वाणिज्यिक जानकारी एवं सांख्यिकी महानिदेशालय

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics

# NEWSLETTER

August
2026



## Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics

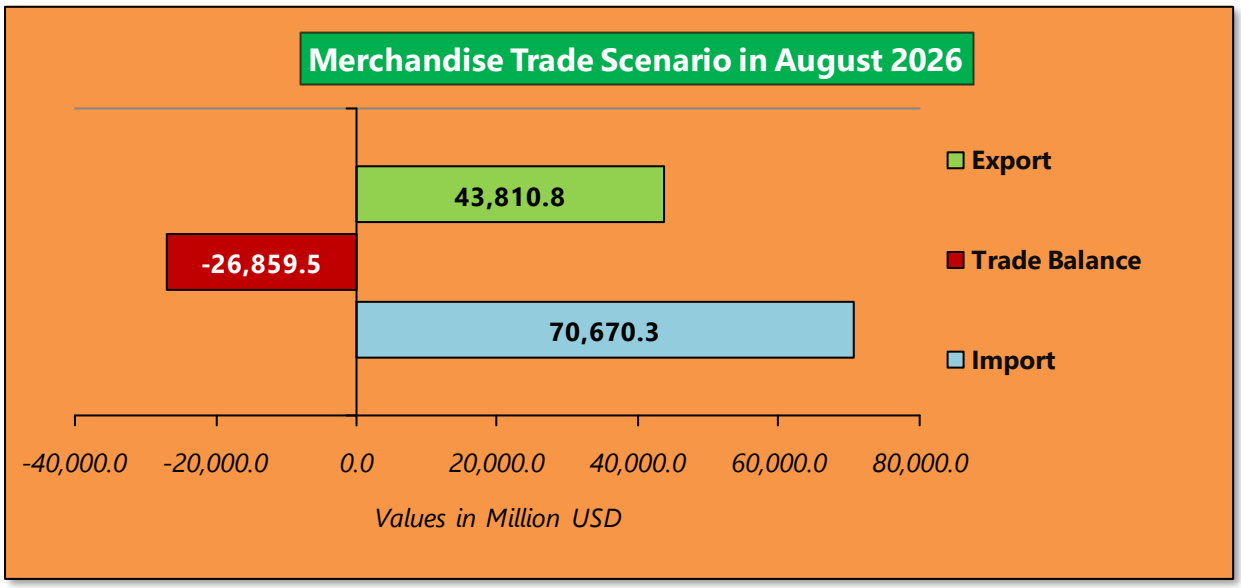
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India

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# Snapshot of India's Trade Scenario




- In August'26, India recorded total merchandise exports valued at 43,810.8 MUSD, driven by strong outbound consignments of petroleum products, advanced electronics, machinery, and automotive shipments.

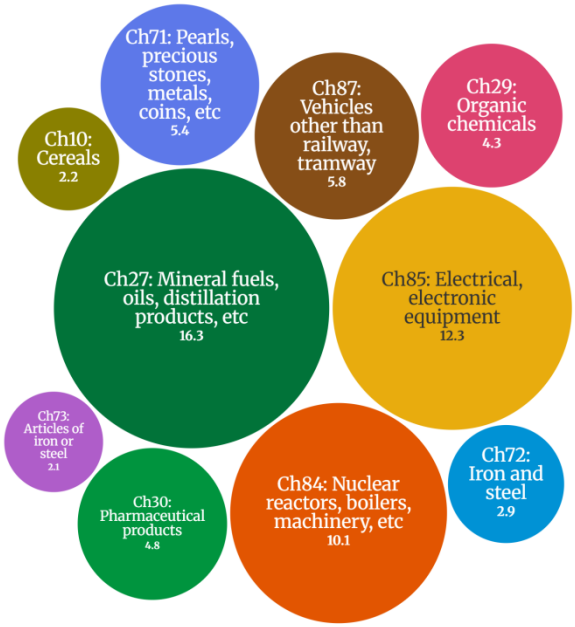
- Total imports reached 70,670.3 MUSD due to robust domestic demand for crude oil, precious metals, and electronic components, resulting in a net trade deficit of 26,859.5 MUSD for August'26.

- This periodical provides a detailed analysis of major 2-digit commodity groups and key trade partners in both export and import segments. It also identifies specific 8-digit HSN codes that witnessed notable increases or declines in imports during the period under review.

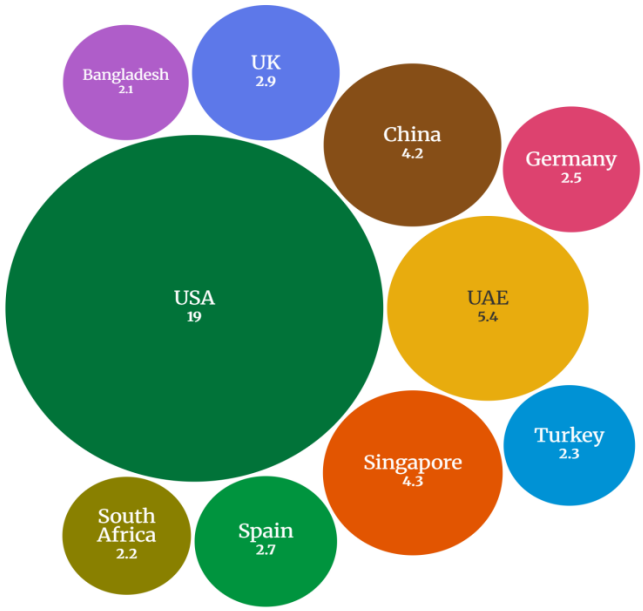
- To facilitate the understanding of international trade, the Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) is widely used for the classification of traded goods. It comprises 99 two-digit chapters, each further divided into four-digit headings and six-digit subheadings that define specific product categories. India adopts the Indian Trade Classification based on the Harmonized System (ITC-HS), which extends this framework to eight-digit codes to capture detailed commodity specifications and applicable tariff structures. This newsletter presents trade data at both the two-digit and eight-digit levels to enable a comprehensive analysis.

# Export Profile

Top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Export) with their percentage shares in August 2026



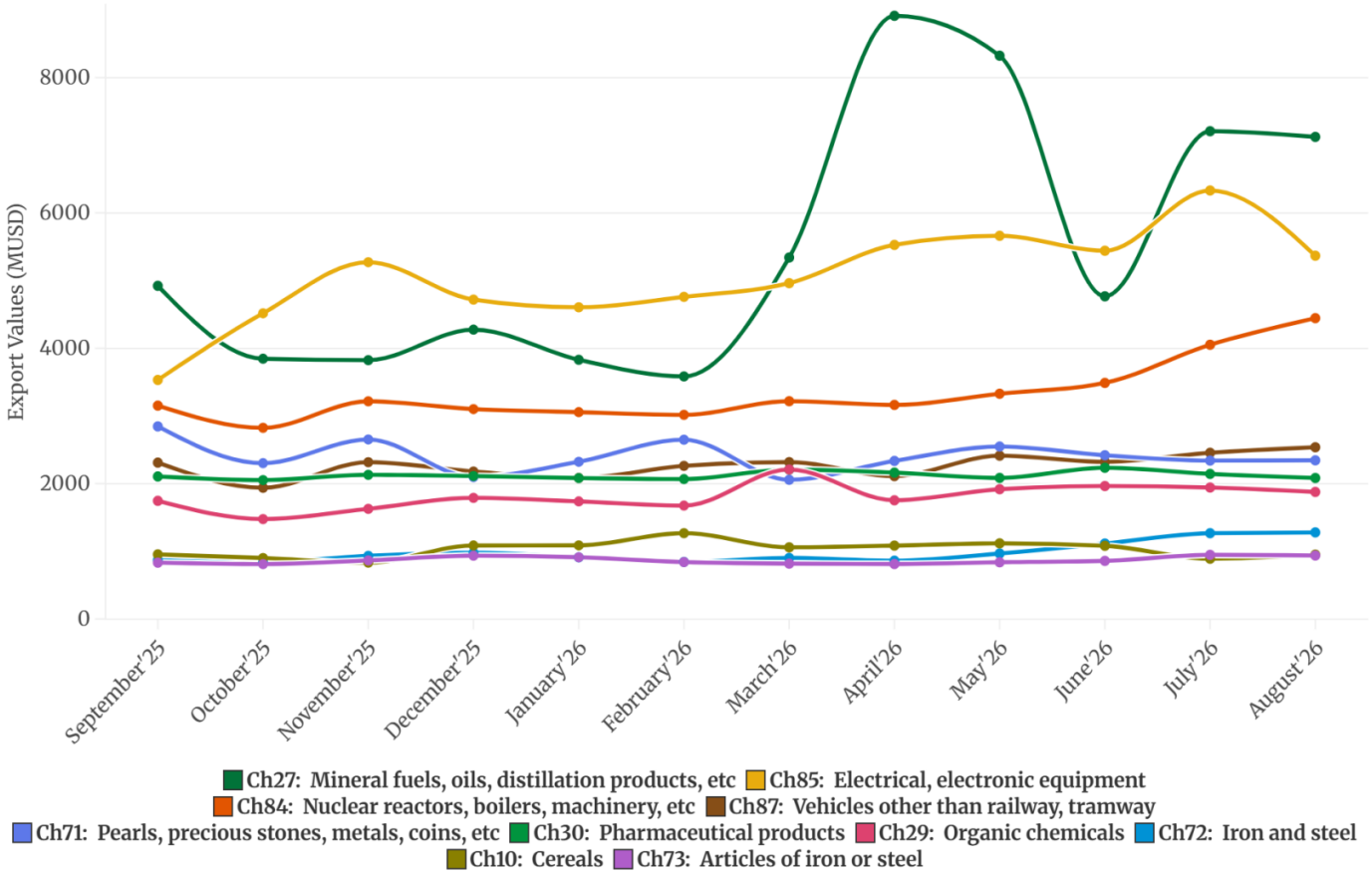

Top 10 Export country partners with their percentage shares in August 2026




- Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. emerged as the leading 2-digit commodity group, accounting for 16.3% of total exports and surpassing Electrical, electronic equipment, which contributed 12.3%. Nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery, etc. ranked third with a 10.1% share, highlighting robust exports of industrial machinery, mechanical appliances and related components. Vehicles other than railway, tramway recorded a 5.8% share, while Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. accounted for 5.4% of exports, supported by sustained global demand for gems and jewellery. Pharmaceutical products contributed 4.8%, demonstrating India's competitiveness in the generic medicine sector. Organic chemicals also represented a significant component of the export basket, contributing 4.3% of total exports. Iron and steel (2.9%), Cereals (2.2%) and Articles of iron or steel (2.1%) constituted the lower-ranking commodity groups, indicating the continued importance of both primary and value-added products in export trade. Overall, the export composition highlights a balanced mix of petroleum products, technology-intensive goods, engineering products, automobiles, chemicals, articles of jewellery, generic medicines and agricultural commodities, reflecting both export concentration in key sectors and increasing diversification across multiple industries.
- USA remained the largest destination for India's exports in August'26, accounting for 19% of the total export share. UAE ranked second with a 5.4% share, propelled by stronger regional supply chains and demand across key export items. Singapore accounted for a 4.3% share, while China (4.2%), UK (2.9%) and Spain (2.7%) formed the next major export markets. Germany (2.5%), Turkey

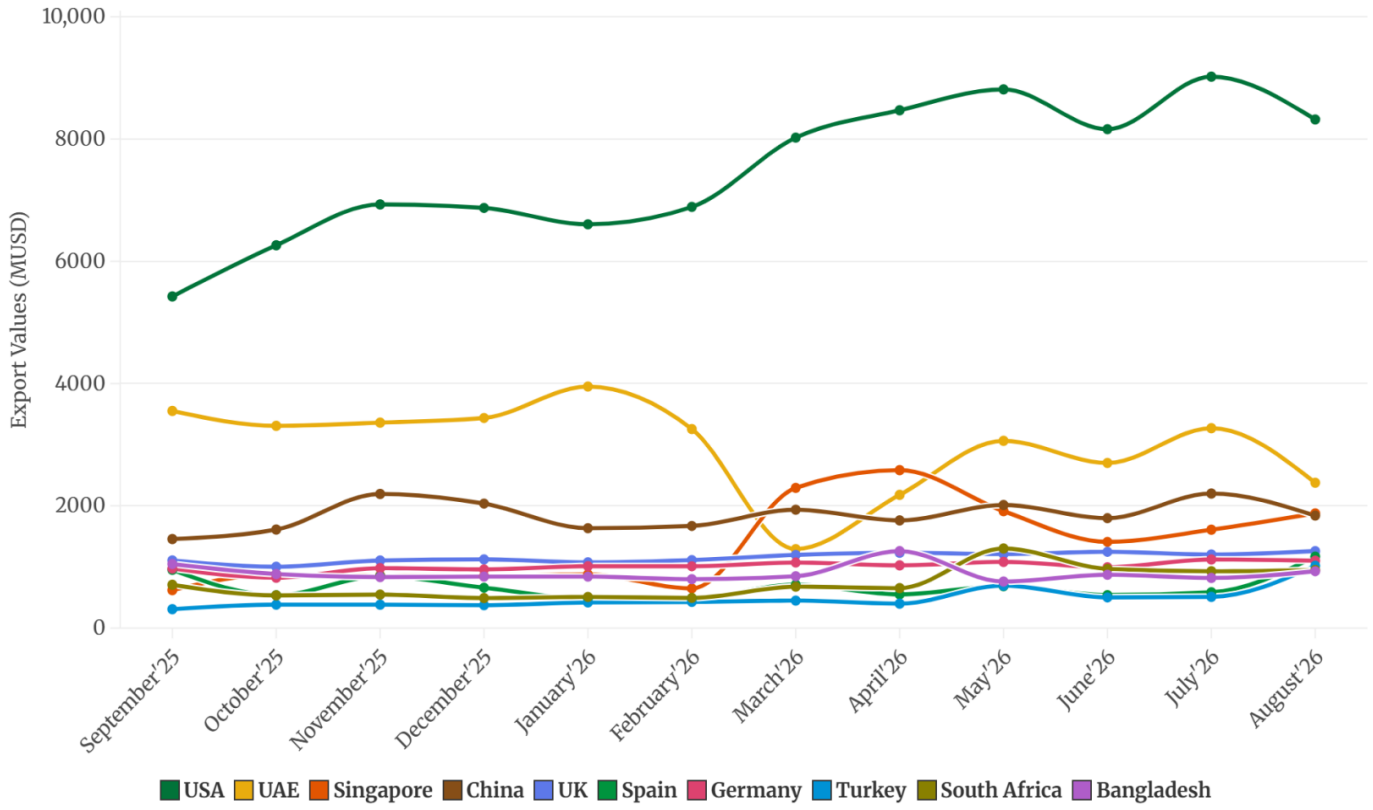
(2.3%), South Africa (2.2%) and Bangladesh (2.1%) each accounted for under 3% of India's exports during August'26.

**Performance of top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Export) in last 12 months**



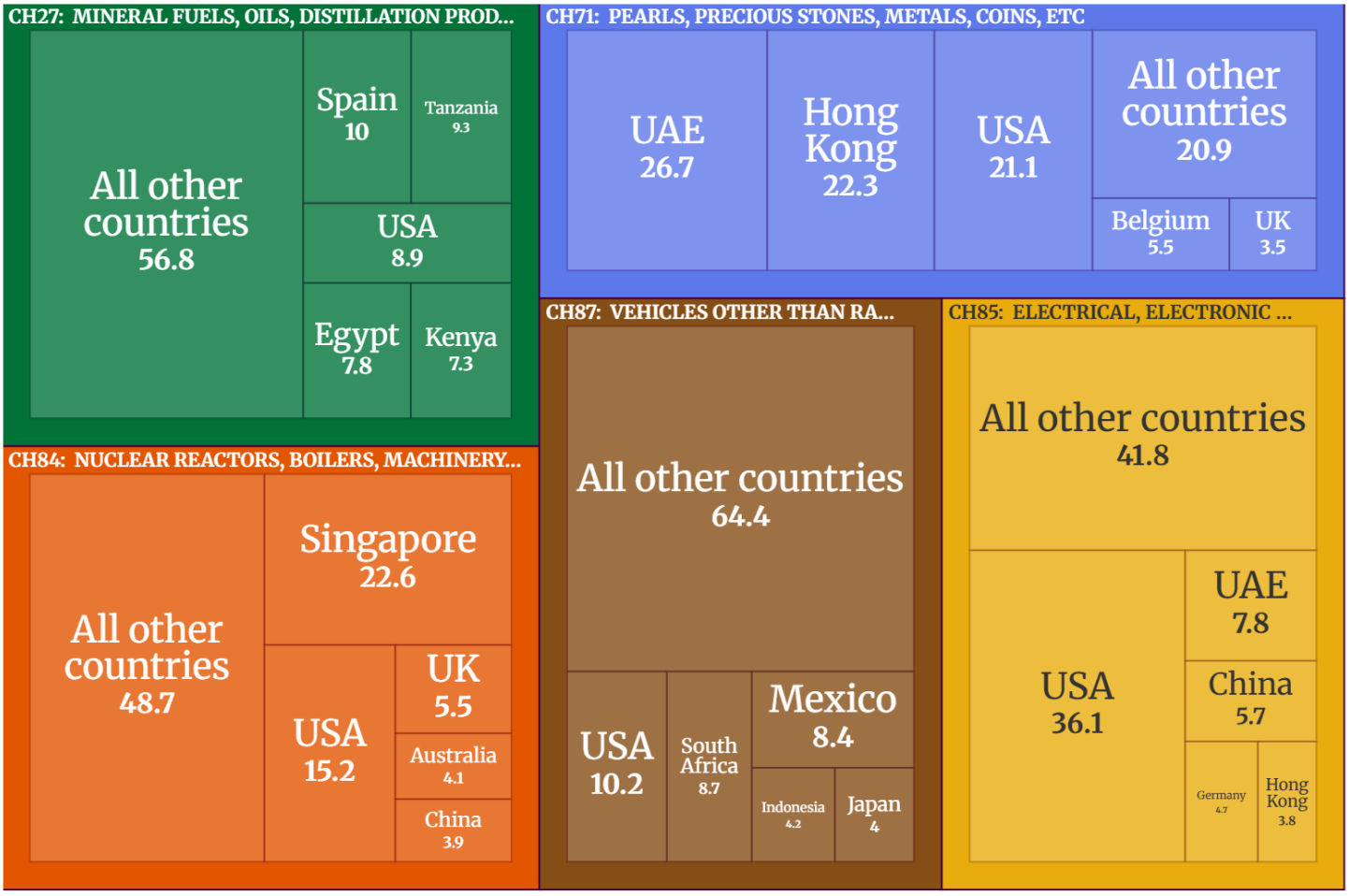

- Over the 12-month period ending August'26, India's leading 2-digit commodity groups in export segment demonstrated varied performance paths. Electrical and electronic equipment followed a robust growth trajectory, climbing steadily from under 4,000 MUSD to peak above 6,000 MUSD in July'26 before moderating slightly towards 5,400 MUSD in August'26. Conversely, Mineral fuels, oils and distillation products experienced major swings, spiking sharply to exceed 8,800 MUSD in April'26 before cooling off and regaining momentum to plateau around 7,100 MUSD towards the close of the period.
- Nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery maintained a reliable upward trend, expanding from under 3,200 MUSD to peak above 4,400 MUSD in August'26. Mid-tier categories—including Vehicles, Pearls and precious metals, as well as Pharmaceutical products—showed resilient output, bouncing within narrow bands between 2,000 MUSD and 2,800 MUSD. Meanwhile, Organic chemicals, Iron and steel, Cereals, and Articles of iron or steel recorded flat growth patterns, holding steady near the base of the charts with minimal movement across the entire timeline.

## Performance of top 10 Export country partners in last 12 months



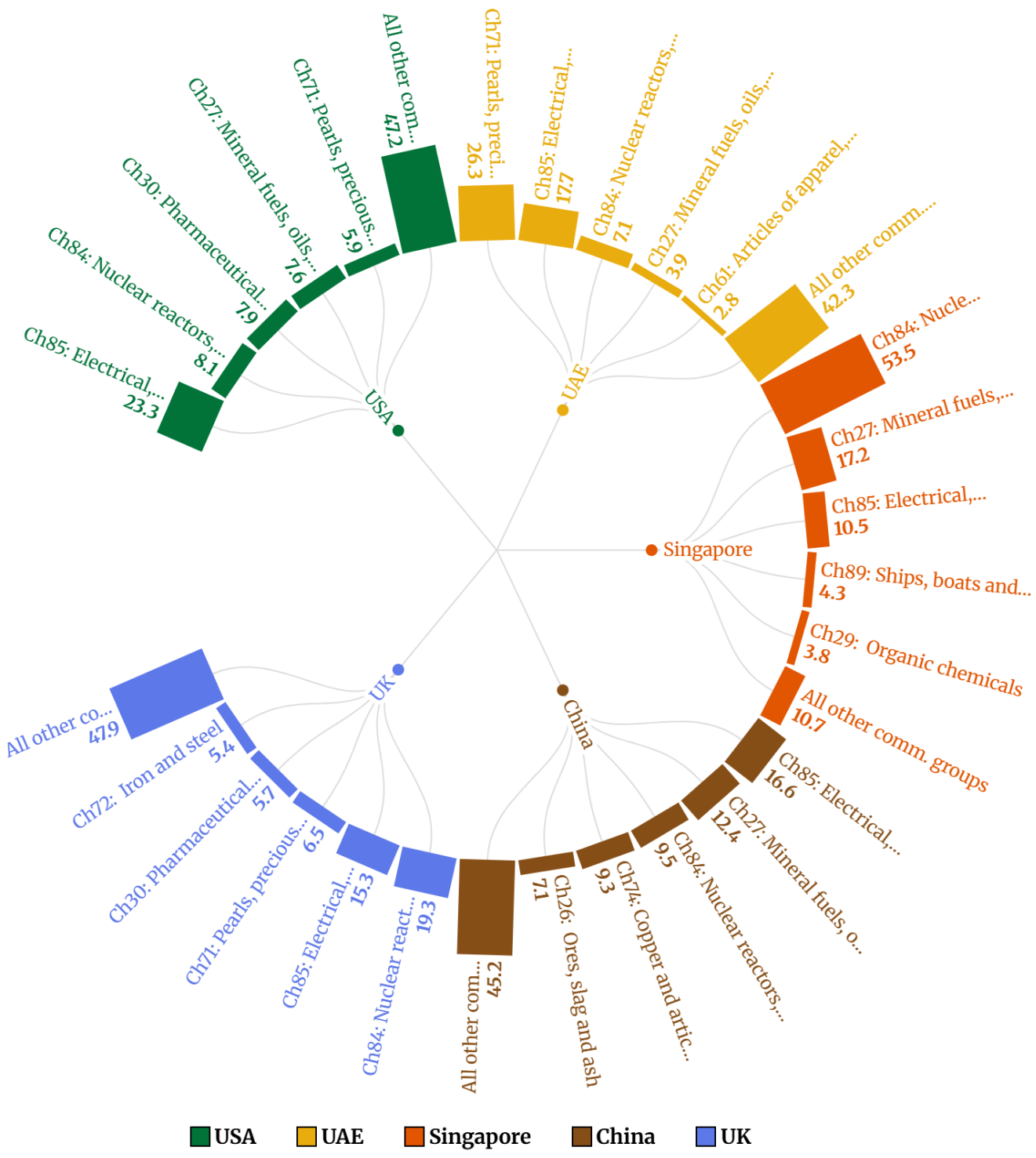

- USA consistently led as the principal market for Indian goods over the past 12 months, climbing past the 8,000 MUSD mark in March'26 and peaking near 9,000 MUSD in July'26 before moderating slightly in August'26. Shipments to UAE peaked in early 2026 near 4,000 MUSD before seeing a temporary contraction, followed by a steady rebound towards the middle of 2026 and a dip towards the close of the period.
- Trade flows to China moved within a narrow band around the 2,000 MUSD mark, while Singapore marked a sharp short-term swing, surging past 2,500 MUSD in April 2026 before easing back in late summer. Export activity across UK, Spain, Germany, Turkey, South Africa, and Bangladesh remained largely flat, fluctuating gently within the lower spectrum throughout the entire 12-month window.

❖ **Top 5 Commodity Groups with their respective leading Export Country Partners and their percentage shares in August 2026**




❖ The above chart highlights the five major 2-digit commodity groups in India's total exports and their principal destination countries in August'26. Among identified individual markets, Spain was the leading destination for Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (10%), followed by Tanzania (9.3%), USA (8.9%), Egypt (7.8%), and Kenya (7.3%), sustained by global demand for petroleum products. USA emerged as the major primary market for Electrical, electronic equipment, commanding 36.1% of exports under this commodity group, alongside secondary contributions from UAE (7.8%), China (5.7%), Germany (4.7%), and Hong Kong (3.8%). Singapore captured the largest share in Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. at 22.6%, followed by USA (15.2%), UK (5.5%), Australia (4.1%), and China (3.9%). USA dominated exports of Vehicles other than railway, tramway with 10.2%, while South Africa (8.7%), Mexico (8.4%), Indonesia (4.2%), and Japan (4%) remained key destinations for Chapter 87 shipments. UAE captured the largest share in Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. at 26.7%, followed by Hong Kong (22.3%), USA (21.1%), Belgium (5.5%), and UK (3.5%).

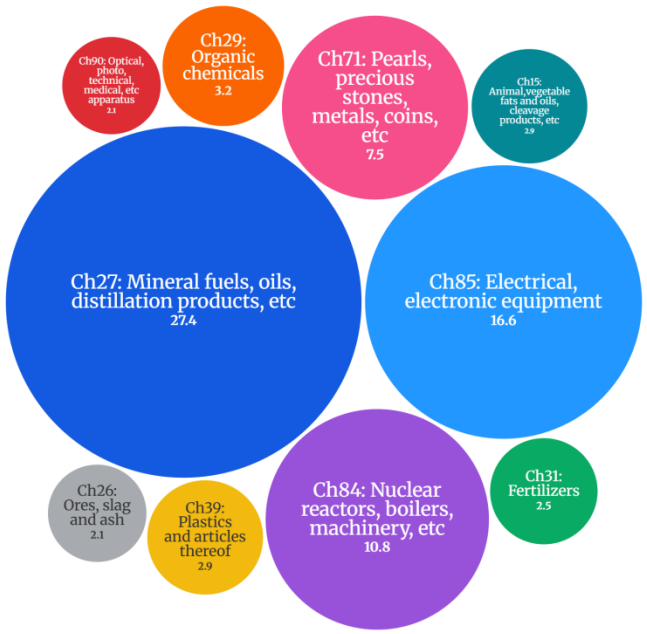
## ❖ Top 5 Export Destinations and Corresponding major Commodity Groups(Export) and their percentage shares in August 2026



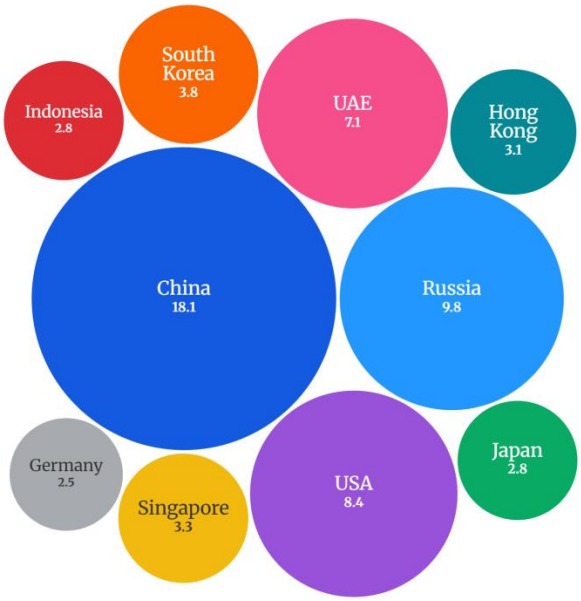
- Outbound trade to USA in August'26 was led by Electrical, electronic equipment, taking up 23.3% of total exports, followed by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (8.1%), Pharmaceutical products (7.9%), Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (7.6%), and Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (5.9%).
- Export flows to UAE were led by Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc., which captured 26.3%, alongside significant allocations to Electrical, electronic equipment (17.7%), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (7.1%), Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (3.9%), and Articles of apparel, etc. (2.8%).
- Trade with Singapore exhibited strong concentration across heavy engineering and energy sectors, led by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (53.5%), Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (17.2%), Electrical, electronic equipment (10.5%), Ships, boats and floating structures (4.3%), and Organic chemicals (3.8%). In aggregate, the top five chapters bound for Singapore constituted nearly 89.3% of India's total exports to the country during August'26.
- Shipments toward China were driven by Electrical, electronic equipment at 16.6%, with Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (12.4%), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (9.5%), Copper and articles thereof (9.3%), and Ores, slag and ash (7.1%) featuring prominently in its trade composition.
- Export activity to UK was anchored by Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc., representing 19.3% of the total volume, followed by Electrical, electronic equipment (15.3%), Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (6.5%), Pharmaceutical products (5.7%), and Iron and steel (5.4%).

# Import Profile

**Top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Import) with their percentage shares in August 2026**



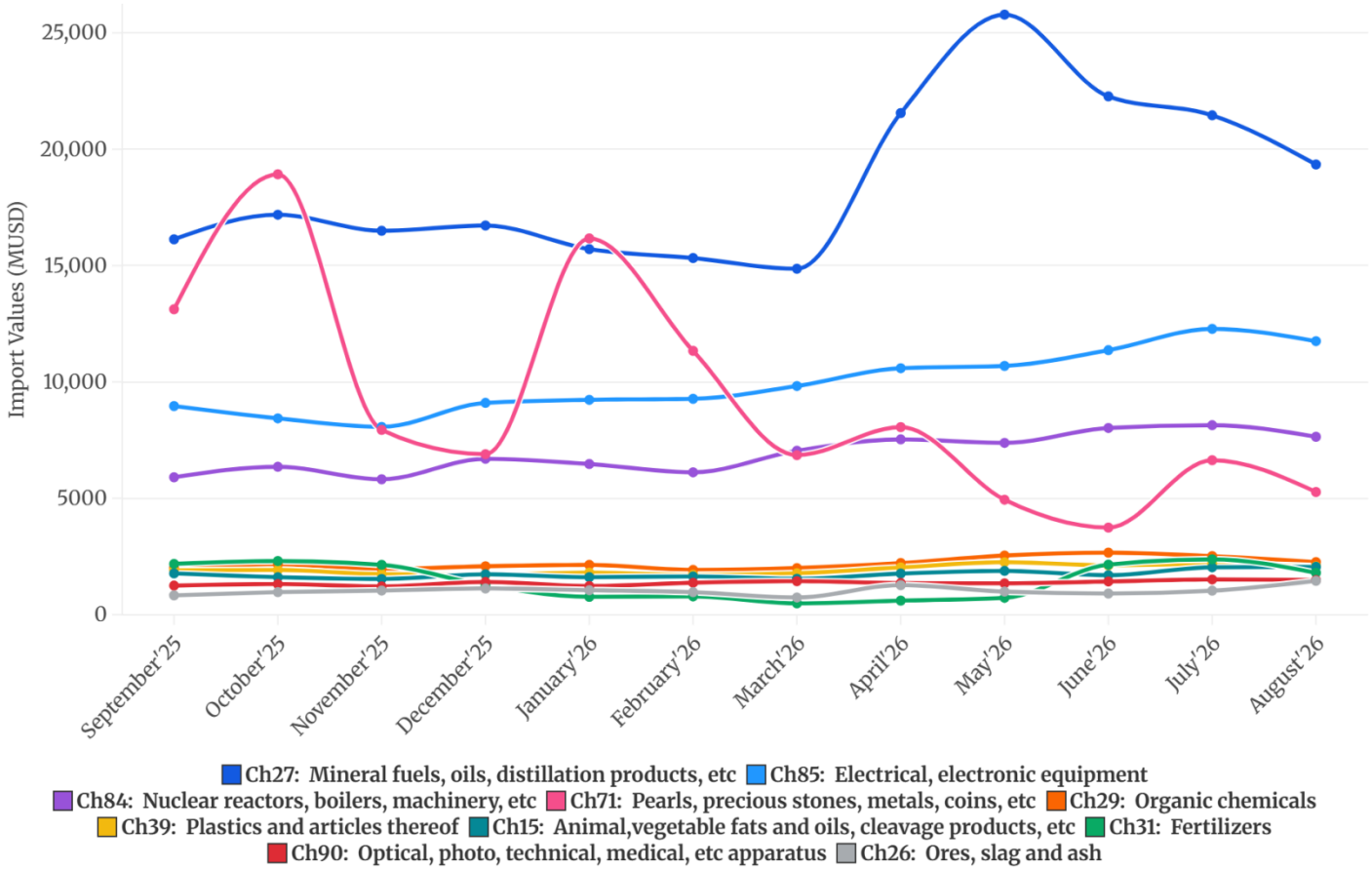

**Top 10 Import country partners with their percentage shares in August 2026**




- The import composition in August'26 continued to be dominated by Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc., which accounted for 27.4% of total imports, though its share declined from 28.2% in July'26. Electrical, electronic equipment retained the second-largest share at 16.6%, marginally higher than the previous month, while Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. accounted for 10.8%. Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. followed as the fourth-largest commodity group at 7.5%. Organic chemicals accounted for 3.2%, followed by Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc. and Plastics and articles thereof, both at 2.9%. Fertilizers contributed 2.5%, while Optical, photographic, technical, medical apparatus, etc. and Ores, slag and ash accounted for 2.1% each. Overall, the August import basket remained concentrated in energy, electronics, machinery, and precious metals, reflecting sustained demand across key industrial and consumer sectors.
- China remained India's largest import country partner in August'26, accounting for 18.1% of total imports. Russia ranked second with a 9.8% share, followed by USA and UAE with shares of 8.4% and 7.1%, respectively. South Korea accounted for 3.8% of total imports, while Singapore and Hong Kong contributed 3.3% and 3.1%, respectively. Indonesia and Japan both accounted for 2.8%, followed by Germany with a 2.5% share. The concentration of imports among China, Russia, USA, and UAE highlights their continued significance as major sources of India's import requirements. Asian economies featured prominently among the leading import partners, with China, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Japan collectively accounting for a substantial share of total

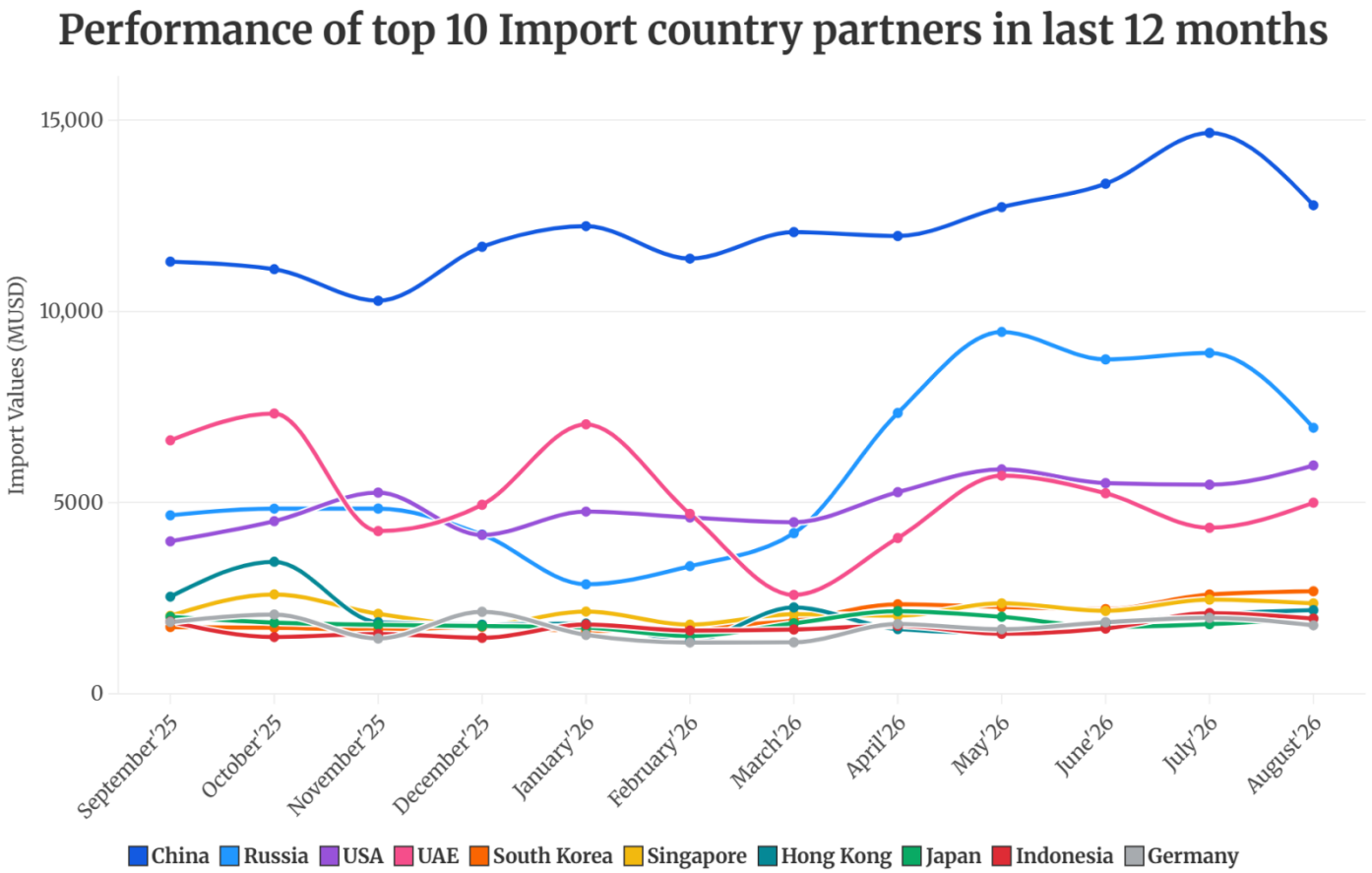
imports. Russia's significant share also reflects the importance of major energy suppliers in India's import basket.

## Performance of top 10 2-digit commodity groups (Import) in last 12 months



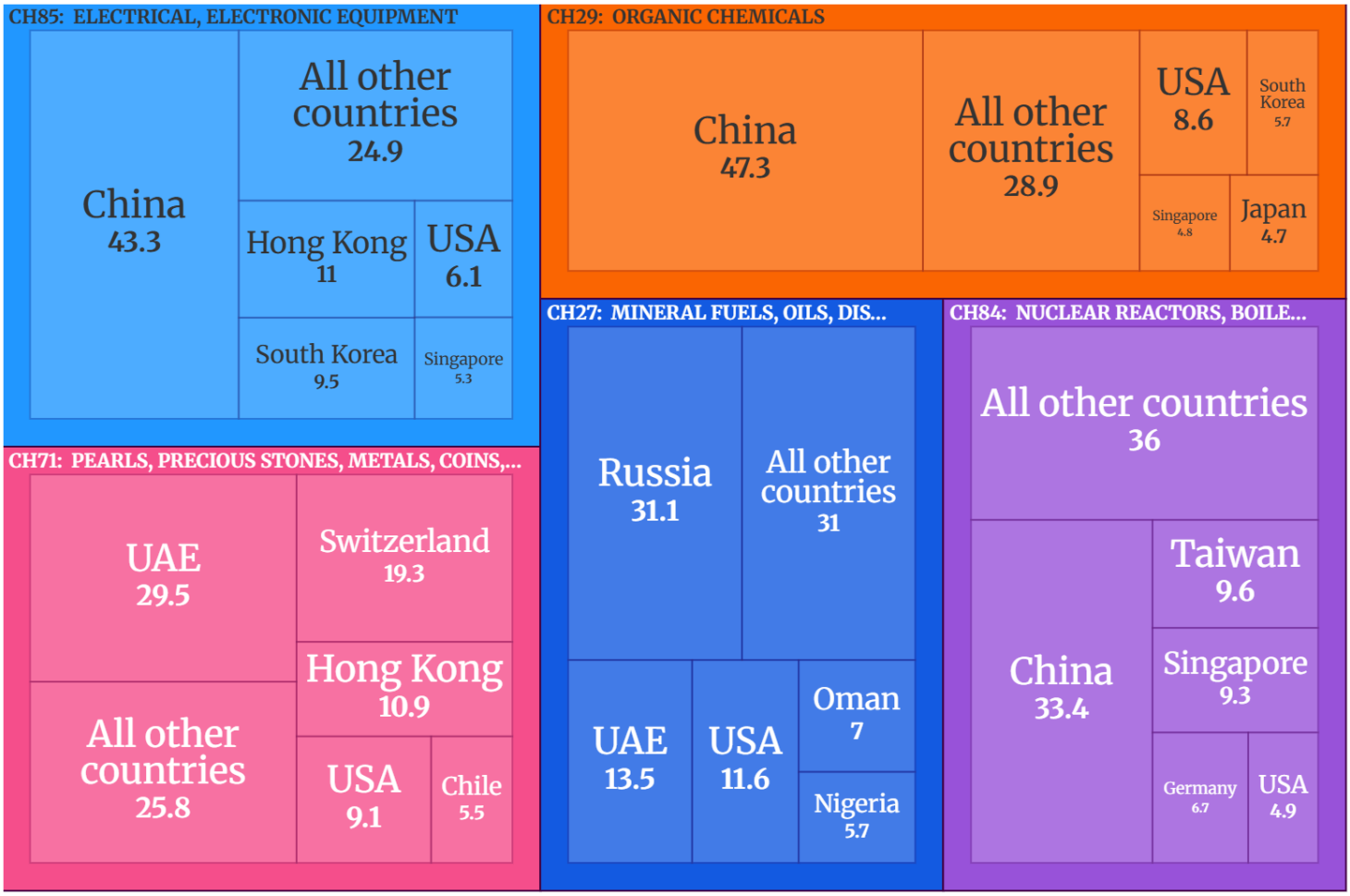

- Import dynamics across major commodity groups reflected strong domestic manufacturing needs alongside global market shifts between September'25 and August'26. Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. maintained a baseline around 15,000–17,000 MUSD through early 2026 before surging in April'26 and peaking near 26,000 MUSD in May'26 due to global crude price shifts, before easing to approximately 19,400 MUSD in August'26. Electrical, electronic equipment sustained an upward trajectory through most of the 12-month period, expanding from approximately 9,000 MUSD in September'25 to over 12,300 MUSD in July'26 before moderating slightly to around 11,800 MUSD in August'26 as industrial demand normalized.
- Conversely, Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. displayed marked volatility, recording prominent peaks in October'25 and January'26, driven by seasonal buying, before dropping under 4,000 MUSD in June'26 and then ticking back up to over 5,300 MUSD in August'26. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. posted steady performance, holding firm between 6,000 and 8,000 MUSD before leveling off near 7,700 MUSD in August'26. Meanwhile, industrial inputs—including Organic chemicals, Plastics and articles thereof, Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc.,

Fertilizers, Ores, slag and ash, and Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus—remained highly stable, maintaining monthly import values consistently under 3,000 MUSD.




❖ India's import landscape between September'25 and August'26 reflected steady domestic industrial demand alongside strategic realignments in global energy supply chains. China maintained its position as the leading trade origin throughout the twelve-month period, expanding progressively to peak near July'26 before moderating in August'26 to meet domestic demand for capital machinery and electronic components. Shipments from Russia surged sharply between March'26 and May'26, driven by deliberate efforts by Indian refiners to step up discounted crude oil purchases amid West Asian supply route realignments, before easing through August'26. Inward flows from UAE exhibited marked volatility, recording prominent peaks in October'25 and January'26 due to festive demand spikes in gems and jewellery alongside crude oil price swings, followed by a recovery in August'26. USA sustained a gradual upward trajectory across the review period, peaking near August'26, backed by consistent energy and machinery supplies. Meanwhile, imports from South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, and Germany remained largely flat with minimal month-to-month fluctuations.

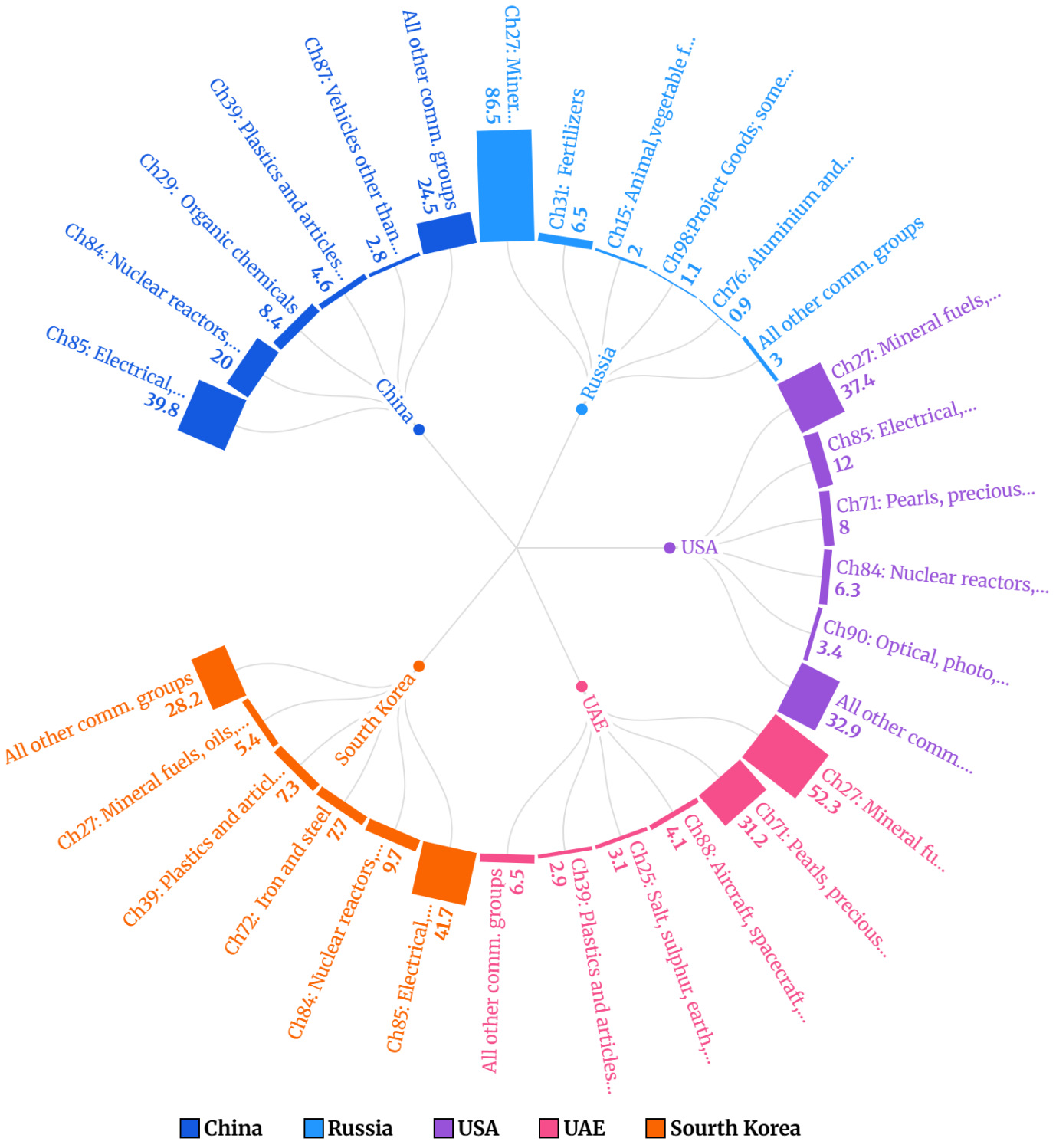
❖ **Top 5 Commodity Groups with their respective five leading Import Country Partners and their percentage shares in August 2026**




Ch27: Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc Ch85: Electrical, electronic equipment
Ch84: Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc Ch71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc
Ch29: Organic chemicals

❖ The above graph highlights the five major 2-digit commodity groups in India's total imports and their primary source partners. Russia emerged as the dominant supplier of Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc., accounting for 31.1% of imports under this category as oil refineries secured crude to meet domestic energy requirements, followed by UAE (13.5%), USA (11.6%), Oman (7%), and Nigeria (5.7%). Meanwhile, China held a strong lead across three major industrial categories, supplying 47.3% of Organic chemicals, 43.3% of Electrical, electronic equipment, and 33.4% of Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. Within Electrical, electronic equipment, Hong Kong contributed 11%, followed by South Korea (9.5%), USA (6.1%), and Singapore (5.3%). Sourcing for Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. was further supported by Taiwan (9.6%), Singapore (9.3%), Germany (6.7%), and USA (4.9%). UAE led imports of Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. at 29.5%, followed by Switzerland (19.3%), Hong Kong (10.9%), USA (9.1%), and Chile (5.5%), reflecting key global corridors for bullion and gem trading. USA (8.6%), South Korea (5.7%), Singapore (4.8%), and Japan (4.7%) served as additional source markets for Organic chemicals.

❖ **Top 5 Import sources and corresponding major imported Commodity Groups and their percentage shares in August 2026**



- Inbound trade from China during August'26 was heavily concentrated in electronic and industrial machinery, led by Electrical, electronic equipment at 39.8% and Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. at 20.0%, followed by Organic chemicals (8.4%), Plastics and articles thereof (4.6%), and Vehicles other than railway, tramway (2.8%). Imports from Russia exhibited extreme sector concentration in energy resources, where Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. captured 86.5% of total shipments, alongside Fertilizers (6.5%), Animal, vegetable fats and oils (2.0%). Inbound shipments from USA reflected a balanced distribution across energy and high-tech sectors, led by Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (37.4%) and Electrical, electronic equipment (12.0%), with Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (8.0%), Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (6.3%), and Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc. apparatus (3.4%) rounding out the basket. Sourcing from UAE was anchored by fuel and precious metal corridors, with Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. taking 52.3% and Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. comprising 31.2%, complemented by Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof (4.1%), Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement (3.1%), and Plastics and articles thereof (2.9%). Meanwhile, imports from South Korea were driven by Electrical, electronic equipment at 41.7%, alongside Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. (9.7%), Iron and steel (7.7%), Plastics and articles thereof (7.3%), and Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc. (5.4%).

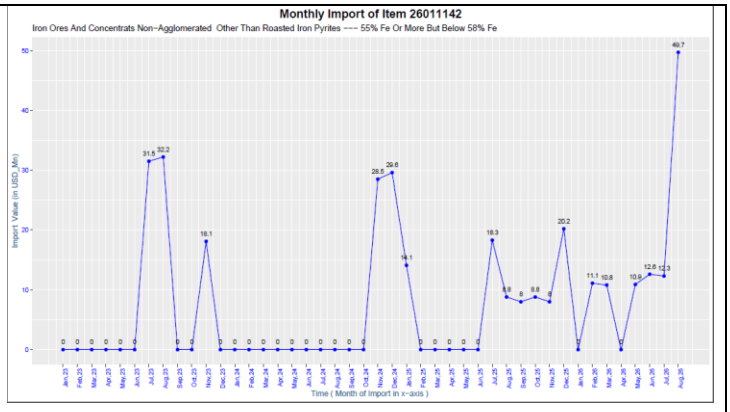
The following two sections provide a brief analysis of selected 8-digit HSN codes that witnessed significant surges or declines in import payments in August'26.

# IMPORT SURGE BULLETIN – AUGUST'2026

## 26011142: *Iron ore Fines (below 62% Fe) 55% Fe or more but below 58% Fe*

Intermittent imports were recorded in FY 23-24 and FY 24-25, staying around 30 MUSD. Imports became regular from FY 25-26 and reached 49.7 MUSD in Aug'26.

The shipments consisted low-grade iron ore product (around 56.5% Fe) mined and supplied by popular companies from Brazil and Australia. These are used as raw material feedstock in steel sintering plants.

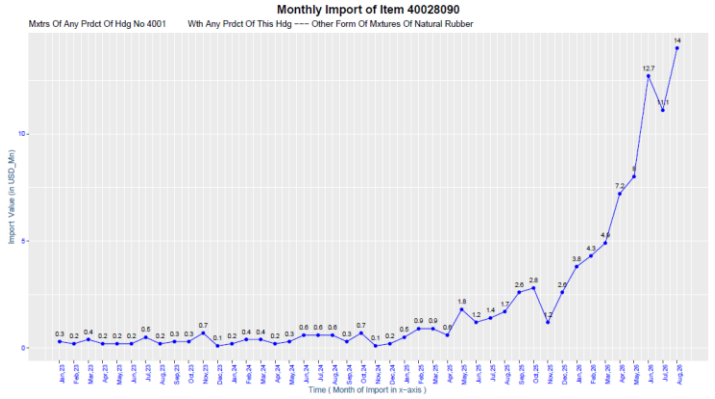



## 40028090: *Other – Mixture of natural rubber and synthetic rubber*

Monthly imports were below 1 MUSD till Apr'25, and imports exhibited a gradual increasing trend from the following month. In Aug'26, total imports recorded at 14 MUSD.

Major Countries of Consignment (CoCs) were Indonesia (65%), Vietnam (18%) and Malaysia (10%). 61% of total imports were routed through Nhava Sheva sea port and a new/dormant port CCIL ICD Varnama accounted for 14% share in total imports.

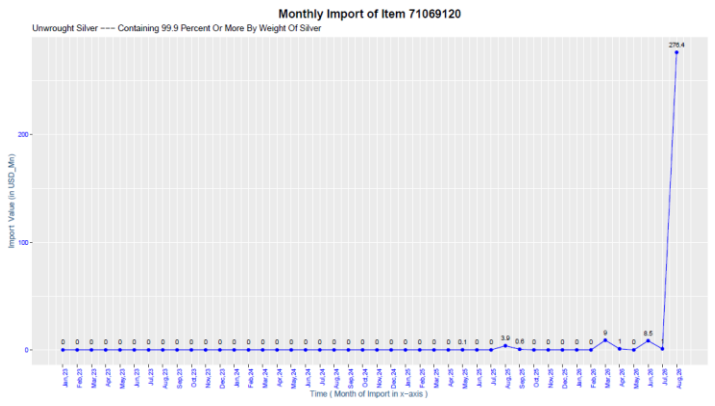
Mixture of natural rubber and synthetic rubber constituted the primary import, to be used in vehicle tyre industry. This indicates a steady growth in automobile industry further accelerating India's exports.




## 71069120: *Unwrought Silver*

Imports remained negligible before witnessing a sharp rise in Aug'26, amounting to 276.4 MUSD.

UK (34%), Switzerland (25%) and Australia (11%) emerged as new/dormant Countries of Consignment (CoCs). Hong Kong was a regular CoC and accounted for 21% of total import. For shipments imported from UK, Switzerland was the Country of Origin (CoO). South Korea and Australia were the two CoO for shipments imported from Hong Kong. Gift SEZ was the major port through which silver bars of 99.99% purity were imported.

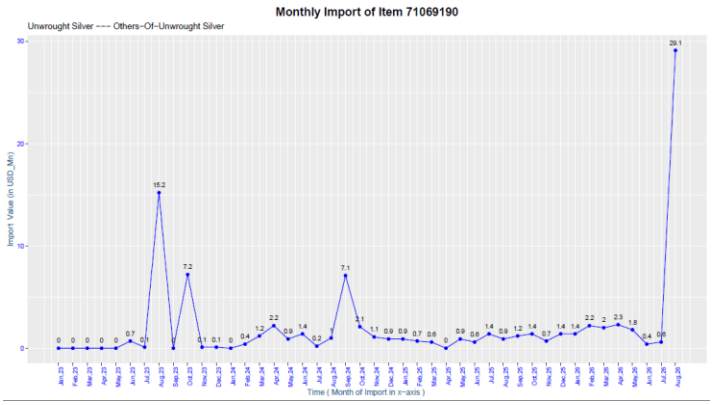


### 71069190: *Other – unwrought silver*

Imports were very low with few occasional spikes. In Aug'26, imports were worth of 29.1 MUSD, which surpassed previous peak of 15.2 MUSD, recorded in Aug'23.

Peru and Switzerland were two major CoCs with respective shares of 60% and 32%. Ahmedabad air cargo complex was the key port of entry with 80% share in total imports.

Silver dore bars and unwrought silver of 99.99% purity were imported under this HSN

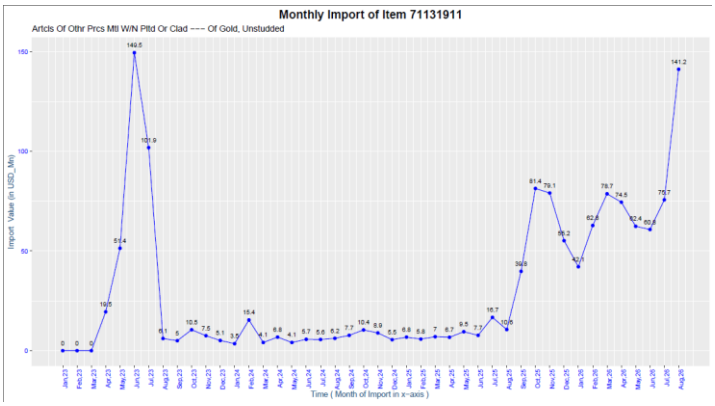



### 71131911: *Articles of jewellery and parts thereof of gold unstudded*

After a long period of low imports, India started to import this HSN in bulk amount from Sep'25. In Aug'26, total imports recorded 141.2 MUSD. This surge is not sudden, as in June'23, total imports reached 149.5 MUSD.

SEEPZ port was a key port of import with 85% share. USA emerged as the major CoC, accounting for 95% of total import. **Only 6% falls under re-import category.**

10kt, 14kt gold casting, casting jewellery were imported under this HSN.

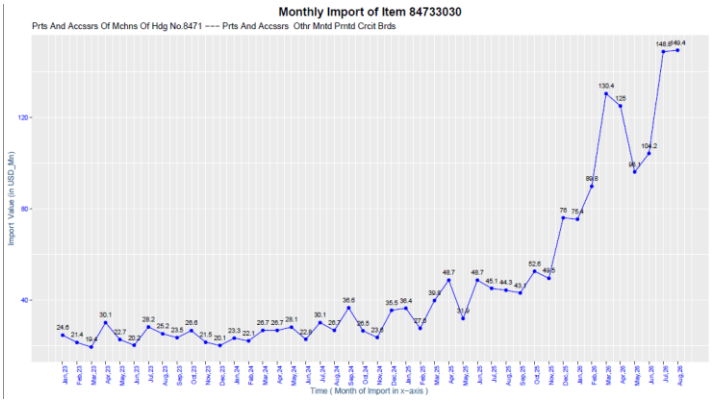



### 84733030: *Other mounted printed circuit boards*

Imports exhibited an increasing trend, with total imports reaching 149.8 MUSD in Aug'26.

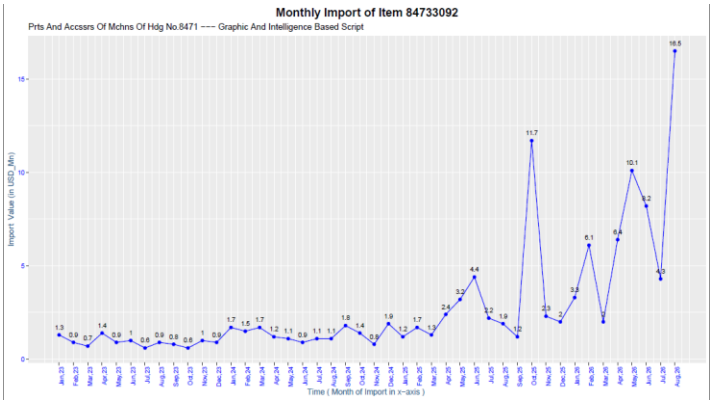
China was both the Country of Origin (CoO) and Country of Consignment (CoC) for 14% of total shipments, while China was the CoO for 12% of shipments imported from Hong Kong and 9% of shipments sourced from Ireland. Chennai Airport (42%), Delhi Airport (23%) and SIPCT Hi-Tech SEZ, Sriperumbudur (13%) were the key ports through which the consignments entered India.

Memory constituted the primary import under this category.



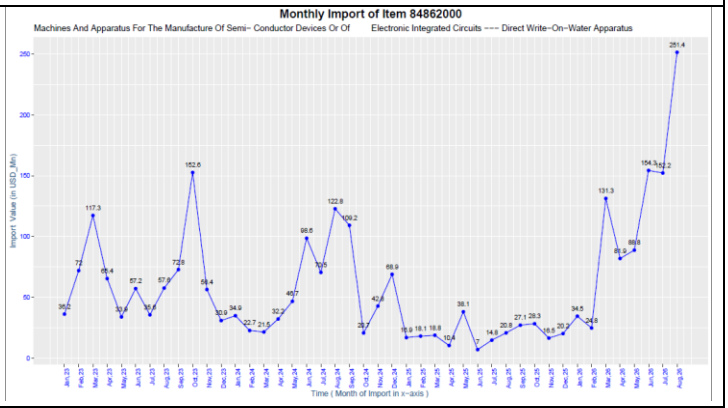
**84733092:** ***Graphic and intelligence based script technology (GIST) cards for multilingual computers***

Imports remained relatively low and fluctuated during the initial period, followed by a gradual increase with intermittent fluctuations. Imports surged to 16.5 MUSD in Aug'26, the highest level recorded during the period.
Nearly 89% shipments moved via Delhi airport. For 87% of total shipments, Singapore was CoC and Vietnam was CoO.
Compurter graphics card constituted the primary import under this category.



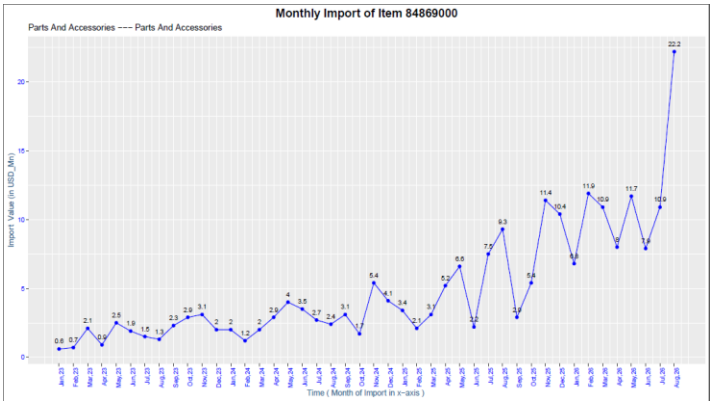

**84862000:** ***Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices or of electronic integrated circuits***

Import values experienced significant volatility before entering sharp upward trajectory in mid-2026. In Aug'26, the import value recorded its peak figure of 251.4 MUSD.
China emerged as a major Country of Origin (CoO), accounting for 30% of shipments imported from Singapore.
The imports comprised solar cell production line.




**84869000:** ***Parts and accessories of machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or pricipally for the manufacture of semiconductor boules or wafers***

After demonstrating steady long-term growth with frequent fluctuations since 2023, the import value saw a massive surge in mid-2026. This upward movement peaked dramatically in Aug'26, reaching a high of 22.2 MUSD.
Major CoCs were Malaysia (48%), Singapore (17%), China (15%) and USA (12%). For 42% of shipments imported from Malaysia, and for almost entire shipment sourced from Singapore, China was CoO.
The imports primarily comprised equipment parts.



## Surges in some other ITCHS

**71129990:** ***Other - waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds–*** Imports of this commodity skyrocketed in July'26 and in the following month further increased to 200.5 MUSD. Saudi Arab (60%) and Kuwait (39%) were the major CoCs. Primary ports of import were Nhava Sheva sea port (61%) and Mumbai airport (39%).

** In this report, 'new/dormant' refers to importers, ports, or Countries of Consignment that did not record any transactions under the respective ITC-HS code during the period from April'23 to December'25. Their appearance in FY 2026–27 indicates either the commencement of imports by new entities or the resumption of imports after a prolonged period of inactivity.*

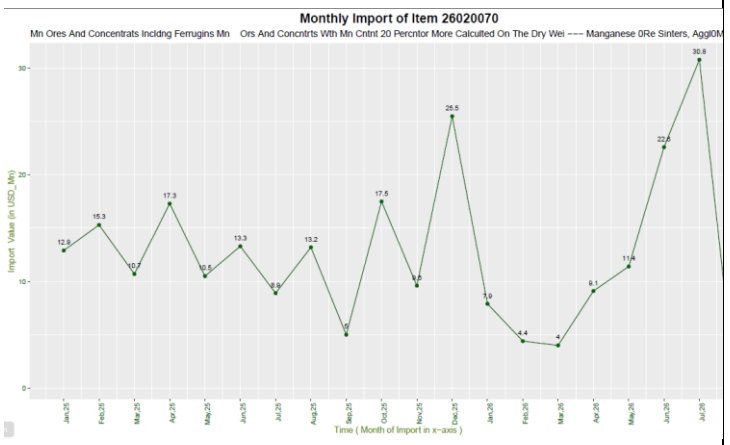
# IMPORT DIP BULLETIN – AUGUST'2026

## 26020070 :- *Manganese Ore Sinters, Agglomerated*

Monthly imports of this commodity never dipped below the 4 MUSD mark, and it maintained a monthly average of nearly 12 MUSD throughout the FY 25-26. After this period import gradually surged to 30.8 MUSD in Jul'26 and then suddenly nosedived to 0.5 MUSD in Aug'26 which is lowest since Jan'25.

South Africa and Singapore was the traditional top suppliers of this commodity, but no imports were recorded from Singapore while South Africa recorded sharp drops in import values. Kolkata Sea and Visakhapatnam Sea are the traditional entry points for this commodity into India, and no imports recorded from the 2nd port while import decreases significantly from Kolkata Sea in Aug'26.

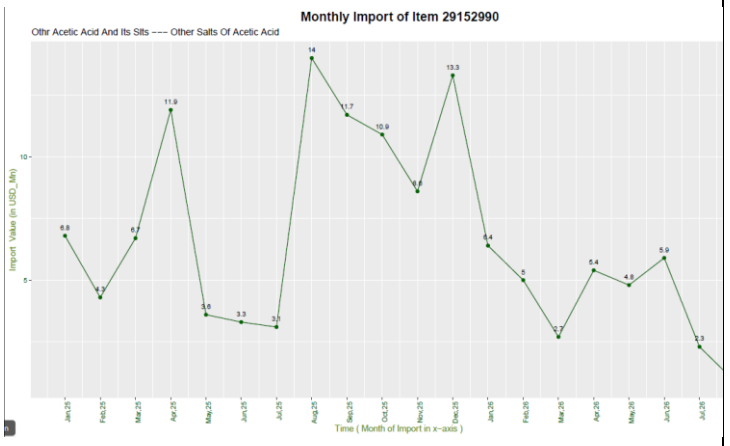
The main imported commodity under this HSN is **MANGANESE SINTER MN:45.87%**




## 29152990 :-*Other Salts of Acetic Acid*

In FY 25-26 as well as in Calendar year 2025 monthly import of this commodity maintained an average around 8 MUSD and it never dipped below 2.7 MUSD. In Aug'26 import stood at 0.9 MUSD which is lowest since Jan'25.

China, and Taiwan, was the top traditional suppliers of this commodity and imports from China dropped significantly, while no imports were recorded from Taiwan. Nhava Sheva Sea, Pipavab (Vicyor) and Visakhapatnam Sea are the traditional entry points for this commodity to India, but import decreases significantly from 1st and 3rd port while and no imports recorded from Pipavab (Vicyor) in Aug'26.

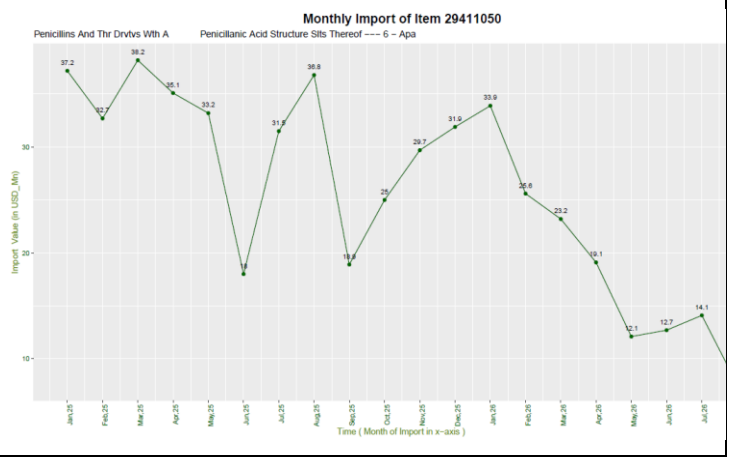



## *29411050 :- Penicillin and their derivatives (6-APA)*

In FY 25-26 as well as in Calendar year 2025 monthly import of this commodity maintained an average around 30 MUSD and it never dipped below 18 MUSD. In Aug'26 import stood at 7.6 MUSD which is lowest since Jan'25.

China was the traditional top supplier of this commodity and import decreases significantly from there. Nhava Sheva Sea and Visakhapatnam Sea are the traditional entry points for this commodity to India, but import decreases significantly from those ports in the current month.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **6-AMINO PENICILLANIC ACID.**

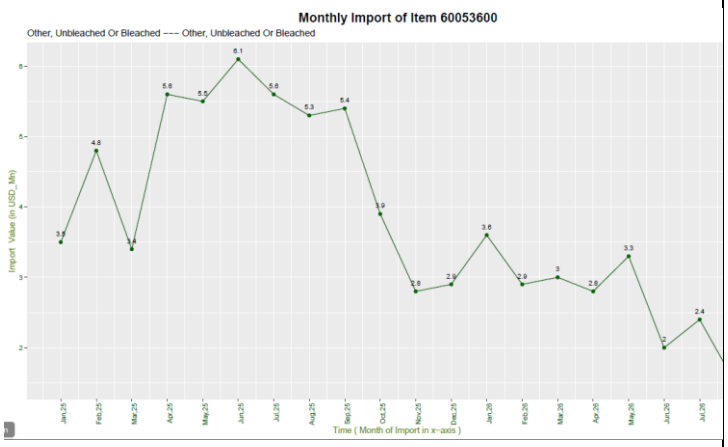


### 60053600 :- *Other, Unbleached Or Bleached Warp Knit Fabrics*

In past trends, monthly imports of this commodity never dipped below 2.8 MUSD, maintaining a monthly average near 5 MUSD. In Aug'26, imports stood at 1.5 MUSD, which is the lowest recorded since Jan'25.

None of the traditional top importers brought this commodity in the current month. China was the traditional top supplier of this commodity and imports recorded significant decline in shipments from there. Mundra and Nhava Sheva Sea are the traditional entry points for this commodity to India, but import decreases significantly from those ports in the current month.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **WARP KNITTED FABRIC UNDYED AND UNBLEACHED.**

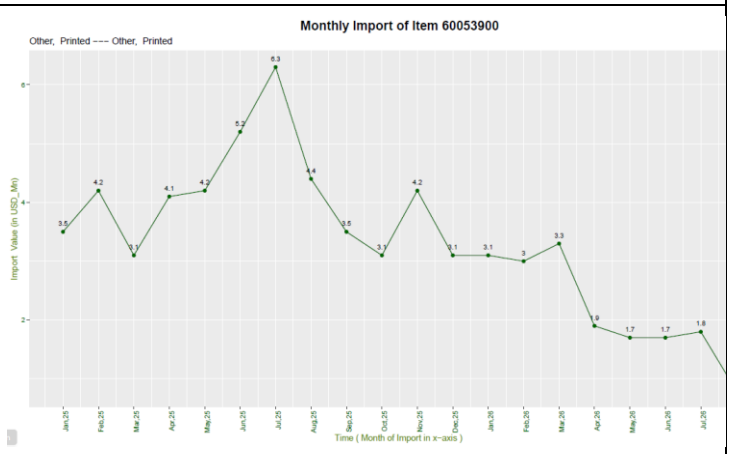



### 60053900 :- *Other Printed Warp Knit Fabrics*

In FY 25-26 as well as in Calendar year 2025 monthly import of this commodity maintained average over 4 MUSD. In Aug'26 import stood at 0.8 MUSD which is lowest since Jan'25.

China was the traditional top supplier of this commodity and imports recorded significant decline in shipments from there. SEZ Mundra, Nhava Sheva Sea and Chennai Sea are the traditional entry points for this commodity to India, but import decreases significantly from those ports in Aug'26.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **POLYESTER WARP KNITTED FABRICS.**

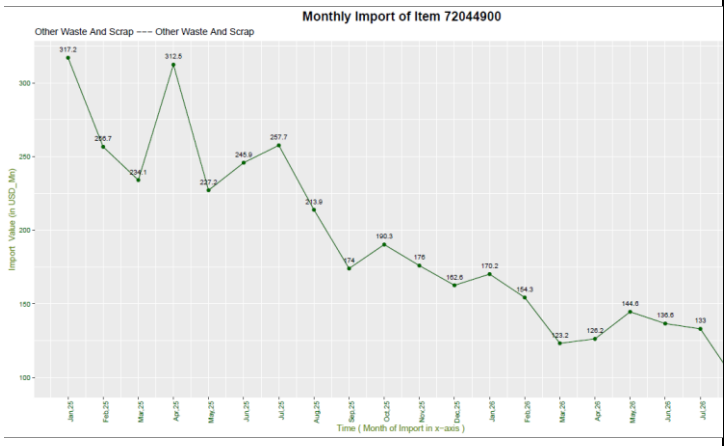



### 72044900 :- *Other waste and scrap*

This HSN has an overall gradual decreasing trend in monthly import payments since Jul'25 (257.7 MUSD) and in Aug'26 import stood at 97.6 MUSD, which is the lowest since Jan'25.

UK, USA and Singapore were the traditional top suppliers of this commodity, and imports dropped significantly from there. Similarly, incoming shipments through Chennai Sea, Mundra, and Nhava Sheva Sea, the traditional entry points of this commodity to India, experienced a sharp overall decline.

The main imported commodity under this HSN is **STEEL SCRAP.**

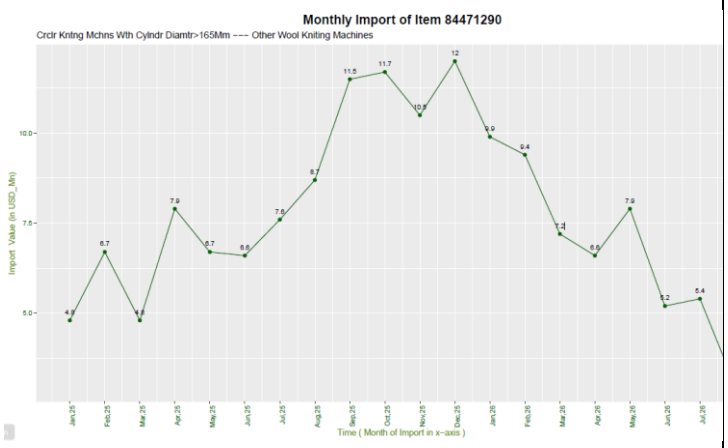


### 84471290:- *Other Wool Knitting Machines*

Monthly imports of this commodity never dipped below the 5 MUSD mark, and it maintained a monthly average of over 9 MUSD throughout the FY 25-26. The import value started decreasing gradually from Dec'25 and reached a low of 3 MUSD in Aug'26.

China and Japan were the traditional top suppliers of this commodity, and imports recorded significant decline in shipments from there. Consequently, the top traditional entry ports, Nhava Sheva Sea and Chennai Sea, experienced a sharp overall decline.

The imported commodity primarily consists of **HIGH SPEED SINGLE KNIT RACEWAY MACHINE.**




## Dips in some other ITC-HS (previously highlighted in the Import Dip Bulletin of June'26 and July'26)

### 73269060:- *Manufactures of stainless steel (excluding utensils), N.E.S*

This commodity was previously listed in the Import Dip Bulletin of Jun'26. Monthly import values of this HSN further dipped to 1.5 MUSD in Aug'26 from 2.4 MUSD of Jun'26. Imports recorded sharp decreases from China, Hong Kong and USA, the traditional top three supplier of this commodity.

### 85359040:- *Junction Boxes (Bus Bar)*

This commodity was previously listed in the Import Dip Bulletin of Jul'26. Monthly import value of this HSN further decreased to 3.8 MUSD in Aug'26 from 4 MUSD of Jul'26.

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