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USD	EUR	GBP	JPY
88.34	103.56	119.70	0.60

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Trump Asks EU to Pressure Putin By Levying Tariffs on China, India

President Donald Trump has called upon the European Union (EU) to join the United States in imposing trade penalties against China and India as he aims to push Russia to end its assault on Ukraine.

According to various reports, the president made a request that the European trade bloc hit both countries with duties worth up to 100 percent during a Tuesday phone call. U.S. and EU officials were engaged in a discussion about the pressure campaign against Russia and how to force an end to the conflict.

A senior official involved in the meeting said the U.S. was ready to "mirror" any tariffs imposed by the EU on China and India, the Financial Times reported. Any new tariffs would add to the steep, 50 percent duty burden India incurred in August and the 30 percent tariffs on China that have been deferred until Nov. 10. Following the meeting with EU officials, Trump told reporters that he expects to have a phone call with Putin this week or early next week.

The president is walking a tariff tightrope as his trade agenda awaits the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. With the future of his International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) duties on the line, the Commander in Chief is continuing to negotiate with U.S. trade partners—even while encouraging trade partners to enact penalties.

The same day that the meeting with EU officials took place, Trump publicly announced that negotiations with India were still underway to address the trade barriers between the two nations. He said he looked forward to speaking with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the coming weeks and expected "no difficulty" in coming to a resolution.

"There's an expression of openness to reaching an agreement with India, so that [tariff rate] may come back down," Dave Townsend, a partner at Dorsey & Whitney LLP's International Trade Group, told Sourcing Journal.

According to the lawyer, who represents clients in trade litigation, including matters before the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), many are opting to put off decision-making surrounding sourcing as they await a clearer picture of the trade landscape.

“There have been some clarities at the beginning of August on [tariff rates], but if you were looking to reach a major supply agreement with somebody from India right now, I think you’d be saying, ‘Can we wait a couple of months?’”

Alternately, clients have been revising their import strategies in recent months to favor tools that allow for duty payment deferral. “You can put something into a bonded warehouse that’s technically sitting in the United States, but legally speaking, it’s outside the customs jurisdiction,” he explained.

Firms have also opened up their sourcing portfolios to spread out the risk, jumping from China-plus-one to China-plus-many. “I think a lot of companies took away from the Section 301 tariffs from the first Trump administration (which continued with President Biden and continue today) that diversification can give them better options,” Townsend said. “But this time is more complicated because of the ongoing framework agreements that the administration is negotiating, plus the volatility in the tariff rates themselves across the board.”

Townsend said the instances where cases related to trade have come before the Supreme Court throughout his career have been “few and far between—and given the unprecedented nature of using IEEPA to impose tariffs, this is altogether a novel issue for the Supreme Court to consider.”

While the Supreme Court has acquiesced to the administration’s appeal for an expedited schedule, with briefings from all parties due Sept. 19 and oral arguments set to begin in November, Townsend said it’s possible that it will not issue an opinion on the matter until 2026.

Should the Supreme Court rule against the administration’s interests, officially deeming the tariffs illegal, what happens then?

“This is a complicated question—just because the Supreme Court has, if they were to make that ruling, discretion to fashion a remedy that they think is appropriate,” Townsend said.

There are a number of different avenues for remediation, he believes. “One would be they could direct some sort of administrative process to be undertaken to further refund tariffs to U.S. importers. Two, they could say something like, ‘The remedy is limited to the plaintiffs only,’ in which case there would have to be a flood of litigation from everybody else to get their refund. And three, there’s already an administrative protest process at customs for importers to seek duties that they’ve paid but believe were unlawfully kept by customs.”

Typically, though, the basis for such protests would be narrower—for example, if customs were to process an entry under a tariff classification that the importer disagrees with, like a stated country of origin that doesn’t match with their records.

Townsend said that while there are a number of lawsuits at play, “We haven’t yet seen a flood of litigation over the IEEPA tariffs; there’s a lot of cases, but there’s not that many actual plaintiffs who are alleging that they’re illegal.” In his view, this points to a widespread attitude among importers that the issue will be resolved through either a protest mechanism or another process for collecting refunds. Whether the government puts the onus on the importer to prove what they are owed is yet to be seen.

Townsend said he believes the administration’s choice to use IEEPA as its method of imposing the tariffs was a matter of “expediency”—wanting to force a resolution to the trade negotiations that would allow the president to impose tariffs right away. As Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said earlier this week, the administration has other avenues to explore if the Supreme Court deems the IEEPA tariffs unlawful.

“There are authorities for temporary global import tariffs that they could use,” including temporary import ban under Section 301 like Trump used during his first term against China “to avoid having much of a gap between the current the IEEPA tariffs and whatever Plan B might look like.”

“Whether that, in turn, is susceptible to being overturned, is kind of uncertain,” he added. “That would be done different statutory basis, which then would create a different legal issue as to whether it’s sound or not.”

Source: sourcingjournal.com– Sep 11, 2025

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Mexico Targets Asian Nations With Tariffs of Up to 50%

After setting import quotas on China-made footwear products and introducing new limitations to its IMMEX program last week, Mexico's government has proposed raising tariffs on $52 billion in textiles, apparel, footwear, furniture, vehicles and electronics.

Tariffs between 10 percent and 50 percent could be levied on 1,371 product categories from Asia under President Claudia Sheinbaum's 2026 budget proposal, which was sent to the Chamber of Deputies this week. Sheinbaum's Morena party, along with allies, control both houses of Mexico's Congress, so the plan's passage is considered a foregone conclusion.

While the tariffs wouldn't just impact China, the Asian sourcing superpower is expected to face the brunt of the duty burden. Economy Secretary Marcelo Ebrard said the tariffs would apply to countries that don't have free trade agreements with Mexico, impacting 8.6 percent of its total imports.

According to data from the Council on Foreign Relations, Chinese imports into Mexico have nearly doubled over the past 10 years to $130 billion. Meanwhile, Mexico exports under $10 billion to China, leading to a whopping trade deficit that Sheinbaum has decided must be rectified.

The two countries share a complicated relationship when it comes to trade and investment, however. In recent years, Chinese firms have invested heavily in manufacturing and logistics infrastructure development in Mexico as a means of bringing production closer to their intended end market: the United States.

The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) allows trilateral duty-free trade between the North American nations, and has allowed China-based entities that establish operations on Mexican soil to take advantage of those benefits—a circumstance President Donald Trump has repeatedly bemoaned.

The Commander in Chief has characterized Mexico as a backdoor for illicit goods and drugs, like fentanyl, which are made with chemical precursors often imported from Asia.

With negotiations between Trump and Sheinbaum ongoing—30 percent duties on Mexican imports, originally due to take effect on Aug. 1, were tabled for 90 days while the two work on a deal—Mexico's government is likely looking not only to rectify its own trade imbalance with China, but to curry favor with Washington.

China, for its part, isn't taking kindly to the tariff threats.

"We will firmly protect our rights and interests in light of the developments of the situation," China Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Lin Jian said Thursday.

"China and Mexico are important members of the Global South and our economic and trade cooperation is win-win in nature," he added. "China attaches great importance to its relations with Mexico and hopes that Mexico will work with China to jointly advance world economic recovery and the development of global trade."

Source: sourcingjournal.com– Sep 11, 2025

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US holiday retail sales to grow 4% this year: Bain & Company

In its annual US retail holiday forecast, Bain & Company has predicted healthy but below-average sales growth this season. The firm forecasts a 4 per cent year-over-year increase in retail sales in November and December, reaching more than $975 billion. That compared with a 10-year average of 5.2 per cent, underscoring consumer caution, though rising wages, stock market strength and potential interest rate cuts could help boost holiday sales.

Bain's survey of US consumers shows, when compared to last year, consumers expect to do more in-store shopping. Bain estimates in-store sales will grow 2.75 per cent, contributing 2 per cent of overall growth, with the strongest gains in clothing and accessories, general merchandise (excluding department stores), and health and personal care, which are poised to grow 5 per cent or more. In contrast, sales experienced by other sectors such as electronics and appliances, building and garden, and furniture stores are expected to decline, Bain found.

Bain's proprietary Consumer Health Index shows that US households across income groups reported a worsening fiscal outlook in August. Among upper-income households — those who account for 54 per cent of consumer spending — both outlook and intent to spend remain elevated compared with last year, though recent data shows they are slowing.

Financial strain is evident. Severe credit delinquencies (90 or more days overdue) have risen about 3 per cent year-over-year, reaching their highest level since 2011, particularly among borrowers under age 30. Savings rates remain low, and labour force participation fell 0.4 percentage points in August compared with a year earlier, marking the fourth consecutive monthly decline and reversing the upward trend seen since the pandemic.

Despite these pressures, several factors could help support nominal sales growth. Average hourly wages grew 3.7 per cent year-over-year in August, outpacing inflation growth and consumer price index (CPI) which grew just 3.1 per cent, giving many consumers more confidence and spending power. The S&P 500, a benchmark US stock index, is up 21 per cent compared with 2024, likely boosting wealth perceptions among higher-income households. The potential for interest rate cuts could also bolster consumer sentiment heading into the holidays.

"This holiday season will be a mixed one for US retailers," said Aaron Cheris, partner in Bain's Retail practice. "Consumers are cautious and facing financial pressure, but they are also feeling the lift from higher wages and a strong stock market. Leading retailers will strike the right balance — leaning into value, creating warm human experiences while implementing new technologies, and capitalising on big events like Black Friday to capture share from competitors."

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 12, 2025

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US container imports remain elevated in August amid trade uncertainty

In August 2025, US container imports totalled 2.52 million TEUs, down 3.9 per cent from July but 1.6 per cent higher than August 2024, according to Descartes Systems Group. Despite elevated volumes for a second straight month, port delays at major US hubs rose only slightly, highlighting the resilience of port infrastructure under pressure.

Imports from China eased to 869,523 TEUs in August, down 5.8 per cent from July and 10.8 per cent below August 2024. Overall, the August update of the logistics metrics monitored by Descartes suggested that, while global supply chains continue to grapple with ongoing geopolitical disruptions, trade policy developments are also creating sustained trade uncertainty.

At 2,519,722 TEUs, August 2025 volumes eclipsed the 2.4 million threshold that has historically created pressure on maritime infrastructure. It's the second consecutive month of elevated volumes, the second-highest monthly total this year, and is only narrowly below the record level 2,622,465 TEUs set in May 2022.

While volumes are consistent with seasonal levels in August, they also underscore the probable sensitivity of US importers to ongoing tariff timing. For the first eight months of the year, volumes are tracking 3.3 per cent ahead of the same period in 2024, reinforcing the longer-term trend of resilient demand despite policy uncertainty.

After spiking in July, August US containerised imports from the top 10 countries of origin (CoOs) fell 4.4 per cent month-over-month, posting an overall decline of 83,296 TEUs.

The decrease was led by China, down 53,552 TEUs (5.8 per cent), with notable declines from South Korea (11.8 per cent), Japan (14.5 per cent), and Taiwan (12.9 per cent). Smaller drops from Vietnam (0.5 per cent), Hong Kong (1.4 per cent), Thailand (0.6 per cent), and Germany (1.3 per cent) added to the softening of volumes. Offsetting gains were limited to Indonesia (5.3 per cent) and India (1.7 per cent).

“A second consecutive month of elevated container imports continues to call attention to the combined impact of US tariff policy and seasonality on maritime trade, even as volumes from China declined,” said Jackson Wood, director of industry strategy at Descartes.

“While overall demand has remained resilient in the face of ongoing tariff volatility and geopolitical disruption, key tariff measures are now under legal challenge and headed to the Supreme Court, leaving US importers to grapple with continued uncertainty as they weigh supply chain risks and mitigation efforts.”

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 12, 2025

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US' textile & apparel import volume rises 5.13% in Jan-July

The US recorded a 5.13 per cent increase in the volume of textile and apparel imports across all fibre types. Imports totalled 59,594.319 million square metre equivalents (SME) during January–July 2025, compared with 56,685.673 million SME in the same period of 2024, according to data from the Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA). This growth highlights the continued strength of US consumer demand despite economic uncertainty and rising tariffs on some textile categories.

During this period, apparel imports rose by 2.59 per cent to 14,570.693 million SME, up from 14,202.535 million SME in January–July 2024. Imports of textiles (non-apparel) reached 45,023.625 million SME in the same period of 2025, marking a 5.98 per cent increase compared with 42,483.137 million SME in the corresponding period of 2024. The faster growth in non-apparel textiles suggests robust demand from US industrial, home textiles and technical textile sectors.

The import volume of cotton products rose by 3.80 per cent to 10,071.295 million SME during the review period, compared with 9,702.347 million SME in the same period of the previous year. Imports of man-made fibre (MMF) products climbed to 48,097.187 million SME in January–July 2025, up from 45,595.851 million SME in the same period of 2024, OTEXA said. The strong performance of MMF imports reflects the ongoing shift towards synthetics driven by cost competitiveness, performance features and fashion trends.

Meanwhile, US exports of textiles and apparel made from all fibre types edged up by 0.99 per cent to 1,265.997 million kilograms during the review period, compared with 1,253.551 million kilograms in January–July 2024. Apparel exports increased by 7.72 per cent to 409.627 million kilograms.

Fabric exports stood at 403.044 million kilograms, reflecting a 5.93 per cent decline compared with January–July 2024, while yarn exports dropped by 3.61 per cent to 491.605 million kilograms. US textile exports remained volatile due to tariff-related disruptions. Export performance remains mixed, with apparel exports showing resilience but fabric and yarn exports continuing to face global competitive pressures and tariff-related disruptions.

In 2024, the country's textile and apparel imports by volume grew by 15.23 per cent to 106,636.793 million SME. Of this, apparel imports rose by 5.95 per cent to 25,766.238 million SME, while textile imports surged by 18.54 per cent to 80,870.554 million SME.

By contrast, US exports of textiles and apparel declined by 2.15 per cent to 2,149.686 million kilograms during the year. Apparel exports fell by 1.57 per cent to 681.355 million kilograms, fabric exports slipped by 0.22 per cent to 718.272 million kilograms, and yarn exports decreased by 1.76 per cent to 853.376 million kilograms. This shift highlights the widening US trade deficit in textiles and apparel, underscoring the nation's heavy reliance on imports to meet domestic demand.

In 2023, the US experienced a 12.28 per cent decline in the volume of textile and apparel imports across all fibre types, with total imports amounting to 92,783.400 million SME. The rebound seen in 2024 and 2025 indicates recovery from post-pandemic inventory corrections and supply chain disruptions.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 12, 2025

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Turkiye loses position in the global apparel trade as exports contract in H1, FY25

The Turkish apparel industry is rapidly losing its strong position in global trade. Despite being one of the world's largest supply chains, Türkiye was the only country whose apparel exports contracted in H1, FY25 while global trade was growing.

This historical decline was highlighted at a press conference held by the Turkish Clothing Manufacturers' Association (TGSD) before the 18th Istanbul Apparel Conference in October. During the meeting, attended by Toygar Narbay, President, TGSD and Dr. Ümit Özüren, Co-Chair; Dr Can Fuat Gurlesel, Economic Advisor, TGSD and Servet Karaalioğlu, Vice President, TGSD, they emphasized the steps needed to regain competitiveness.

According to Narbay, the Turkish apparel industry - the world's second-largest supply chain and fifth-largest manufacturer - has entered a historical decline after losing competitiveness since 2022. Narbay stated, the sector has reached a breaking point, with its share in global apparel trade falling below 3 per cent for the first time in 35 years and its share in the European Union (its main market) lowering by over 5 per cent for the first time in 30 years.

Turkiye is in a period where importing is cheaper than producing domestically, employment losses cannot be stopped, and companies have almost completely lost their equity capital. If the industry's demands for recovery are not met, companies will increasingly relocate to countries with more favorable production and competition conditions, he warned.

Narbay noted, while the global apparel sector has been recovering since a sharp decline in 2023, the opposite has happened in Türkiye. Especially the rising costs caused by the high-interest–suppressed exchange rate policy implemented to fight inflation led the country to lose competitiveness, he explained. On top of this, Turkiye's significant losses in war zones accelerated the decline.

In H1, FY25, global apparel exports rose by 6 per cent, and competitors like Bangladesh and Vietnam increased their shares by more than 10 per cent. In contrast, Türkiye's exports fell by 6.5 per cent. The country's share in global apparel trade, which first exceeded 3 per cent in 1990, has now fallen to 2.96 per cent as of June 2025. Narbay expects a positive outlook for the sector to return in 2027.

Dr Özüren stressed, the data is not encouraging and that the sector has negatively diverged from global trends over the last two years. He emphasized that the industry needs short-term support to recover.

Source: fashionatingworld.com– Sep 11, 2025

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S&P Global Ratings foresees soft landing for European labour market

As Europe's labour market continues to show remarkable resilience, S&P Global Ratings foresees a soft landing for the European labour market, supported by strong employer balance sheets and structural trends like increased participation by senior and female workers.

More than 169 million people were employed in the eurozone in the first quarter (Q1) this year—a new record—while the unemployment rate dropped to a multi-decade low of 6.3 per cent in June. However, economic growth remained subdued amid external headwinds.

Labour market reforms are improving participation rates and the quality of labour contracts in some European countries.

The arrival of artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping the labour market, helping offset job losses in traditional manufacturing sectors. Some traditional manufacturing jobs have been relocated within Europe.

The rating agency expects labour costs to continue to fuel inflation more so than in previous decades, rendering a return to zero or negative interest rates in the eurozone unlikely.

Though job creation closely follows wealth creation, a gap between the two has built up in Europe since late 2022. Initially, S&P Global Ratings explained this gap as an anomaly, a disequilibrium to be resolved. As this has not yet occurred, it is investigating why employment dynamics have consistently outperformed economic activity in Europe over the past three years.

Labour market reforms have increased the participation of the working-age population in Europe and are also helping improve the quality of job contracts.

The share of employed persons with temporary contracts has decreased. The share of involuntary part-time jobs in total part-time employment is also down and long-term unemployment as a portion of total unemployment has decreased in the eurozone.

The resilience of the European labour market can also be explained by another fact: employers have been hoarding labour since 2022, i.e., they have hired or retained more people than they need, S&P Global added.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 12, 2025

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UK high streets show signs of revival amid shifting consumer trends

After years of stagnation and retail closures, the UK's high streets are entering a new phase of recovery, shaped by consumer behaviour shifts and experiential reinvention, according to new analysis by Funding Circle.

Some cities are thriving due to income-driven demand, tourism, and cultural appeal, while others continue to struggle with high vacancy rates. Deloitte's consumer confidence tracker reveals a notable rebound in discretionary spending during Q2 2025, with growth strongest in clothing and footwear at 6.6 per cent. City centres, occupying just 0.1 per cent of UK land but accounting for 9.1 per cent of all face-to-face spending, are showing contrasting fortunes. London (7.4 per cent vacancy), Cambridge (8.5 per cent), Oxford (9 per cent), Brighton (9.2 per cent), York (9.2 per cent), and Edinburgh (9.3 per cent) are thriving, benefitting from tourism, professional economies, and diverse leisure offerings.

By contrast, Newport (19 per cent vacancy), Bradford (18 per cent), and Blackpool (17.6 per cent) face stark challenges with nearly one in five shops empty. Disposable income remains a critical factor, with every 1 per cent rise in local income reducing vacancy rates by 0.8 per cent. Cities like Reading and Milton Keynes, where incomes are significantly higher, show stronger resilience and retail diversity, while towns dependent on retail-only models see footfall diverted to out-of-town centres.

Gen Z-led cities such as Manchester, Bristol, and Brighton drive demand for wellness studios, cafes, and creative retail, while Cambridge and Edinburgh continue to benefit from their cultural pull. In contrast, retail-reliant centres such as Wigan and Huddersfield lag behind. The high street is changing and for the better. For business owners ready to launch, the opportunity is real, but success depends on three key ingredients: location, timing, and understanding consumer behaviour.

For entrepreneurs, the report highlighted clear opportunities. Success in 2025 depends on choosing the right location, understanding consumer behaviour, and aligning with growth sectors such as food, wellness, homeware, and hybrid cultural spaces.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 12, 2025

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Bangladesh: Worker Protests Put Pressure on Chattogram Port Amid Congestion and Expansion Push

The oft-congested Chattogram Port endured more worker unrest months after a customs officials strike and a customs server disruption contributed to a weekslong backlog at the Bangladeshi gateway.

On Wednesday, members of the Chattogram Port Berth and Terminal Operators Merchant Workers Unity Council formed a human chain in front of the port in protest of the manner the port's operator handles wages and benefits.

The council is seeking more direct representation by the Chattogram Port Authority (CPA), calling to bring all workers employed under different independent companies within the labor wing of the port.

The members say they want to ensure that workers at the New Mooring Container Terminal and Chittagong Container Terminal are paid at the same rate as those at the port's General Cargo Berth.

Among the demands, the unity council demanded that private company names be removed from workers' port ID cards, that scheduling and pay be handled directly by the port authority, and that the pay scale for fiscal year 2025–26 reflect an already promised 10 percent annual raise.
The workers also demanded that retirement benefits be confirmed within 90 days of retirement, and that retired workers or employees receive a pension until death.

"If our demands are not met, we will be forced to launch tougher movements in the coming days," said Md Ariful Islam, member secretary of the unity council.

Chattogram Port, known widely as a hotbed for congestion both at its berths and in its container yards, is currently undergoing expansion as cargo is expected to reach record levels in 2025.

By late August, the port already expanded its container storage capacity by nearly 10 percent in recent months, raising the number from 53,518 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs) to 59,000 TEUs.

"The initiative is part of the authorities' ongoing efforts to make the port more business-friendly and to provide maximum service to traders," CPA Secretary Md Omar Faruk told Bangladeshi publication The Business Standard at the time. "With enhanced capacity, container congestion will not be an issue at the port. And operational efficiency and service indicators at Chattogram Port have significantly improved in recent months."

To alleviate the congestion, the CPA freed up additional space in existing yards and opened two unused sheds outside the main port area.

According to the CPA, the port plans to raise capacity to around 62,000 TEUs by the end of 2025. The port typically manages between 47,000 and 48,000 TEUs in storage without disruption.

By the beginning of September, congestion did ease at Chattogram Port, with average waiting time at berth decreasing from 4.5 days to 1.19 days in a three-week span, according to data from logistics giant Kuehne+Nagel.

The firm said yard occupancy for containers stood at 85.4 percent as of the data released Sept. 5, with four vessels waiting for a berth. As of Aug. 23, daily container ship handling rose from an average of 10 vessels to as many as 12 to 13, the CPA said.

Chattogram Port, also known as Chittagong Port, handles more than 90 percent of the country's foreign trade. The port has seen an influx of goods after as Bangladesh and neighboring India have imposed restrictions on what can be traded through the countries' land ports. Bangladesh closed three land ports since August due to the idle activity.

As the CPA juggles the port's fight against congestion with concerns about employee satisfaction, it is also taking more measures to modernize the gateway.

The port authority recently unveiled a partnership with the HSBC to introduce a fully automated digital payments system at the port.

Through this collaboration, HSBC is introducing a bespoke, cashless solution that enables businesses to settle port bills digitally from their respective banks, removing the need to visit the port to settle such payments.

Both parties hosted a panel discussion that highlighted ongoing technological investments and strategic partnerships aimed at improving user experience and supporting port stakeholders in adopting digitalization.

"An additional 1.5 million TEUs are expected to pass through our port in the next five years," said CPA Chairman Rear Admiral S M Moniruzzaman at the event. "We must develop our efficiency and capacity to prevent the port from becoming a non-tariff barrier, instead of an enabler, to our trade ecosystem."

According to Moniruzzaman, the digital payment system is aimed at streamlining payments and cutting processing times, as well as attracting more investment to compete with regional peers.

Source: sourcingjournal.com– Sep 08, 2025

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NATIONAL NEWS

India, EU committed to early conclusion of FTA: Goyal

India and the EU have reiterated their shared commitment towards early conclusion of the bilateral Free Trade Agreement, Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal has said. “A balanced and mutually beneficial FTA will unlock new opportunities for people & businesses on both sides,” Goyal posted on X.

EU Commissioner for Trade Maros Sefcovic, and EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Food Commissioner Hansen are in Delhi to take forward the trade talks. The timing of the meeting is also important for India as US President Donald Trump recently suggested to the EU that it should impose 100 per cent tariffs on India and China for buying Russian oil.

The US imposed a 50 per cent import tariff on Indian goods last month which includes a 25 per cent penalty for buying Russian oil and defence goods and allegedly fuelling Moscow’s war on Ukraine.

In May 2021, India and the EU agreed to resume negotiations for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and mutually beneficial FTA after a gap of nine years.

Earlier this week, Goyal said that 60-65 per cent of the chapters of the trade agreement had already been finalised, Some of the tricky areas in the talks include demands by the EU for market access for agriculture goods, manufacturing products like automobiles and access to financial services. On India’s part, it wants its demands on mobility of professionals, among others, to be accommodated.

During her India visit in February, EU chief Ursula Von der Leyen said the India-EU FTA would be the largest of its kind globally and was likely to be finalised by the end of the year.

India signed an FTA with the EFTA bloc of countries, led by Switzerland, last year and finalised an FTA with the UK earlier this year.

Source: thehindubusinessline.com– Sep 12, 2025

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India's trade parleys with US are progressing well, says Piyush Goyal

India's trade parleys with the US are progressing well with both nations engaging in a genial atmosphere as they strive to finalise the first tranche of a bilateral trade deal, Union Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal indicated on Thursday.

Speaking in Patna at a press conference in the BJP State office, Goyal noted that Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Donald Trump 'had directed us, the trade ministers of both the nations, to work out the first tranche of a good deal by November 2025'. "And since March, we have been having very serious talks in a good environment and progress is being made, and both nations are happy with the progress," Goyal said.

US will sort out trade with India: Commerce Secy Lutnick

US Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick said he believes the US will sort out a trade deal with India as soon as that country stops buying Russian oil. Asked on CNBC what trade issue he was most focused on, Lutnick mentioned India and said: "Well, we're going to sort out India," once it stops buying Russian oil.

Source: business-standard.com– Sep 12, 2025

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Exporters, industry bodies knock on RBI's door for US tariff buffer

Major export organisations and industry associations met Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Sanjay Malhotra on Thursday and sought several relaxations to mitigate the adverse impact of the 50 per cent tariff imposed by the US on a majority of Indian products.

Their demands included a one-year moratorium on loan repayments, a collateral-free credit scheme, relaxation of non performing asset (NPA) norms, and extensions on due dates without penalties.

During the two-hour meeting in Mumbai, the industry bodies and exporters also proposed that the central bank allow settlement of exports at the real effective exchange rate (REER), instead of the normal exchange rate by converting the US dollar into rupees. Additionally, they urged the RBI to let the domestic currency depreciate freely so that exporters could recoup some of the losses they will incur due to the tariffs imposed by the Trump administration.

Apart from US export-specific challenges, exporters sought additional support from Indian banks through increased lending to the sector by creating a sub-category under priority sector lending (PSL) norms. Although exports are part of PSL, bank funding to the sector remains muted, participants said. They also flagged concerns over the high cost of credit, unfair trade practices by rating agencies, and classification norms for MSMEs in relation to NPAs.

"The demand from exporters is twofold: addressing the 50 per cent tariffs and critical banking issues of exporters," said Ajai Sahai, director general and chief executive officer, Federation of Indian Expert Organization.

Sahai said that despite exports accounting for over 20 per cent of India's GDP, credit to exporters remains subdued, and greater support from banks is essential.

Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC) Chairman Pankaj Chadha said the council has urged the RBI to introduce an interest subvention scheme for MSMEs to help them remain competitive globally.

“Indian exporters are facing a significant disadvantage, as our tariffs are 30 per cent higher than those of global competitors. We have urged the government to bridge at least half the gap (15 per cent). We have requested the RBI to allow exports to be settled at the REER rate, which is currently at 102, instead of the prevailing market rate of ₹88 per US dollar,” Chadha said, adding that the difference could be compensated through RBI support.

The PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) also urged the RBI to increase the flow of credit to MSMEs. While the Union Budget for FY25 introduced a credit guarantee cover for MSMEs, banks continue to insist on collateral securities in addition to the guarantee. The industry lobby group sought the RBI’s intervention to ensure stricter implementation of credit guarantee schemes.

Last week, exporters and industry representatives met Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal to discuss the rising global tariffs, explore solutions, and chart a path forward amid shifting trade dynamics.

Sitharaman has said the government is preparing a comprehensive package to support Indian exporters impacted by the tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. However, RBI officials present at Thursday’s meeting only listened to stakeholders’ concerns and refrained from committing to any specific action, according to two participants.

Last month, the RBI governor had said the central bank would step in if the 50 per cent tariffs affected domestic economic growth. “We have provided ample liquidity to the banking sector and whatever else is required to support the growth of the economy, including those sectors which are impacted more. If it happens, we will not be found wanting in our job,” he had said at an event.

Apart from FIEO, EEPC, and PHDCCI, the meeting with top RBI officials was attended by the Confederation of Indian Industry, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture, and the All India Association of Industries.

Source: business-standard.com– Sep 12, 2025

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ICRA revises outlook for India's apparel industry to 'Negative'

Rating agency ICRA has revised its outlook for India's apparel export industry from 'Stable' to 'Negative,' citing the recent increase in US tariff rates as a major factor that will significantly impact export revenues in the upcoming fiscal year.

According to the agency, the higher tariffs are projected to cause a 6-9 per cent decline in revenue for Indian apparel exporters in FY2026. This is expected to occur despite potential support from the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the UK and attempts by exporters to redirect their supplies to other international markets. The agency also forecasts a contraction in operating profit margins, which are expected to drop to approximately 7.5 per cent in FY2026 from 10 per cent in the prior fiscal year. This decline is largely attributed to weaker performance in the second half of the year, which is likely to reduce overall operational efficiency.

Currently accounting for a modest 6 per cent of apparel imports, the US is a crucial market for Indian exporters, representing nearly one-third of their total apparel exports. The recent 50 per cent tariff rate increase poses a substantial challenge to the competitiveness of Indian products. While exporters advanced shipments ahead of the tariff hike, providing a temporary boost to exports in H1, FY2026, the long-term impact remains a serious concern.

ICRA's report highlights that Indian exporters may struggle to maintain their market share in a highly competitive global environment. The impact will also vary across different product categories, as an immediate shift of US orders to lower-tariffed countries may not be feasible due to differences in manufacturing capabilities and the time required to build new capacities. Additionally, the uncertainty surrounding these tariffs may cause hesitation among competing countries to make new investments, further intensifying the challenges for Indian exporters. Lower earnings and a greater reliance on working capital are also expected to moderate the credit metrics for the industry as a whole.

Source: fashionatingworld.com– Sep 11, 2025

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India, United States Collaborating on International Textile Conference

An opportunity to boost textile trade between the United States and India is on the horizon. Renewed optimism for positive collaboration in the political and trade arenas is emerging.

Two major international professional bodies in the textiles sector in India and the United States – the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) and The Textile Association – South India Unit – are collaborating to organize a major international conference in Coimbatore, India on Nov. 21-22, 2025, that will focus on the opportunities and challenges in technical and trade aspects.

Conference topics include cotton, development in synthetics, trade opportunities, new developments across the supply chain, and marketing opportunities. The host city, Coimbatore, is in proximity to major textile manufacturing regions such as Tiruppur, Erode, and Karur.

The ongoing tariff tensions between the two nations have received international attention, and it is hoped that a win-win trade deal will be accomplished soon. Recent social media postings by President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi express the positive sentiments between the two leaders and the need to negotiate a win-win bilateral trade agreement soon. This is a major development and will lead to renewed cooperation between the nations, boosting goodwill, trade, and cooperation.

As the U.S. and India are negotiating their new agreement, it is important for stakeholders to engage in a positive way to create opportunities.

The textiles sector occupies a leading position in export trade from India. The textile industry provides jobs in a large scale in India in organized and unorganized sectors. The Indian government is supporting this sector as it is a critical component in the growth equation for India. It is vital that good cooperation exists between nations as well as stakeholders in the textiles sector. It is hoped that a trade agreement will be reached soon between the United States and India well before the conference. It is a welcoming feature to have an international gathering focusing on the entire world being coordinated as a collaborative event between the two nations. Such an effort shows that stakeholders are keen to strengthen cooperation and friendship between global nations. Gregg Woodcock, Executive Director of AATCC, and John Crocker of SDL Atlas will be participating in the event from the United States.

"AATCC is proud to partner with The Textile Association (India) – South India Unit in support of the international conference in Coimbatore," says Woodcock. "We look forward to sharing with the Indian textile industry the benefits of AATCC membership and ways that AATCC can assist individual members and member companies with standards development, testing materials, educational resources, and more, in the pursuit of sustainable textile manufacturing."

AATCC members include global brands and major manufacturers like Under Armour, Nike, and Patagonia. "We are pleased that TAI-South India Unit is providing an international platform for stakeholders across the textile value chain to reengage in positive collaborations to grow the industry and trade," notes K. Gandhiraj, Vice Chairman of TAI-Central Office.

"After times of uncertainty, there is an immediate need to rebuild confidence in the industry and create new opportunities in textile trade," adds R. Seenivasahan, Vice President of TAI-SIU. The conference organizers are hoping that major associations in the field of cotton, synthetics, and leading R&D organizations will participate.

When a new trade deal is reached between the United States and India, the AATCC-TAI (SIU) organized event is the first of its kind to bring stakeholders to a vibrant textile region in the world for growing the business and exchange ideas. The conference will set a global stage for strengthening friendships and growth opportunities in textiles. Global participants from Europe and elsewhere will be able to see firsthand the textile activities in India and interact with industry partners.

Such a global platform is needed to rebuild confidence and engage with India, which is a major global textile manufacturing hub. Entrepreneurs, industry, and academia should use this timely opportunity to engage and enable renewed trade and discuss challenges and opportunities.

Source: cottongrower.com– Sep 11, 2025

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A green industrial policy for CBAM key to securing India-EU FTA benefits

The tariffs that Trump irrationally imposed on India would inflict pain. Growing other export markets has therefore become an immediate necessity. The EU market is about as large as the US market, and an early conclusion of the FTA (Free Trade Agreement) with the EU that is being negotiated would certainly go a long way in offsetting the loss in the US market. Duty-free access to the EU market for labour-intensive products, especially garments, would create more jobs at the bottom of the pyramid.

The phased introduction of CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) by the EU is a major global development. This is a graded tax that would be imposed on imports to the extent the embedded carbon — that is, the carbon emissions in making a product — exceeds the standards that are notified. These standards would reflect the consensus within the EU on the feasible and acceptable carbon content in the production of a particular good.

These standards would evolve with experience and become more stringent. To the Europeans, this is a pioneering initiative. Reducing carbon emissions and becoming net zero requires that not only direct emissions within the EU come down but also the embedded emissions in all the products that are imported and consumed decline to net zero. The EU imports most of the manufactured goods it consumes. The CBAM is expected to drive the transition of manufacturing globally away from carbon emissions and the use of fossil fuels.

The response to the CBAM in many circles is that this is a unilateral tariff barrier being created outside the WTO and is, therefore, not permissible. Going further, it is seen as adversely impacting all developing countries as they seek to sell more to Europe, develop their economies, and create more jobs. This view is, however, not coming in the way of the implementation of the CBAM.

How should we look at the CBAM? As the CBAM is a given, India needs to accept it and not let it come in the way of concluding the FTA. The best that we could hope for and achieve through our capable negotiators is to get time and agreed glide paths for major segments of our exports to become CBAM compliant without these exports attracting any CBAM duties in the interim period. This could be an additional negotiated benefit. The gains from an early FTA would be enormous. But to be able to derive the full benefit from an FTA with the EU under a CBAM regime, a new green industrial policy is called for. What should be the key elements of this industrial policy and its instruments?

The first step would be the introduction of a regime of two standards — one the existing one for the domestic market, and the other new CBAM standards for export to the EU. Certification of compliance with the CBAM standards would need to be acceptable to the EU. This would require credible, traceable digital systems of measuring and recording the carbon footprint of the full value-addition chain of the goods to be exported.

An acceptable certification system should be part of the FTA. This would be a huge, challenging task as inputs get sourced from small and micro enterprises across the country. Exporters cannot put together such a system easily. Only the central government can do it. The certification fee may be initially subsidised. As exports rise, this subsidy can be reduced and then withdrawn.

The government would need to assist different sectors to achieve CBAM standards with tailor-made programmes evolved in partnership with industry. Technical support, soft financing, and incentives would be the key components of a new Green Production Linked Incentive (GPLI). It would be a good idea for the existing sectoral PLI schemes to be subsumed in the new GPLI after the expiry of the dates of the ongoing PLI schemes. Financial support by the government for green manufacturing should be welcomed by the EU and would certainly not be in breach of our WTO commitments, as green manufacturing is outside the existing agreements.

A new Green Industrial Bank with government backing may also be created. This could quickly provide financing for the creation of new green production capacities to produce CBAM-compliant goods for the European market. Two parallel streams of financing for the creation of new production capacity — one the existing one, and a new one for the creation of CBAM-compliant goods — may be the optimal way to proceed.

The advantage of a separate financial institution would be that it would have a narrow focus and the success of the management would be judged by outcomes on the single parameter of financing green manufacturing. India has in theory the ‘late mover’s’ cost advantage, as new state-of-the-art green capacity can be created for meeting demand in the EU while existing capacity can meet growing domestic demand.

For MSMEs, the government could select the major exporting clusters for a concentrated effort at reducing the embedded carbon content to make them CBAM compliant. One easy, affordable, and quick way would be to get the electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) to provide carbon-free electricity to these units at actual cost. There is enough solar power capacity being created in the country. Battery storage systems are becoming cheaper.

A user-friendly open access regime for the carriage of green electricity is already in place. About 70 per cent of the electricity being supplied in the country is thermal and, with one stroke, these units would be using carbon-free electricity and dramatically lowering the embedded carbon in the goods they produce.

We should seize this opportunity, conclude the FTA with the EU, and introduce a new GPLI. Decisive and speedy action in consultation and partnership with industry would lead to a surge in private investment. India may finally achieve the breakthrough in manufacturing and export of goods that has been eluding it so far.

Source: business-standard.com– Sep 11, 2025

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Real-time payment data in GSTN, a must

India's GST 2.0 reforms aim to simplify the tax system with dual rates of 5 per cent and 18 per cent plus a 40 per cent luxury slab, with a view to lowering taxes on essentials, raising consumption, improving ease of doing business, and rationalising duty structure to reduce cases under inverted duty structure and faster duty refunds.

While the new rates pose some revenue deficit risk, this can be offset by effectively addressing the large GST evasion, as highlighted by the massive ₹2.23 lakh crore in detected evasion in the last five years. Improved tax enforcement can be achieved through targeted digital interventions, such as integrating B2B payment records to enable real-time revenue monitoring, create transaction trails, and curb fraudulent tax credits.

Despite progress in digital GST infrastructure, enforcement remains largely manual and retrospective. Post-facto audits cover only a fraction of the millions of daily B2B transactions, leaving significant room for evasion and high audit costs. The absence of real-time transaction-level automation and invoice-payment synchronisation limits the system's ability to optimise revenue and ensure compliance.

A shift to authenticated, real-time digital trails that seamlessly reconcile data from ERPs, other bookkeeping tools, GST, and banks is imperative. Such a system will strengthen tax compliance, induce payment discipline and foster a transparent, efficient, and business-friendly ecosystem.
Plugging the gaps

Rule 37 of the CGST mandates reversal of Input Tax Credit (ITC) with interest if suppliers are not paid within 180 days of invoice issuance. However, without access to granular invoice and payment data, verifying compliance is administratively infeasible. Since invoice-level data is already uploaded to GSTN, a practical solution lies in integrating two additional fields: (1) Payment Due Date and (2) Actual Payment Date. This will allow automated ITC reversal protocols and statutory alerts for overdue payments.

Beyond compliance, this framework would reinforce payment discipline across the B2B ecosystem. Over time, ITC eligibility can be directly linked to payment timelines, incentivising timely settlements and reducing liquidity stress among suppliers.

Crucially, a B2B payment digital framework can also enhance the effectiveness of Section 43B(h) of the Income Tax Act by enabling automatic disallowance of expense deductions on delayed payments to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) — a provision currently prone to evasion and year-end manipulations. This comprehensive digital framework can create a unified audit trail across sales, purchases, and payments for real-time fraud detection. Such structured monitoring strengthens audit capabilities, deters fraud, and can be further refined using insights from historical GST evasion patterns.

Beyond Rule 37 violations and fake invoicing, firms evade GST through tactics such as undervaluing supplies, misclassifying goods, suppressing sales, deliberately not registering despite exceeding turnover thresholds, inflating returns, overclaiming ITC, and using shell entities.

Transaction trail

Integrating B2B payment data into the GSTN creates an independent transaction trail that can help detect various forms of tax evasion, including under-reporting of sales, discrepancies between declared invoice values and actual payment amounts, circular trading schemes and fictitious supplier networks. Integrating payment records into GSTN can also reshape India's B2B trade credit landscape. By auto-flagging late payments and reporting them to banks, credit bureaus, regulators, and stock exchanges, the system would introduce reputational consequences that incentivise timely payments. This would promote formalisation, accelerate business cycles, expand the tax base, and enhance revenue.

Structural rate reforms, while necessary, are insufficient to resolve deeper compliance challenges. Embedding B2B payment data into the GSTN can digitise Rule 37 enforcement, ensuring timely supplier payments which may also help MSME cash flows. It also enables automatic implementation of Section 43B(h) of the Income Tax Act, curbing delayed payments to micro and small enterprises. By integrating payment intelligence with tax administration, and linking defaults to financial systems, a GSTN-based credit discipline framework can foster a more transparent, accountable, and MSME-supportive business environment.

Source: thehindubusinessline.com– Sep 12, 2025

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India's new GST makes artisan-made ethnic wear costlier

The next-generation GST reforms have provided much-needed relief to the Indian textile and garment industry by introducing a uniform 5 per cent tax rate. The reforms have also resolved the long-standing issue of an inverted duty structure for the textile value chain. However, they have simultaneously burdened expensive garments, including artisan-made ethnic wear, with higher taxes—disappointing a section of the industry.

Before GST restructuring, garments priced above ₹1,000 were taxed at 12 per cent, while those below that threshold attracted 5 per cent GST. The GST Council has now raised the price threshold to ₹2,500. Under the new system, garments priced up to ₹2,500 attract 5 per cent GST, while those priced above fall into the next slab of 18 per cent, as the 12 per cent slab was removed. This has effectively increased the tax rate on expensive garments. Branded apparel, premium winter wear like coats and suits, wedding attire, and traditional ethnic wear—often priced above ₹2,500—are now costlier for consumers.

Industry bodies have expressed concern over price-based GST slabs for garments. The Retailers Association of India (RAI) stated, "Price-based thresholds will create distortions and promote grey market activity. They will lead to misreporting, compliance challenges, and harm organised retail—especially mid- and premium-priced products." RAI added that the new tax structure could discourage domestic manufacturing, undermine Make in India, and artificially force consumers to downgrade purchases rather than expand demand.

The higher 18 per cent tax rate on garments above ₹2,500 is expected to hurt middle-class affordability, weaken the organised retail sector, and impact categories like wedding apparel, winter wear, artisan-made products, festive clothing, and traditional weaves.

RAI said that all garments should ideally be taxed at 5 per cent, or at the very least, a more reasonable price threshold should be established.

The Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), however, welcomed the increase in the price threshold for the 5 per cent tax rate, calling it a "positive move". But it urged the GST Council to abolish price-based taxation altogether. All garments, irrespective of price, should be taxed at 5 per cent, or at least a more reasonable and realistic price level should be set, CMAI said.

It further noted that garments above ₹2,500 are also widely consumed by the middle class, including woollen clothing, occasion wear, Indian traditional clothing, handlooms, and embroidered artisan-made products. All these will now see a significant price rise due to the revised GST rate. CMAI strongly urged the GST Council and government to review this aspect.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 11, 2025

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CAI ups India's 2024-25 cotton output estimate to 312.40 lakh bales

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has further raised its cotton production estimate to 312.40 lakh bales of 170 kg each in its latest report. The industry has also released the country's cotton balance sheet up to the end of August 2025. The current season began on October 1, 2024. In its previous monthly report, CAI had estimated production at 311.40 lakh bales. For the 2023–24 season, final production was pegged at 336.45 lakh bales.

According to CAI, the total cotton supply till the end of August 2025 is estimated at 383.03 lakh bales. This includes pressings of 307.09 lakh bales, imports of 36.75 lakh bales, and an opening stock of 39.19 lakh bales at the beginning of the season.

CAI has estimated cotton consumption up to the end of August 2025 at 286 lakh bales, while export shipments for the same period are pegged at 17 lakh bales. The ending stock at the end of August 2025 is projected at 80.03 lakh bales, comprising 35 lakh bales with textile mills and the remaining 45.03 lakh bales held by CCI, Maharashtra Federation, and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, exporters, etc), including cotton sold but not yet delivered.

For the entire 2024–25 cotton season (up to September 30, 2025), CAI has estimated total cotton supply at 392.59 lakh bales, up from the previous estimate of 389.59 lakh bales. This comprises the opening stock of 39.19 lakh bales, pressing of 312.40 lakh bales, and imports estimated at 41 lakh bales—significantly higher than the 15.20 lakh bales imported in the 2023–24 season.

However, CAI has maintained its estimate of domestic consumption at 314 lakh bales. Exports for the 2024–25 season are also unchanged at 18 lakh bales, compared with 28.36 lakh bales recorded in the 2023–24 season.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 11, 2025

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North Indian cotton yarn's demand weak, export outlook improves

North India's cotton yarn market remained under pressure amid weak demand from the weaving and knitting sectors. Market experts said sentiment may not improve until US tariffs are reduced. Government incentives could also support a revival in market activity. Cotton yarn prices fell by ₹3 per kg in Ludhiana, while Delhi's prices held steady despite sluggish demand. However, there is optimism for exports, as falling cotton prices are helping spinners lower production costs. Traders said it is a favourable time for spinning mills, though garment manufacturers continue to face margin pressure.

In Ludhiana, cotton yarn prices dropped by ₹3 per kg as mills and stockists reduced selling rates, though domestic demand showed no improvement. Export demand, however, is expected to strengthen soon. A Ludhiana trader told Fibre2Fashion, "Cotton prices are coming down, which is good for spinning mills. Cheaper raw material has helped cut production costs. Lower production has improved prospects for export orders."

In Ludhiana, 30 count cotton combed yarn was sold at ₹250-260 (~$2.84-2.95 per kg (inclusive of GST); 20 and 25 count combed yarn were traded at ₹240-250 (~$2.72-2.84) per kg and ₹245-255 (~$2.78-2.89) per kg, respectively; and carded yarn of 30 count was noted at ₹230-235 (~$2.61-2.67) per kg today, according to trade sources.

Delhi's market also remains sluggish. Traders expect domestic demand to pick up only if US tariffs are lowered or the government announces substantial incentives. Mills have managed to reduce costs as cotton prices continue to fall, making Indian spinners more competitive globally.

In Delhi, 30 count combed knitting yarn was traded at ₹253-254 (~$2.87-2.88) per kg (GST extra), 40 count combed at ₹280-281 (~$3.18-3.19) per kg, 30 count carded at ₹227-229 (~$2.58-2.60) per kg, and 40 count carded at ₹252-254 (~$2.86-2.88) per kg today.

In Panipat, India's home textile hub, demand for recycled cotton and PC yarn remains weak as the downstream industry has cut production following the US tariff increase. Domestic demand is insufficient to offset slower exports to the US. Market participants said mills are trying to hold recycled yarn prices at current levels, while recycled polyester fibre rose by ₹1-2 per kg as manufacturers passed on higher PET bottle costs.

In Panipat, 10s recycled PC yarn (Grey) was traded at ₹73-76 (~$0.83-0.86) per kg (GST paid). Other varieties and counts were noted at 10s recycled PC yarn (Black) at ₹55-58 (~$0.62-0.66) per kg, 20s recycled PC yarn (Grey) at ₹97-100 (~$1.10-1.13) per kg and 30s recycled PC yarn (Grey) at ₹127-132 (~$1.44-1.50) per kg. Meanwhile, 10s recycled cotton yarn were traded at ₹107-108 (~$1.21-1.23) per kg and 18s recycled cotton yarn ₹137-138 (~$1.55-1.57) per kg. Cotton comber prices were noted at ₹122-123 (~$1.38-1.40) per kg and recycled polyester fibre (PET bottle fibre) at ₹78-83 (~$0.89-0.94) per kg today.

In north India, cotton prices continued to decline due to slow mill buying. Though arrivals were negligible, they were sufficient to dampen sentiment. Traders cited heavy Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) stocks, selling pressure from traders, and duty-free imports as reasons discouraging mill purchases. Cotton prices dropped by ₹10-30 per maund (37.2 kg), with Haryana seeing the steepest fall due to poor quality.

September-delivery new cotton prices were quoted between ₹5,525-5,600 (~$62.69–63.53) per maund of 37.2 kg. Seed cotton was priced between ₹6,200-7,000 (~$70.35–79.43) per quintal of 100 kg. Old cotton prices ranged from ₹5,700-5,710 (~$64.68–64.79) per maund in Punjab, ₹5,480–5,500 (~$62.18–62.41) in Haryana, and ₹5,700–5,720 (~$64.68–64.90) in upper Rajasthan. In lower Rajasthan, prices stood at ₹52,200–54,200 (~$592.29–614.98) per candy of 356 kg.

Source: fibre2fashion.com– Sep 11, 2025

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