83.20 cents (down 0.18 cent), and the October 2027 contract at 78.27 cents (up 0.28 cent). A few contracts remained at their previous closing levels, with no trading recorded so far today.

India's GDP growth projected to slow to 7.5% in Q2 2026-27: ICRA

Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
India's GDP growth is estimated to ease to a five-quarter low of 7.5 per cent in Q2 2026-27, compared with 7.8 per cent in the previous quarter, as growth moderates across sectors, according to ICRA. The agency expects full-year growth to slow to 7.1 per cent, citing deficient rainfall, rising inflation, elevated input costs and an adverse base effect from GST rate rationalisation.

India's year-on-year GDP growth is estimated to have moderated to a five-quarter low of 7.5 per cent in Q2 2026-27, down from 7.8 per cent in the previous quarter, with a mild but broad-based slowdown expected across agriculture, industry and services, according to Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency (ICRA).

Agricultural growth is likely to slow to 0.2 per cent in Q2 2026-27 from 3.6 per cent in Q1, industrial growth to 7.2 per cent from 7.7 per cent, and services growth to 9.1 per cent from 10.0 per cent.

Overall gross value added (GVA) growth is likely to dip to 7.2 per cent from 8.2 per cent, about 0.3 percentage points below projected GDP growth, with GDP expected to be supported by healthy expansion in net indirect taxes on products, ICRA said in a press release.

Aditi Nayar, chief economist, head-research and outreach, ICRA, said, "The robustness in high-frequency data across the industrial and services sectors for Q2 FY2027 portends a healthy economic growth in these segments in the quarter ending September 2026, belying sustained external headwinds."

She said sub-par monsoons were expected to weigh on agricultural GVA growth amid lower kharif sowing and a likely adverse impact on crop yields, while growth in the Central Government's non-interest revenue and capital spending slowed sharply in the quarter.

ICRA's 7.5 per cent GDP growth projection for Q2 2026-27 exceeds the Monetary Policy Committee's forecast of 7.2 per cent for the quarter. Nayar added, "While trends for H1 2026-27 were quite healthy and unexpectedly resilient against the global headwinds, ICRA expects GDP growth to moderate in H2 2026-27, amid the adverse impact of the deficient rainfall and rising inflation on demand, elevated input costs on business margins, and the high base related to the GST rate rationalisation." This would bring 2026-27 GDP growth down to 7.1 per cent. The agency estimated industrial GVA growth at 7.2 per cent in Q2 2026-27, down from 7.7 per cent in Q1, led by the manufacturing and mining sectors. India's Index of Industrial Production data showed manufacturing output volume growth improving to a series-high 8.1 per cent in Q2 from 6.9 per cent in Q1.

Financial data for a sample of 895 listed manufacturing companies showed that year-on-year growth in aggregate revenue accelerated in Q2 2026-27 compared with Q1, ICRA said. Aggregate profit after tax for the sample returned to robust year-on-year expansion after contracting in Q1, led by a jump in oil refining profits. Excluding refining companies, aggregate manufacturing profit after tax increased at a slightly lower but healthy pace.

Manufacturing GVA growth is estimated to print at about 8.2 per cent in Q2 2026-27, slightly below 9.2 per cent in Q1, as improved volume growth and profitability were partly offset by an adverse base, with growth at 8.3 per cent in Q1 2025-26 and 10.0 per cent in Q2 2025-26, according to ICRA.

Investment activity trends were largely favourable in Q2 compared with Q1. Year-on-year growth in infrastructure goods output improved to 7.7 per cent from 7.2 per cent, while capital goods output growth eased marginally to 14.9 per cent from 15.2 per cent, remaining in double digits.
The Government of India's capital expenditure growth slowed sharply to 2.8 per cent in Q2 2026-27 from 23.7 per cent in Q1, while capital expenditure growth for 25 state governments, excluding Manipur, Mizoram and Goa, accelerated to double digits during July-August 2026.

Punjab Cotton Acreage Falls to Decade Low, but Farmers Get Prices Above MSP
Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



Cotton Acreage in Punjab Hits a Decade Low, Yet Farmers Receive Prices Above MSP

Bathinda: The area under cotton cultivation in Punjab is steadily declining, and this year, it is expected to reach its lowest level in several decades. However, market prices for cotton remain above the Minimum Support Price (MSP), providing relief to farmers. Currently, the price for raw cotton (narma) ranges between ₹8,800 and ₹9,200 per quintal. The MSP for medium-staple cotton is ₹8,267 per quintal, while for long-staple cotton, it is ₹8,667 per quintal.

Due to persistent pest infestations, cotton sowing in Punjab has dropped to approximately 80,000 hectares this year. Farmers are increasingly prioritizing the cultivation of paddy, Basmati rice, and other cash crops over cotton.

The area under cotton in the state was 4.2 lakh hectares in 2014–15, which fell to 2.6 lakh hectares in 2016–17. Subsequently, it was recorded at 2.1 lakh hectares in 2023–24, 1.6 lakh hectares in 2024–25, and 1.2 lakh hectares in 2025–26.

According to data from the Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board (PSAMB), cotton arrivals in the mandis (agricultural markets) reached 1.8 lakh quintals by November 16, compared to 1.5 lakh quintals during the same period last year—an 18% increase. Total procurement also rose to 1.8 lakh quintals.

This season, almost the entire volume has been purchased by private traders, while the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has procured only 204 quintals. During the same period last year, the CCI's procurement stood at 5,978 quintals. In the early phase of this year, 20,187 quintals of cotton were sold below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), whereas by November 16 last year, this figure stood at 96,140 quintals.

Pawan Kumar, a commission agent in Bathinda, stated that private buyers are offering prices above the MSP; consequently, farmers do not need to sell their cotton to the Cotton Corporation of India

(CCI). On Monday, the maximum price for cotton reached ₹9,260 per quintal, while the minimum price for short-staple cotton was ₹8,350 per quintal. According to Harchand Singh Barsat, Chairman of the Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board (PSAMB), a peak price of ₹9,365 per quintal has been recorded so far this season.

Dinesh Rajput, Section Officer (Marketing) at the CCI's Bathinda center, explained that the Corporation is not currently making any purchases because market prices are above the MSP. Procurement will commence once prices approach the MSP level. A farmer named Karnail Singh shared that he received a price of ₹8,800 per quintal for the first picking of cotton from his two-acre field. He noted that the yield this year appears better than last year, though official figures are yet to be assessed.

CCI Begins Cotton Procurement at MSP in Telangana; 7,500 Quintals Procured So Far

Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



CCI Begins Cotton Procurement at MSP in Telangana; 7,500 Quintals Procured So Far

Hyderabad: The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has commenced the procurement of cotton at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Telangana for the 2026-27 marketing season. So far, 7,500 quintals of cotton have been procured across approximately 18 procurement centers in the state.

Lalit Kumar Gupta, Chairman and Managing Director of the CCI, stated that the corporation is closely monitoring market conditions. In instances where cotton prices fall below the MSP, the CCI will intervene through procurement to safeguard the interests of farmers. For the current season, the CCI has established around 600 procurement centers nationwide, an increase from 572 centers in the previous year.

The central government has set the MSP at ₹8,267 per quintal for medium-staple cotton and ₹8,667 per quintal for long-staple cotton.

The cotton market remains stable amidst factors such as a potential decline in domestic production, duty-free imports, and fluctuations in international prices. Even after Diwali, the expected surge in

arrivals at agricultural markets (mandis) has not materialized, as farmers are deferring the sale of their produce in anticipation of better prices. Meanwhile, there are concerns that the El Niño phenomenon could negatively impact both crop yield and quality.

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has projected cotton production for the 2026-27 season at 280 lakh bales, down from 325.69 lakh bales in the previous season (each bale weighs 170 kg). This represents an estimated decline of approximately 14 percent in production, while total consumption is projected to reach 365 lakh bales.

During the 2025-26 season, the CCI procured over 10.4 million (1.04 crore) bales of cotton, of which approximately 4 lakh bales remain unsold. According to Ramanuj Das Boob, a sourcing agent in Raichur, cotton arrivals across the country reached 3 million (30 lakh) bales by November 15, compared to 5.5 million (55 lakh) bales during the same period last year. Currently, prices range from ₹9,100 to ₹9,500 per quintal. Farmers are expecting to receive prices of up to ₹10,000 per quintal.

Traceable BCI Cotton Sourcing Rises 43.5% to Record 33,000 Tonnes

Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.eng.ruralvoice.in)



Global sourcing of Traceable BCI Cotton increased 43.5 per cent to a record 33,000 tonnes in 2025-26. Expanding participation by retailers, brands and suppliers, alongside wider adoption of the BCI Cotton Label, highlights growing emphasis on supply chain transparency.

Retailers and brands sourced a record 33,000 metric tonnes of Traceable BCI Cotton in the past year, marking a 43.5 per cent increase over the previous year and signalling growing demand for transparency and traceability across the global cotton supply chain.

According to new data released by the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) on November 17 in Geneva, sourcing volumes increased from around 23,000 tonnes in 2024-25 to 33,000 tonnes in 2025-26. The growth reflects the expanding adoption of traceability systems by retailers, brands and supply chain partners seeking greater visibility into cotton sourcing.

The progress is significant compared with the initial response to BCI's traceability programme, launched in 2023, when only 90 tonnes of cotton were sourced through the system. Three years later, the initiative has expanded its reach to 16 cotton-producing countries.

BCI Traceability is now used by 92 retailers and brands and more than 4,000 suppliers. The number of companies activating the system increased from 60 to 90 between November 2025 and November 2026. Meanwhile, the number of companies receiving products containing Traceable BCI Cotton rose from 17 to 40.

The supply chain network certified under BCI's Chain of Custody Standard has also expanded, with the number of certified supply chain actors increasing from 2,900 to more than 4,000 during the past year.

The programme enables traceability to different stages of the supply chain across countries. In Brazil, cotton can be traced back to individual BCI-certified farms, while in 11 countries, including India, China, Pakistan and Türkiye, traceability extends to cotton gins. In Australia, Egypt, Uzbekistan and the US, it reaches the spinner level.

Adoption of the BCI Cotton Label, introduced in October 2025, is also gaining momentum. Seventeen members from nine countries have secured certification to use the label in retail stores and online markets across more than 30 countries. These companies have received approval for 154 product-level claims under BCI's Claims Framework.

The optional label can be used on products containing at least 30 per cent Traceable BCI Cotton, with the remaining cotton content restricted to other materials rather than cotton from alternative sources.

Jacky Broomhead, BCI's Director of Traceability, said the progress demonstrated that large-scale supply chain traceability was becoming achievable. However, she emphasised that sustained investment, collaboration and industry commitment would be essential to make traceability standard practice across the cotton sector.

BCI has also introduced sourcing toolkits to help retailers, brands and suppliers integrate traceability into their business operations.

India ITME 2026 to showcase textile technology in Greater Noida

Wednesday, 18th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
India ITME 2026 will bring textile machinery and technology providers to Greater Noida from 4–9 December for its 12th edition.
Covering spinning to garment manufacturing, the exhibition will spotlight automation, sustainability and modernisation.
Textile Horizons on 5–6 December will feature a CEO conclave, technical awards and networking, with over 250 decision-makers and delegates expected.



(L-R) Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Chairman, IEML, Ketan Sanghvi, Chairman, India ITME Society, Dr. Seema Srivastava, ED, India ITME Society & Sudeep Sarcar,, ED & CEO, IEML. Pic: India ITME

India International Textile Machinery Exhibitions Society, popularly known as India ITME Society will host 12th edition of India International Textile Machinery Exhibition (India ITME 2026) from 4 to 9 December 2026 at India Exposition Mart Limited (IEML), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The exhibition will bring together textile machinery manufacturers, technology providers and industry stakeholders from India and overseas to discuss developments in the sector, explore new technologies and build business connections.

India's ₹44.45 billion (~$475.5 million) PM-MITRA scheme is expected to catalyse significant textile investments, projected to drive ₹700 billion in industry growth and create 2 million new jobs. PLI incentives, ZLD compliance mandates and rising demand for smart manufacturing make this a pivotal moment for the sector's growth and transformation.

India ITME 2026 will host Textile Horizons on 5 and 6 December, alongside one of the world's largest textile machinery exhibitions. Textile Horizons will feature a Top Textile CEOs Conclave, India ITME Technical Awards and a networking dinner with CEOs and MDs, providing opportunities to strengthen industry relationships and explore partnerships. Textile Horizons is expected to host 250+ decision-makers and delegates, alongside 15+ global leaders, including Jason Kent, CEO, British Textile Machinery Association; Christian P. Schindler, Director General - International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF); Anton Hofmeier, Group CEO, Textiles Solutions Group (TSG); Jan Bogaert, CEO, BMSvision; Mark Smith, Deputy VP, Karl Mayer; Davide Maccabruni, CEO, Uster Technologies AG; Chetan Gautam, CEO, Fine Lines; and Alagesan, Executive VP, Eastman Exports Global Clothing, among others.

Backed by the Ministry of Textiles and aligned with key national initiatives such as Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, PM MITRA Parks and the National Technical Textiles Mission, India ITME 2026 aims to support the growth and modernisation of India's textile industry. As part of the build-up to the exhibition in Greater Noida and to engage regional textile industry, ITME has conducted textile roadshows across India, including Erode, Tiruppur, Salem, Coimbatore, Indore, Surat, Ahmedabad, Ichalkaranji, Kanpur, Lucknow, Delhi, Noida and six other cities.

The six-day exhibition will feature a comprehensive programme of industry interactions, technical conferences, product launches and networking opportunities. Day 1 will commence with the inauguration and lamp-lighting ceremony. Day 2 will feature product launches, two sessions of Textile Horizons 2026 and a technical symposium by VJTI. Day 3 will include the Technical Textiles Conference by TIT Bhiwani, Textile Horizons 2026, the CEO Conclave, India ITME Technical Awards and a networking dinner. Day 4 will feature sessions by Sweden-India Textile Innovation and SDC International (UK), a programme by the British Textile Machinery Association and the JDIET alumni meet. The final two days will feature cultural activities and networking dinners. For the detailed itinerary visit India ITME 2026 Itinerary.

Speaking at the press conference in New Delhi, Mr. Ketan Sanghvi, Chairman, India ITME Society, said, “The Textile sector is already one of India's leading export sectors. To scale the sector further amid intense competition from countries such as China, Bangladesh and Vietnam, textile

manufacturers must continually invest in technology to improve operational efficiency, maintain product quality and meet evolving market requirements. Manufacturers and MSMEs increasingly require access to advanced technology to improve production capabilities, maintain quality and respond to changing market demands. The Government has also prioritised the textile sector through initiatives such as PM MITRA Parks, aimed at promoting investment and increasing textile production.” He added, “The textile and apparel industry is entering a transformative era, driven by Industry 4.0, sustainable manufacturing, advanced materials and circular economy principles. India, as a leading global textile hub, stands at the crossroads of tradition and innovation.”

Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Chairman, IEML, said, “India needs large-scale events that showcase the country's capabilities across industries to the world by bringing together exhibitors from across the globe. At IEML, we share this vision and have developed an integrated exhibition and convention centre spread across 57 acres in Greater Noida to host such events. These platforms bring in investments, technology and new capabilities across sectors. India ITME 2026 will bring together industry players and global technology providers under one roof, offering businesses an opportunity to understand the latest developments, exchange ideas and explore new avenues for growth.”

Mr. Sudeep Sarcar, Honorary Secretary of the India Convention Promotion Bureau said, “As Honorary Secretary of the India Convention Promotion Bureau, and being closely involved with the Indian Exhibition Industry Association, I see India ITME as a good example of what business events can do for a region. When manufacturers, buyers and technology partners meet under one roof, they can see machinery in action, compare solutions and start conversations that lead to real business. The benefits extend well beyond the exhibition halls, to hotels, restaurants, transport operators and local service providers. A well-planned and well-managed venue is the backbone of that activity. It gives

organisers the confidence to bring large international events to India and helps more of the surrounding economy benefit when they do."

Manufacturers, processors, garment producers, MSMEs and entrepreneurs will be able to interact with technology providers, understand new developments and explore solutions that can help improve their existing operations and production capabilities.

The exhibition will cover several segments of the textile industry, including spinning and yarn manufacturing, weaving and knitting, man-made fibres and filament processing, dyeing, printing and textile processing, finishing and fabric treatment, garment manufacturing, technical textiles and nonwovens. It will also feature developments in automation, digitalisation, smart manufacturing, textile testing, quality control, recycling and sustainability.

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

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CAI Laboratory locations :

(Recognised by BIS)

- **Maharashtra :** Mumbai; Akola; Aurangabad; Jalgaon; Nagpur
- **Gujarat :** Rajkot; Ahmedabad
- **Andhra Pradesh :** Adoni
- **Madhya Pradesh :** Khargone
- **Karnataka :** Hubli
- **Punjab :** Bathinda
- **Telangana:** Warangal; Adilabad

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Indian Cotton Statistics



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businessline – 18.11.2026

Modi calls for deeper cooperation, not competition, to boost India-Asean ties

POWER BLOC. Free e-visas for Asean tourists, long-term maritime plan among the several initiatives proposed

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday called on India and the Asean to shape the region's future through cooperation rather than competition, saying the two had the collective strength and resolve to make the Indo-Pacific region a symbol of peace and stability at a time of global uncertainties.



(from left) China's Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Zhang Zhu; Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet; Prime Minister Narendra Modi; Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto; Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi; and Laos Prime Minister Saleumxay Kommasith at the 21st East Asia Summit in Manila on Tuesday REUTERS

MARITIME PLAN

He also called for safety and security of commercial ships and seafarers while proposing free tourist e-visas for Asean countries and a long-term maritime plan to boost connectivity and ensure seafarers' security, according to the MEA.

At the annual Asean-India summit in Manila, Modi emphasised that cooperation between the two sides was expanding into emerging areas such as digital technology, defence and space.

The PM proposed nine initiatives, including cooperation on mining and critical minerals, an Asean-India space hackathon, technical exchanges in the civil nuclear energy sector, a joint cyber forensics training programme, free e-visas for the bloc's member nations and a long-term maritime plan to boost connectivity. He also addressed the East Asia Summit on Tuesday, where he highlighted the impact of crisis and conflicts on food, fuel and fertilizer security the world over.

The PM underlined that India supported all efforts directed at peaceful resolution of the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and West Asia, said the MEA.

PEACE, STABILITY

Addressing the Asean-India Summit, the PM said the world had experienced one crisis after another in recent years and needed peace, stability and predictability more than ever.

"India and Asean represent nearly one-fourth of the world's population. It is, therefore, essential that our future is determined not by competition but by cooperation," he said, noting that both sides had the capability and determination to make the region an example of peace and stability.

Modi stated that India's Act East policy had given a new momentum to India-Asean ties. "Our partnership is now moving beyond shared culture and heritage to encompass new dimensions in areas such as digital technology, defence and space," he said.

On digital cooperation, the PM said India and the Asean should not just be consumers of technologies, but should co-create them and work together to skill our people.

Highlighting the people-to-people dimension, he said India had undertaken more than 100 initiatives since 2014 to strengthen ties, launched nearly 250 Quick Impact Projects and provided over 10,000 skill-building scholarships.

Direct flights between India and nine Asean countries, along with growing tourism, were further evidence of closer links, he added.

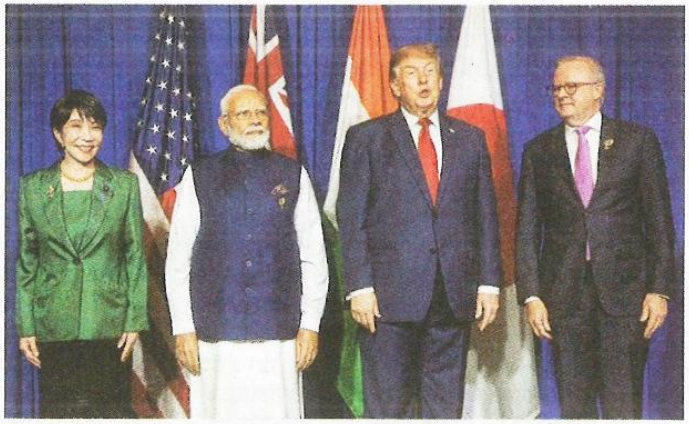
businessline – 18.11.2026

Quad leaders voice concerns over economic coercion

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

Leaders from the Quad countries — the US, India, Japan and Australia — have expressed concerns about economic coercion, including through arbitrary export restrictions, and strongly opposed "destabilising or unilateral actions" that seek to change the status quo and escalate regional tensions.

"We express grave concerns about economic coercion, including through arbitrary export restrictions. We are securing critical supply chains, protecting freedom of navigation and overflight, driving growth through technologies of the future, including investments and deployment of trusted artificial intelligence (AI) and responding to disasters with life-saving assistance," according to a joint statement issued after the Quad leaders' meeting in Manila on Tuesday.



(from left) Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi; Prime Minister Narendra Modi; US President Donald Trump; and Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese at the Quad meet

GROWING TENSIONS

The concerns come amid growing tensions with Beijing over its use of trade and supply chain dependencies as instruments of pressure, particularly its restrictions on exports of critical minerals and rare earth elements. There was, however, no direct reference to China in the statement.

The leaders welcomed several joint initiatives, including Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Collaboration to strengthen information sharing and maritime domain awareness, a Quad Business Leaders' Forum scheduled for early 2027, cyber security cooperation and an AI Accelerator to expand access to trusted AI across the region.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who attended the summit along with US President Donald Trump, Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi, said the meeting had given a fresh momentum to the grouping's shared objectives.

"From maritime security and trusted supply chains to emerging technologies and disaster response, the Quad remains committed to delivering trusted solutions for the Indo-Pacific. Today's meeting has given fresh momentum to our shared vision for a free, open, peaceful and prosperous Indo-Pacific, with concrete goals for the next phase of our cooperation," said Modi in a post on X.

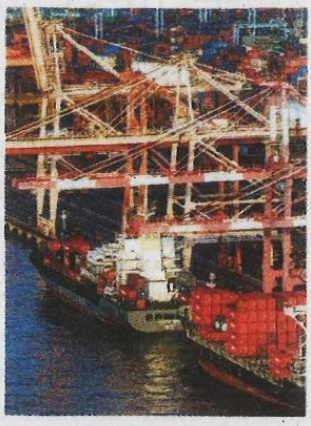
CYBERSECURITY

As part of the maritime surveillance initiative, in 2027, P-8 and P-3C patrol aircraft are scheduled to fly in a maritime exercise for the first time in a Quad context, "making our seas safer", the joint statement noted. The four countries also agreed to enhance cybersecurity cooperation and expand partnership in resilient undersea cable connectivity.

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Trade restrictions spike in H1 even as facilitating measures rise, says WTO

Amiti Sen
New Delhi



New trade-restrictive and other non-facilitating measures introduced by WTO members and observers in the first half of 2026 covered $2 trillion, or 8 per cent of world imports, and $794 billion, or 3.2 per cent of world exports, according to the latest annual overview of the international trading environment issued by the WTO's Director-General.

The 333 such measures introduced in six months already exceed the 300 recorded in 2025.

At the same time, governments stepped up trade-facilitating measures, with 466 introduced in the period against 391 in 2025, with much of the increase reflecting temporary actions linked to disruptions associated with the Strait of Hormuz situation, the report noted.

"On the one hand, import tariffs and other non-facilitating measures affect significant shares of global trade, and the stockpile of trade-restrictive measures continues to grow, reaching its highest level since WTO trade monitoring began in 2009 and affecting an increasing share of global trade. On the other hand, WTO members have stepped up their efforts to facilitate trade, introducing measures that have helped businesses navigate recent disruptions and maintain the flow of goods across borders," said WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.

TRADE POLICY

As of June 30, 2026, import-related restrictive measures introduced since 2009 and still in force covered $5.4 trillion of the trade, accounting for 21.3 per cent of world imports. Export-related restrictions covered another $1.5 trillion, or 6.3 per cent of global exports. Both were the highest levels recorded since the WTO began monitoring trade policy developments in 2009.

There was also a jump in new import-facilitating measures in the first half of 2026, covering an estimated $1.3 trillion, or 5.2 per cent of world imports, while export-facilitating measures covered a record $570 billion, equivalent to 2.3 per cent of global exports. This was more than five times the level recorded in 2025, said the report.

In most of the sectors examined, new import-facilitating measures covered a larger share of imports than new restrictive and non-facilitating measures, the DG pointed out.

EXCEPTIONS MADE

The only exceptions were electric vehicles and photovoltaic cells, where major economies have been heavily competing for market share, which has sparked lots of trade policy debates recently.

"I welcome these trade-facilitating actions and encourage WTO members to build on this positive momentum. At a time of a rapidly changing global trading environment, restraint in the use of new trade restrictions and a continued commitment to open, predictable and transparent trade will be essential for supporting economic growth," said Okonjo-Iweala.

Cyclone Akvan triggers storm surge and heavy rain alert along AP coast

Vinson Kurian
Thiruvananthapuram



The cyclone 's sphere of influence extended across the entire Bay of Bengal METEOLOGIX

A storm surge of 1 to 2 m (3.2 to 6.5 ft) above astronomical tide may inundate low-lying areas in Prakasam, Bapatla, Krishna, West Godavari, Konaseema and Kakinada districts in Andhra Pradesh during the landfall of the Very Severe Cyclone Akvan on Friday noon.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) said the peak surge is expected over the Bapatla, Krishna and West Godavari districts from morning till afternoon, after which the conditions are expected to improve gradually. However, a storm surge of 0.5 m (1.6 ft) height above the astronomical tide is likely to continue from the early hours till evening.

HEAVY RAIN, WINDS

Thunder squalls with winds howling at 60-70 km/hr and gusting to 80 km/hr may sweep coastal Andhra Pradesh and Yanam on Wednesday and escalate further to 100-110 km/hr, gusting to 120 km/hr on Thursday and Friday.

Isolated very heavy rainfall is likely over Telangana on Friday and Saturday. It will be heavy to very heavy at a few places, with isolated extremely heavy rainfall likely over coastal Andhra Pradesh and Yanam on Thursday and Friday. Isolated heavy rainfall has been forecast over Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal on Thursday, over coastal Andhra Pradesh and Yanam on Wednesday and later on Saturday, and Rayalaseema on Thursday and Friday.

Cyclone Akvan had moved north-northwestwards slowly and was practically stationary at its location on Tuesday morning, about 610 km east of Chennai, which was the closest to any coast on mainland India. This would also be 630 km to the north-east of Trincomalee (Sri Lanka), 660 km south-east of Machilipatnam and 670 km south-southeast of Visakhapatnam.

It is expected to move north-northwestwards slowly and intensify as a severe cyclone over the west-central Bay by Tuesday and shift direction slightly to the north-west while intensifying further into a very severe cyclone on Thursday morning.

It is likely to cross the Andhra Pradesh and Yanam coasts between Nellore and Tuni, around Friday noon, as a very severe cyclone.

PAINTS THE EVENING SKY

Meanwhile, a flight from Mumbai to Kochi on Monday evening offered an unusual ringside view of a spectacular cloudscape over the Konkan-Kanara coast, raising an intriguing possibility: The expanding atmospheric circulation of Akvan may have had a hand in the display, even from well over 1,000 km away.

The observation came from the left-hand side of the aircraft at cruising altitudes of 32,000-35,000 ft, around 6 pm. Until the aircraft reached the Sindhudurg stretch of the Konkan coast, the eastern horizon was an otherwise lifeless expanse of blue and white. The cyclone was still at least 1,400 km away to the east.

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Rupee at 7-month high on FPI inflows, softer oil prices

Ashokamithran T
Mumbai

The rupee appreciated to a seven-month high of 93.5 against the US dollar, supported by improving market sentiment amid falling crude oil prices and oil marketing companies (OMCs) accessing the Reserve Bank of India's special dollar window.

The currency gained 42.5 paise on the day, marking its second consecutive session of appreciation. Over the past two trading days, the rupee has strengthened by nearly 72 paise. The currency was last at these levels on April 17, when it traded around 92.6 per dollar.

Market participants attributed the rally to softer crude oil prices, renewed foreign portfolio investor (FPI)



interest in Indian assets and reduced dollar demand in the interbank market as OMCs increasingly sourced dollars directly from the RBI.

"State-run oil refiners such as IOC, BPCL and HPCL collectively buy about $8-10 billion every month. That demand has been largely removed from the interbank market because they are purchasing dollars directly from the RBI," said Ritesh Bhansali, Deputy Chief Executive Officer at Mecklai Financial Services.

He added that RBI restrictions on importers had also helped absorb liquidity from the market.

RBI MEASURES

The RBI had earlier introduced measures to stabilise the rupee amid concerns that escalating geopolitical tensions and rising crude oil prices could push the currency towards the 100/dollar mark.

One such measure allowed oil marketing companies to purchase dollars directly from the central bank, thereby reducing volatility in the foreign exchange market.

With the rupee now comfortably below the 94/dollar level, the RBI may eventually encourage OMCs to return to the open market for their dollar requirements, according to Anindya Banerjee, Commodity and Currency Analyst at Kotak Neo.

Meanwhile, crude oil prices have moderated, with Brent crude futures trading around $93.7 a barrel. The stabilisation of currency markets has also coincided with a return of FPI inflows in November, providing additional support to the rupee against the greenback.

Meanwhile, analysts expect the rupee to appreciate further. "The rupee was significantly undervalued, so it needed a trigger. I think that's what we have got," said Banerjee, adding that the currency could appreciate to as much as 91.5/dollar without requiring the central bank's intervention.

Rupee likely to retain bullish bias

Akhil Nallamuthu
bl research bureau

The rupee appreciated 46 paise against the dollar over the past week to close at 93.48 on Tuesday. The currency was supported by a sharp decline in crude oil prices and strong foreign portfolio inflows.

WEEKLY RUPEE VIEW.

Crude oil prices have fallen considerably in recent weeks, providing relief to the rupee. Brent crude, currently trading around $92.80/barrel, has declined about 18 per cent so far in November.

Notably, oil prices have remained below the $100 mark over the past two weeks. Lower crude prices are positive for the rupee, given India's dependence on oil imports. Foreign inflows have also been favourable. According to NSDL data, net FPI inflows stood at about $4.2 billion over the past month. Net inflows have reached a substantial $10.6 billion so far this month, reflecting improved foreign investor sentiment towards domestic financial markets.

On the domestic front, however, wholesale inflation remains a concern. India's WPI inflation accelerated to 12.29 per cent in October from 11.39 per cent in September, exceeding market expectations of 12.1 per cent.

CHART

The rupee has been in a steady uptrend since early October. After breaking above the resistance at 94.2 a couple of weeks ago, the local currency witnessed a minor correction before resuming the rally. The level of 94.2 will now act as a support.

Currently trading at 93.48, the rupee faces immediate resistance at 93.4. A breakout above this level can extend the rally to 93 and subsequently to 92.5. If the rupee reverses from the current level and slips below the support at 94.2, it can decline to 94.5. A breach of this level can drag the local currency further down to 95.

Notably, the rupee has been appreciating despite strength in the dollar. The dollar index decisively broke above the resistance at 102.6 last week and extended its rally. It is now hovering around 103.6.

However, the index is facing resistance at the current level. A reversal could drag it down to 103 or even 102.6. Such a decline would provide further support to the rupee's recovery. If the dollar index breaks above 103.6, it can extend the rally to 104 and potentially to 105. Such a move could put a downward pressure on the rupee.

OUTLOOK

The rupee is likely to retain its bullish bias, supported by softer crude oil prices and strong foreign inflows. A breakout above 93.4 could extend the rally to 93 and subsequently to 92.5.

However, renewed strength in the dollar could limit the upside, while 94.2 remains a crucial support.

businessline – 18.11.2026

Goyal on two-day visit to Italy to deepen trade ties

Press Trust of India
Rome

Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal is on a two-day visit to Italy, where he will meet government leaders and businesses to discuss ways to boost trade and investment between the two countries. The Commerce Ministry said the two countries are implementing the India-Italy Joint Strategic Action Plan 2025-29, and have set a target of increasing annual bilateral trade to €20 billion by 2029.

During the visit on November 17-18, Goyal will hold a bilateral meeting with Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy. He will also co-chair the 23rd session of the India-Italy Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation (JCEC) and participate in the India-Italy Business and Innovation Forum.

The JCEC is the principal institutional mechanism for reviewing and guiding India-Italy economic and commercial cooperation. In addition, he will meet Chief Executive Officers of leading Italian companies and interact with the Indian business delegation.

businessline – 18.11.2026

Apeda plans State-specific strategies to boost North-East agri exports

Vishwanath Kulkarni
Bengaluru

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Apeda) plans to develop State-specific export strategies for the North-Eastern States to strengthen and promote agri exports from the region.

Apeda, which intends to formulate State-specific strategies in consultation with the respective State governments and other relevant stakeholders in the region, has floated a tender inviting bids to carry out the study.

The proposed study aims to facilitate and support various stakeholders, including farmer producer organisations, start-ups, exporters, State governments, food testing laboratories and other relevant entities, in developing, strengthening and expanding the agricultural export value chain.

It has identified five to six potential products for each of the North-Eastern States for inclusion in its scheduled products list. These include rice, ginger, citrus fruits, mandarin, pineapple, cardamom, jackfruit, organic products such as turmeric and tea and fruit wine, among others.

LEVERAGING POTENTIAL

The initiative aims to address existing challenges, tap the region's agricultural potential and enhance the export competitiveness of these States, thereby boosting the exports of agricultural and processed food products, the tender said.

The study will also examine how existing Central and State government schemes covering agriculture, horticulture, food processing, infrastructure, logistics, MSMEs, credit and regional development can be aligned with the Export Promotion Mission and Apeda's export-promotion initiatives.

The study will include product-market analysis, covering the latest production data, seasonality, farm-gate prices and marketable surplus. It will also map major production clusters and identify gaps in infrastructure and institutional support.

It will assess the export readiness and competitiveness of each identified product, analyse global trends and emerging and potential export markets, and recommend short- and medium-term strategies to tap opportunities.

businessline – 18.11.2026

Farmwise combines AI with GIS to solve real-time farm problems

Subramani Ra Mancombu
Chennai

On October 11, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Yellow Line of Chennai Metro Rail Ltd, his meetings with start-up founders during his journey from Porur to Poonamallee caught the public's eye.

One of those who met Modi and explained about his start-up was Chennai-based start-up Farmwise AI founder Anand Vetrivel. That has brought focus on the start-up, which began its journey with artificial intelligence (AI) for farmers.

It has expanded its operations to water, mining, agri finance, education, land and cities.

The start-up was founded to bring AI and geographical information system (GIS) together to solve real-time problems, said SK Purushothaman, Chief Operating Officer of FarmwiseAI, which was launched six years ago.



AIMING BIG. Farmwise AI founder Anand Vetrivel interacting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi while providing his firm's details during the Chennai Metro's Yellow Line inauguration

"Long before AI went mainstream in India, the Farmwise AI team built AI-powered agriculture applications with the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Department and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), delivering direct impact to the farmers," he told *businessline* in an online interaction.

BAGGING TN TENDER

Tamil Nadu set out to give every farm a digital identity, linked to its owner and attributes. FarmwiseAI bagged the tender with an AI and GIS approach to take the State's Field Measurement Book (FMB) records, survey records that define each subdivision's boundaries and fix each one to real-world coordinates.

In six months, it georeferenced more than 40 million subdivision parcels, with 4.5 million-plus survey numbers, across 16,700 villages in all 38 districts of the State, achieving 97 per cent accuracy. The cost was 46 per cent lower than the manual process and connected 95,000-plus stakeholders and over 10 government bodies.

This helped from crop identification to crop intelligence, tapping advanced geospatial AI and drone intelligence.

The start-up has now expanded its operation to Telangana, where it works with multiple government departments.

It partners with industry experts like AI Singapore to build collaborative GeoAI technology, the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University for the development of agri-based solutions specifically for Tamil Nadu, Amazon Web Service and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (Nabard) to deliver GeoAI solutions at the national level in rural, telecommunication, energy and related sectors. It also works with ITC, University of Twente and the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (Keltron). It is working on a remote farmland verification pilot project for agricultural lending with the Karur Vysya Bank, supported by the Department of Science and Technology.

"Using satellite or drone intelligence and data from it, we develop an intelligence platform about the requirements of a particular department. Using the system, the department can get insights and make decision on data, previous data, data of the past few years," said Purushothaman.

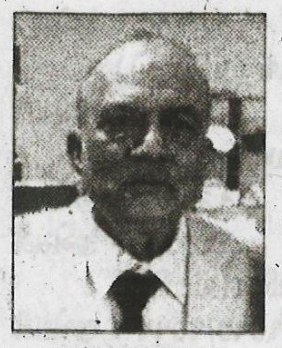
Following its success in Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Farmwise AI is in talks with the Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh governments for taking up projects.

Farmwise AI developed two apps, M-Velanmai (agriculture) and AgriCart, in partnership with TNAU.

M-Velanmai delivers AI-based pest detection with expert advisory for crop protection. AgriCart can help farmers reach more buyers and avail themselves of tractor, drone and on-demand services.

Vyapar – 18.11.2026

યાર્ન-ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ માટે વર્ષ સારું નીવડ્યું



અરુણ દલાલ
અગ્રણી બ્રોકર
અમદાવાદ

પાસના ખેડૂતો માટે કપાછલું વર્ષ સારું નીવડ્યું હતું, કારણ કે ટેકાના ભાવથી કાચા માલની ખરીદી ખૂબ સારી હતી. ટેકાના ભાવથી વર્ષાન્ત સુધી ખરીદી રહેતા ખેડૂતો મહેનત પ્રમાણે વળતર પણ મેળવી શક્યા હતા. મગફળી અને અન્ય એગ્રી કોમોડિટીઝમાં પણ ભાવ સારા મળ્યા હતા. વરસાદને લીધે ગુણવત્તા પણ સારી રહી હતી. જિનર્સો માટે વર્ષ કઠિન રહ્યું, કારણ કે સીસીઆઇની સામે ટકવું પડકારજનક હતું. નિકાસકારો માટે પણ વર્ષ નબળું રહ્યું. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરે ભાવ નીચા રહેતા નિકાસ મુશ્કેલ બની. ક્રૂડતેલના ભાવને લીધે શિપિંગ મોંઘું થઇ ગયું એની પણ અસર પડી. જોકે, કપાસ કરતા યાર્ન વધારે નિકાસ થઇ અને ગારમેન્ટ પણ સારા નિકાસ થયા એમાં આશરે ૧૦ ટકા સુધી વધારો થયો.

૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં સીસીઆઇએ ટેકાના ભાવથી ખરીદી કરતા જિનિંગ ઉદ્યોગોના ધંધા પર માઠી અસર પડી. મોંઘી મજૂરી અને ઉતારામાં પણ ધારણા કરતા ગાબડાં પડતાં હતાં તેથી ગણતરીઓ ખોટી પડતી હતી. જોકે, સીઝનના અંતિમ છ માસમાં ટ્રેડિંગ કરીને જિનરોને પૈસા મળ્યા પણ નુકસાનમાં ઘટાડા જેવી સ્થિતિ હતી. પોતાની જિનો હતી તેમને ચોક્કસ ફાયદો થયો છે. નવી ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ નીતિમાં ફેરફાર થવાથી મધ્ય પ્રદેશ, આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ, તેલંગણા અને ગુજરાતમાં મિલો વધતી જાય છે પરિણામે ભારતની ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા ૩૩૦થી ૩૩૫ લાખ ગાંસડીએ પહોંચી ગઇ છે. ચાલુ વર્ષે ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ ઝડપભેર થયો છે. ૨૦૨૫-૨૬ એ રીતે ગોલ્ડન વર્ષ હતું. નાની મિલોને પ્રોત્સાહન મળ્યું હતું. વિશ્વભરની મિલો પાસે રૂના સ્ટોક ઓછા હતા એટલે ભારતને યાર્ન અને ગારમેન્ટની નિકાસમાં ફાયદો થયો. ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ ક્ષેત્ર માટે ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના વર્ષ આગલા વર્ષ જેટલું ઊજળું નહીં હોય તેમ લાગે છે.

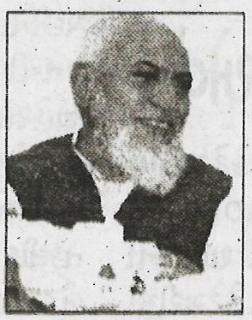
રૂના ભાવ આરંભે સ્થિર રહેશે પછી માર્ચ મહિના બાદ સુધારો આવશે પણ સુધારો લાંબો ચાલે તેવું લાગતું નથી, કારણ કે બજારમાં અનિશ્ચિતતા વૈશ્વિક વાતાવરણને લીધે ભારોભાર છે. ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં રૂનું ઉત્પાદન ૩.૪ ટકા વધે તેવી શક્યતા સુધારિત બિયારણને લીધે છે. ભેળસેળ પ્રમાણમાં ઘટી છે. હલકી ગુણવત્તા પર સરકાર નજર રાખી રહી છે. ઉત્પાદન જળવાશે તો વેપારમાં મજા રહેશે. ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં ૬૫ લાખ ગાંસડી જેટલી આયાત થઇ હતી એના કરતા નવા વર્ષે ૧૦-૧૫ ટકા ઓછી આયાત થવાની શક્યતા છે. આયાતને લીધે મિલોને જીવતદાન મળ્યું હતું. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય રૂ સસ્તું હોવાથી ફાયદો મળ્યો હતો. આયાત જકાત મહત્ત્વની બનશે.

નવા વર્ષે ભાવમાં માપસર વધઘટ થશે. સીસીઆઇએ ગયા વર્ષમાં ખરીદી કરી હતી તેટલી આ વર્ષે પણ થાય તેવી શક્યતા છે. નિકાસમાં પણ ભારતનો ભાવ પ્રમાણમાં ઊંચો છે એટલે મુશ્કેલી પડશે. જોકે, તેની સામે યાર્ન અને ગારમેન્ટની નિકાસ સારી થાય એવી સંભાવના છે. સરકાર ૧૧ ટકા જેટલી આયાત જકાતમાં ઘટાડો કરશે નહીં તેવું લાગતું નથી. બજારની વધઘટનો આધાર ડૉલરની વધઘટ, ક્રૂડતેલ, સરકારની નીતિ અને દુનિયાભરમાં ચાલી રહેલા યુદ્ધથી વૈશ્વિક અર્થતંત્રની સ્થિતિ જેવાં પરિબળો ઉપર રહેશે.

મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં અનિશ્ચિત અને ઓછા વરસાદથી મોટા ભાગનાં ગામડાઓમાં દુષ્કાળની સ્થિતિ છે. ત્યાં કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન ઘટે તેમ છે. મહારાષ્ટ્ર સરકાર તેની નીતિમાં કેવા ફેરફારો કરે છે તે પણ મહત્ત્વનું છે, કારણ કે મહારાષ્ટ્ર દેશમાં કપાસ ઉત્પાદનમાં પ્રથમ ક્રમે છે.

Vyapar – 18.11.2026

ગાર્મેન્ટ ઉદ્યોગનો રોડમેપ ૨૦૨૭ : નીતિગત સુધારા વચ્ચે વિકાસની ક્ષિતિજો



ઈકબાલ મેમણ
પ્રેસિડેન્ટ, ફેડરેશન ઓફ રેડીમેડ ગાર્મેન્ટ એસોસિએશન (ફોરગા)

વૈશ્વિક સપ્લાય ચેઇનનું વૈવિધ્યકરણ, વધતા ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચનું દબાણ અને આધુનિક ટેકનોલોજીનો સ્વીકાર વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬માં ભારતીય રેડીમેડ ગાર્મેન્ટ ઉદ્યોગના ત્રણ સૌથી નોંધપાત્ર પ્રવાહો બની રહ્યા છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ખરીદદારો હવે એક દેશ પર નિર્ભરતા ઘટાડી વૈકલ્પિક કેન્દ્રો શોધી રહ્યા છે, જે ભારતને વિશ્વસનીય ગ્લોબલ મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ અને સોર્સિંગ હબ તરીકે સ્થાપિત કરવાની સુવર્ણ તક પૂરી પાડે છે. જોકે, ફેબ્રિક, કાચો માલ, મજૂરી અને લોજિસ્ટિક્સ ખર્ચમાં તીવ્ર વધારાને લીધે ઉત્પાદકો તથા વેપારીઓના નફાના માર્જિન પર સતત દબાણ સર્જાયું છે. બીજી તરફ, સ્થાનિક તેમજ વૈશ્વિક ગ્રાહકોમાં વેલ્યુ-ફોર-મની, ઝડપી ડિલિવરી, બહેતર ગુણવત્તા અને ટૂંકા ઉત્પાદન ચક્રની વધતી માંગને કારણે ડિજિટાઇઝેશન, ઈ-કોમર્સ અને ડેટા આધારિત ઇન્વેન્ટરી મેનેજમેન્ટ વ્યવસાયિક સ્પર્ધાત્મકતા માટે અનિવાર્ય બન્યા છે. વૈશ્વિક ટેરિફ વિસંગતતાઓ અને બદલાતી વેપાર નીતિઓએ ભારતીય નિકાસકારો માટે અનિશ્ચિતતા વધારી છે. મહત્વના વિદેશી બજારોમાં ટેરિફ ગેરફાયદાથી ભાવસ્પર્ધા પ્રભાવિત થાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત, મધ્ય પૂર્વ તેમજ રશિયા-યુક્રેન તણાવથી ઊર્જાના ભાવો, નૂર દરો અને સપ્લાય ચેઇનમાં ભારે વિક્ષેપ સર્જાયો છે, જેનાથી આયાતી ઇનપુટ્સ મોંઘા થયા છે. આમ છતાં, સ્પર્ધાત્મક ભાવો, સુસંગત ગુણવત્તા, વિશ્વસનીય ડિલિવરી અને સહાયક સરકારી નીતિઓ સાથે ભારત વૈશ્વિક સોર્સિંગમાં મોટો બજાર હિસ્સો હાંસલ કરી શકે છે,

જેના માટે અનુમાનિત વેપાર માળખું આવશ્યક છે.

હાલમાં ઉદ્યોગ સામે સૌથી મોટો પડકાર ઇનપુટ ખર્ચમાં વધારો અને ભાવ-સંવેદનશીલ ખરીદદારો પર આ બોજ ન નાખી શકવાની મર્યાદા છે. ફેબ્રિક, યાર્ન, ડાઈઝ, એક્સેસરીઝ, મજૂરી, વીજળી અને પરિવહન ખર્ચ મળીને ગાર્મેન્ટની આખરી પડતર ઊંચી લઈ જાય છે. નિકાસકારો માટે ચલણની વધઘટ અને લાંબો ટ્રાન્ઝિટ સમય જોખમ વધારે છે. ખાસ કરીને એમએસએમઈ માટે અટવાયેલી પેમેન્ટ્સ અને વેચાયા વિનાના સ્ટોક વચ્ચે સસ્તું વર્કિંગ કેપિટલ મેળવવું ગંભીર ચિંતા છે. ટેક્નોલોજી મોરચે, મોટાં એકમોમાં સીએડી, ડિજિટલ પેટર્ન મેકિંગ, ઓટોમેટેડ કટિંગ અને પ્રોડક્શન-પ્લાનિંગ સોફ્ટવેરથી બગાડ ઘટી રહ્યો છે અને ચોકસાઈ વધી રહી છે. અંઈ ડિમાન્ડ ફોરકાસ્ટિંગ, ટ્રેન્ડ એનાલિસિસ, ક્વોલિટી કંટ્રોલ, મર્ચેન્ડાઇઝિંગ અને સપ્લાય ચેઇનમાં નવી ક્ષિતિજો ખોલી રહ્યું છે, જ્યારે ઓટોમેશન એકધારા શ્રમને ઘટાડી ગુણવત્તામાં એકરૂપતા લાવે છે. જોકે, ઊંચા રોકાણ અને તાલીમબદ્ધ કર્મચારીઓના અભાવે ખજ્જઊત માટે તે હજુ પડકારરૂપ છે, તેથી નાના એકમો માટે પરવડે તેવા સ્કેલેબલ ટેક્નોલોજીકલ સોલ્યુશન્સ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવા જરૂરી છે.

આગામી ૧૨ મહિનામાં ભારત પાસે ટેક્સટાઇલ બેઝ, કુશળ માનવબળ, ટેકનિકલ-પર્ફોર્મન્સ ગાર્મેન્ટ્સ, ગ્રીન-સસ્ટેનેબલ એપેરલ અને પ્રાઇવેટ લેબલિંગ ક્ષેત્રે જંગી તકો છે. પરંતુ, આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ભાવસ્પર્ધા અને વિભાજિત ઉત્પાદન માળખાને સુધારીને ઇકોનોમીઝ ઓફ સ્કેલ હાંસલ કરવા પડશે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૭ના આઉટલુક અંગે તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે મજબૂત સ્થાનિક વપરાશ અને વૈશ્વિક સોર્સિંગથી નિકાસમાં મધ્યમથી સ્વસ્થ વૃદ્ધિ જોવા મળશે. રોકાણ આધુનિક મશીનરી, કાર્યક્ષમતા, ટ્રેસિબિલિટી અને સસ્ટેનેબિલિટી તરફ કેન્દ્રિત રહેશે. ઉદ્યોગનું લક્ષ્ય માત્ર ઊંચા ટર્નઓવરનું નહીં, પરંતુ નફાકારકતા અને નાણાકીય સ્થિરતાનું હોવું જોઈએ.

આ સ્પર્ધાત્મકતા વધારવા માટે સરકાર અને ઉદ્યોગે ત્રણ મોરચે પ્રાથમિકતા આપવી પડશેઃ પ્રથમ, લાભદાયી મુક્ત વેપાર કરારો, નીતિગત સ્થિરતા, સમયસર જીએસટી રિફંડ અને સરળ કસ્ટમ્સ પ્રક્રિયા, બીજું, મશીનરી આધુનિકીકરણ, સ્કિલ ડેવલપમેન્ટ, ટેક્સટાઇલ પ્રોસેસિંગ અને ઇન્ટિગ્રેટેડ ગાર્મેન્ટ ક્લસ્ટર્સનું નિર્માણ, અને ત્રીજું, એમએસએમઈ માટે સુલભ ધિરાણ, સમયસર ચુકવણી, એનર્જી એફિશિયન્સી અને વૈશ્વિક ગુણવત્તા માપદંડોનું પાલન. સહિયારા પ્રયાસોથી ભારત ગાર્મેન્ટ ક્ષેત્રે વિશ્વનું અગ્રણી ઉત્પાદન કેન્દ્ર બની શકશે.

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સુરત કાપડ માર્કેટમાં બહારગામના વેપારીઓ આવતા સમય લાગશે

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

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દિવાળી વેકેશન બાદ સુરત કાપડમાર્કેટો ખુલી પણ કામકાજ તળિયે છે. રીંગરોડ સ્થિત કાપડમાર્કેટોમાં વેપારીઓની સામાન્ય ચહલ-પહલ જોવા મળી રહી છે. કામકાજ રાબેતામુજબ થતાં સમય લાગશે તેમ વેપારીઓનું કહેવું છે. આમ પણ કાચામાલના ભાવવધ્યા આ વખતે કાપડમાર્કેટમાં વેપાર પર અસર વર્તાઈ છે. એવામાં ખુલતામાં બજાર ઠંડુ રહેતાં માર્કેટમાં વેગ આવતાં સપ્તાહ-દસ દિવસ નીકળી જશે તેમ વેપારીઓનું માનવું છે.



રાજ્યની આર્થિક રાજધાની સુરત શહેરમાં હીરા અને કાપડ એમ બે મુખ્ય ઉદ્યોગો છે. જે મોટી સંખ્યામાં રોજગારી આપે છે. રશિયા-યુક્રેનના યુદ્ધ બાદથી હીરાઉદ્યોગમાં મંદીનો માહોલ હતો જે આ વર્ષે ઓછો થયો છે. આ વર્ષે હીરામાં નોંધપાત્ર તેજી જોવા મળી છે. પરંતુ બીજે છેડ કાપડઉદ્યોગમાં આ વર્ષે મંદી છવાયેલી રહી છે. બદલેલા વૈશ્વિક સમીકરણોને કારણે યાર્ન, કેમીકલ, કલર, કોલસા સહિતના ઈંધણ, કામદારોની મજૂરી સહિતમાં વધારો થતાં તૈયાર માલની કિંમતમાં વધારો થયો છે. તૈયાર માલ મોંઘો બનતાં ગ્રાહકોની સંખ્યા ઘટી છે. જેના કારણે આ વર્ષે દિવાળી સહિતના તહેવારોને લઈને કાપડમાર્કેટોમાં જે માહોલ હોવા જોઈએ તે જોવા મળ્યો ન હતો.

ફોસ્ટાના મહામંત્રી દિનેશભાઈ કટારિયા કહે છે કે દિવાળીનો તહેવાર પૂર્ણ થતા આવતા સપ્તાહથી ટેક્સટાઈલ માર્કેટ રેગ્યુલર શરૂ થશે તેવું લાગી રહ્યું છે. રાજસ્થાન ગયેલા વેપારીઓ હજુ પણ પરત આવ્યા ન હોવાથી પણ કામકાજ રાબેતામુજબ થતાં સમય લાગશે. ઉપરાંત હાલમાં પેમેન્ટની સમસ્યા પણ ઘણી છે. બહારગામના વેપારીઓ પેમેન્ટ સમયસર કરે તે માટે વેપારીઓને સ્પષ્ટ કહેવાયું છે.

તેમણે ઉમેર્યું હતું કે, યાર્નના ભાવમાં ઘટાડાની અપેક્ષા છે. જેના કારણે બજારમાં જે ઘરાકી જોવા મળવી જોઈએ તે નથી. આમ પણ દિવાળીમાં માર્કેટો ભલે પાંચમ સુધી જ બંધ રહે પણ વેકેશન સપ્તાહથી દસ દિવસનું રહેતું જ હોય છે. આગામી સપ્તાહથી કામકાજ પાટે ચઢે તેવી અપેક્ષા છે. કાપડ વેપારી રંગનાથ શારદા કહે છે કે, બહારગામ મોકલવામાં આવતાં પાર્સલોની સંખ્યામાં નોંધપાત્ર ઘટાડો આવ્યો છે. અમારે જ સાઉથમાં પાર્સલ મોકલવા છે પણ ટ્રક પાસે પુરતો લોડ ન હોય ત્યાં સુધી માલ મોકલી શકાતો નથી.

તેમણે ઉમેર્યું હતું કે, આ વખતે દિવાળી નબળી રહી છે. દર વર્ષ જેવા કાપડનો વેપાર થયો નથી. અમને આશા છે કે નવેમ્બરના અંતથી માર્કેટ સુધરશે. આમ છતાં ચોક્કસ કહેવાનું કે જે પ્રકારે કાચામાલના ભાવ બેફામ વધ્યા છે ત્યારબાદથી તૈયાર માલ મોંઘો બન્યો છે. તેના લીધે વેપાર પર અસર પડી છે.

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ભારતમાં કપાસના ઉત્પાદનના અંદાજમાં યુએસડીએએ ઘટાડો કર્યો

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અમેરિકાના કૃષિ વિભાગ (યુએસડીએ)એ વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના તાજા કોટન રિપોર્ટમાં ભારતના કપાસના ઉત્પાદન અંગે મહત્ત્વપૂર્ણ ફેરફાર કર્યો છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં ભારતમાં કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન ૫૧.૧૭ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે, જ્યારે ઓક્ટોબરના રિપોર્ટમાં તે ૫૨.૨૫ લાખ ટન રહેવાની સંભાવના વ્યક્ત કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ રીતે એક મહિનામાં ઉત્પાદનનો અંદાજ ૧.૦૮ લાખ ટન ઘટાડવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગયા વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં ભારતમાં કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન ૫૧.૮૨ લાખ ટન રહ્યું હતું. આ સરખામણીમાં નવા સિઝનમાં ઉત્પાદન ૦.૬૫ લાખ ટન ઓછું રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે. યુએસડીએએ ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડાનું મુખ્ય કારણ કપાસની પ્રતિ હેક્ટર ઉપજમાં ઘટાડો હોવાનું જણાવ્યું છે.

રિપોર્ટ અનુસાર ભારતમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ દરમિયાન કપાસની વાવણી અને લણણીનો અંદાજિત વિસ્તાર ૧.૧૫ કરોડ હેક્ટર છે. આ ગયા વર્ષના ૧.૧૫૩ કરોડ હેક્ટર જેટલો જ છે. જોકે, પ્રતિ હેક્ટર સરેરાશ ઉપજ ગયા વર્ષના ૪૫૦ કિલોગ્રામથી ઘટીને ૪૪૫ કિલોગ્રામ રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે. એટલે કે વિસ્તારમાં ખાસ ફેરફાર ન હોવા છતાં ઓછી ઉત્પાદકતાને કારણે કુલ ઉત્પાદન પર અસર પડી રહી છે. ઓક્ટોબરમાં ઉપજ ૪૫૪ કિલોગ્રામ પ્રતિ હેક્ટર રહેવાનો અંદાજ હતો, જેને નવેમ્બરમાં ઘટાડીને ૪૪૫ કિલોગ્રામ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ ફેરફાર ભારતના ઉત્પાદનના અંદાજમાં ઘટાડાનો મુખ્ય આધાર છે.

સ્થાનિક વપરાશના મોરચે ભારતની સ્થિતિ મજબૂત બની રહી છે. યુએસડીએએ વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં ભારતમાં કપાસનો વપરાશ ૫૭.૭૦ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ આપ્યો છે. ગયા વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં તે ૫૭.૧૫ લાખ ટન હતો. આ રીતે નવા સિઝનમાં સ્થાનિક વપરાશમાં ૦.૫૫ લાખ ટનનો વધારો થવાનો અંદાજ છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૪-૨૫માં પણ ભારતમાં કપાસનો વપરાશ ૫૫.૫૨ લાખ ટન રહ્યો હતો. સતત વધી રહેલો વપરાશ દેશના કાપડ ઉદ્યોગ અને સ્પિનિંગ મિલોની માગનો સંકેત આપે છે. ભારતનો વપરાશ ઉત્પાદનના અંદાજ કરતાં વધુ રહેવાને કારણે સ્થાનિક બજારમાં ઉપલબ્ધ કપાસના પુરવઠા પર દબાણ યથાવત્ રહી શકે છે.

આ વખતે આયાતના આંકડામાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળી રહ્યો છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં ભારતની કપાસની આયાત ૧૧.૨૬ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ હતો, જ્યારે વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ માટે તેને ઘટાડીને ૭.૧૮ લાખ ટન કરવામાં આવી છે. એટલે કે આયાતમાં ૪.૦૮ લાખ ટનનો ઘટાડો થવાનો અંદાજ છે. ઓક્ટોબરમાં પણ નવા સિઝન માટે આયાતનો અંદાજ ૭.૧૮ લાખ ટન જ રાખવામાં આવ્યો હતો. તેનાથી વિપરીત કપાસની નિકાસમાં વધારો થવાની સંભાવના છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં ભારતમાંથી ૨.૪૦ લાખ ટન કપાસની નિકાસ થવાનો અંદાજ હતો, જેને વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ માટે વધારીને ૩.૨૭ લાખ ટન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગયા વર્ષની સરખામણીમાં નિકાસમાં ૦.૮૭ લાખ ટનનો વધારો થવાનો અંદાજ છે. આ સંકેત આપે છે કે ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડા છતાં યુએસડીએએ ભારતીય કપાસની નિકાસને વધુ સારી માની છે.

ભારતના કપાસના ભંડારમાં પણ ઘટાડાનો અંદાજ મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬ના અંતે કપાસનો સ્ટોક ૨૪.૨૪ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ હતો, જ્યારે વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ના અંત સુધીમાં તે ઘટીને ૨૧.૬૨ લાખ ટન રહી શકે છે. ઓક્ટોબરમાં નવા સિઝન માટે સ્ટોકનો અંદાજ ૨૨.૭૧ લાખ ટન હતો, જેને નવેમ્બરમાં વધુ ઘટાડવામાં આવ્યો છે. એટલે કે એક મહિનામાં અંદાજિત ભંડારમાં ૧.૦૯ લાખ ટનનો ઘટાડો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો અને સ્થાનિક વપરાશમાં વધારા વચ્ચે સ્ટોકમાં ઘટાડાનો આ અંદાજ બજાર માટે મહત્ત્વપૂર્ણ છે.

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે પણ કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડાનો અંદાજ છે. યુએસડીએ અનુસાર વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં વિશ્વનું કુલ કપાસ ઉત્પાદન ૨૫૫.૭૮ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે, જ્યારે ગયા વર્ષ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં તે ૨૬૫.૬૯ લાખ ટન હતું. ઓક્ટોબરના રિપોર્ટમાં વૈશ્વિક ઉત્પાદન ૨૫૬.૮૧ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ હતો. નવેમ્બરમાં તેને ઘટાડીને ૨૫૫.૭૮ લાખ ટન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. એટલે કે એક મહિનામાં ૧.૦૩ લાખ ટનનો ઘટાડો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ભારત ઉપરાંત અમેરિકા અને આર્જેન્ટિનામાં પણ ઉત્પાદનના અંદાજમાં ઘટાડો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. બીજી તરફ ચીનનું ઉત્પાદન ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં વધીને ૭૪.૦૩ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે, જ્યારે ગયા વર્ષે તે ૭૭.૯૫ લાખ ટન હતું. બ્રાઝિલનું ઉત્પાદન ૪૧.૩૭ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે, જે ગયા વર્ષના ૪૦.૮૨ લાખ ટન કરતાં વધુ છે.

વૈશ્વિક વપરાશના મામલે યુએસડીએએ વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ માટે ૨૬૭.૨૫ લાખ ટનનો અંદાજ આપ્યો છે, જ્યારે ગયા વર્ષે તે ૨૬૨.૯૨ લાખ ટન હતો. આ રીતે ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો અને વપરાશમાં વધારા વચ્ચેનું અંતર વૈશ્વિક કપાસ બજાર માટે મહત્ત્વપૂર્ણ બની ગયું છે. વિશ્વનો કુલ કપાસ વેપાર ૯૭.૫૮ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે. વૈશ્વિક નિકાસમાં બ્રાઝિલ ૩૪.૮૪ લાખ ટન સાથે સૌથી આગળ છે, જ્યારે અમેરિકાની નિકાસ ૨૬.૭૮ લાખ ટન અને ભારતની ૩.૨૭ લાખ ટન રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે. આયાતના મોરચે વિયેતનામ ૧૮.૦૭ લાખ ટન સાથે મુખ્ય ખરીદદાર બની રહ્યું છે.

રિપોર્ટમાં ચીનના સરકારી કપાસના ભંડારમાંથી વેચાણને પણ મુખ્ય ઘટનાક્રમ ગણાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. ચીને જુલાઈથી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૨૦૨૬ દરમિયાન પોતાના સરકારી ભંડારમાંથી આશરે ૧૯ લાખ ગાંસડી કપાસની હરાજી કરી હતી. તેમાં લગભગ ૬૦ ટકા હિસ્સો અમેરિકાના કપાસનો હતો. સ્થાનિક કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો અને ઊંચા ભાવને કારણે પોતાના કાપડ ઉદ્યોગને રાહત આપવા માટે ચીને આ પગલું ભર્યું હતું. યુએસડીએ અનુસાર ચીનના સરકારી ભંડારમાં આશરે ૧.૩૦ કરોડ ગાંસડી કપાસ હોવાનો અંદાજ છે. ચીનમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ દરમિયાન કપાસનો વપરાશ ૪૨૦ લાખ ગાંસડી રહેવાનો અંદાજ છે, જે ગયા વર્ષ કરતાં થોડો વધુ અને છેલ્લા ૧૫ વર્ષનું સૌથી ઊંચું સ્તર હોઈ શકે છે.

આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ભાવમાં પણ નવેમ્બર દરમિયાન નરમાઈ નોંધાઈ હતી. ૬ ઓક્ટોબરથી ૫ નવેમ્બર વચ્ચે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય એ ઇન્ડેક્સ ૯૧.૫ સેન્ટથી ઘટીને ૮૯.૯ સેન્ટ પ્રતિ પાઉન્ડ પર આવી ગયો હતો. આ જ સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ભારતમાં શંકર-૬ કપાસનો ભાવ ૮૬.૫ સેન્ટથી વધીને ૮૯ સેન્ટ પ્રતિ પાઉન્ડ થયો હતો. તેનાથી વિપરીત અમેરિકામાં ભાવ ૭૬.૧ સેન્ટથી ઘટીને ૭૪.૪ સેન્ટ, ચીનમાં ૧૧૬.૬ સેન્ટથી ઘટીને ૧૧૪.૨ સેન્ટ અને બ્રાઝિલમાં ૮૩.૬ સેન્ટથી ઘટીને ૭૪.૩ સેન્ટ પ્રતિ પાઉન્ડ રહ્યો હતો. આ દરમિયાન ભારત એવા મુખ્ય બજારોમાં સામેલ રહ્યું હતું, જ્યાં ભાવમાં વધારો નોંધાયો હતો.

એકંદરે યુએસડીએનો નવેમ્બરનો રિપોર્ટ ભારતીય કપાસ બજાર માટે મિશ્ર સંકેતો આપી રહ્યો છે. એક તરફ ઉત્પાદનનો અંદાજ ઘટ્યો છે અને સ્થાનિક વપરાશ વધવાની સંભાવના છે, તો બીજી તરફ આયાતમાં ઘટાડો અને નિકાસમાં વધારો થવાનો અંદાજ મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ સાથે કપાસનો અંતિમ ભંડાર પણ ઘટવાની સંભાવના છે. વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો અને વપરાશમાં વધારાના આંકડા આગામી સિઝનમાં કપાસની ઉપલબ્ધતા અને ભાવની દિશા માટે મહત્ત્વપૂર્ણ રહેશે.