MATEXIL
MANMADE AND TECHNICAL TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL
(Formerly SRTEPC)

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TRADE REVIEW



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Recent Developments

- Export Promotion Mission (EPM)
- Tamil Nadu New Integrated Textile Policy 2025-26

Expert Article

- Sustainability in Man-Made Fabrics Value Chain - Sizing up the future of MMF and Technical Textiles

Export Review

- Manmade Fiber Textiles
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Facts in Brief

- RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) Scheme



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Chairman's Message



Dear Friends,

We are currently witnessing a highly uncertain and volatile global environment. Ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts in key regions have significantly disrupted global trade flows. The ongoing conflict involving the United States, Israel, and Iran shows no signs of an early resolution and appears to be escalating, placing the global economy under considerable strain.

One of the most immediate consequences has been a sharp escalation in freight costs and persistent transit delays. Shipping routes have been disrupted, insurance premiums have risen, and exporters are facing increasing uncertainty in delivery schedules. These developments are adversely affecting the competitiveness of Indian exports, particularly in price-sensitive segments.

At the same time, demand in major markets remains uneven due to inflationary pressures driven by rising oil prices and cautious consumer spending. Experts indicate that if the conflict continues, it could potentially trigger a global economic slowdown.

Cost Push Pressures

Exporters of manmade fibre (MMF) textiles and technical textiles are currently navigating severe challenges due to the steep increase in prices of key raw materials, particularly manmade fibres derived from crude oil.

This impact is cascading across the entire value chain —from upstream producers to downstream manufacturers—resulting in a situation best described as "high quotes but low transactions."

As of late March 2026, the polyester value chain has witnessed a sharp price escalation, primarily driven by a surge in global crude oil prices following heightened tensions in the Middle East, including developments around Iran and disruptions in critical shipping routes.

While input costs have risen sharply, downstream customers—both domestic and international—are willing to absorb only a fraction of these increases. Consequently, many spinners and weavers have adopted a cautious "wait-and-watch" approach, holding back inventory and delaying transactions.

Even if the situation stabilizes in the near term, it is likely that prices of MMF raw materials will take considerable time to return to pre-February 2026 levels.

Current Export Trends – MMF & Technical Textile

Despite these challenges, India's MMF textiles and technical textiles sectors have demonstrated notable resilience. Export performance has remained steady without significant decline.

However, global competition continues to intensify, particularly from countries such as China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. This underscores the need for sustained efforts to enhance competitiveness.

Export Promotion Mission (EPM)

The Government's announcement of the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) marks a significant step towards strengthening India's export ecosystem. The Mission aims to enhance competitiveness by addressing key constraints related to access to finance, market access, branding, and global integration.

I urge all members to carefully review these announcements and take necessary action. For any guidance or assistance, please feel free to reach out to MATEXIL.

Role of FTAs in Boosting Export

India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 38 developed countries, effectively opening access to nearly two-thirds of global trade at preferential or zero duty.

The India–UK FTA, signed in July 2025, is expected to be implemented shortly, while the India–EU FTA is anticipated to be ratified by November 2026 and implemented thereafter.

These agreements offer significant opportunities to enhance export competitiveness. However, exporters must be adequately prepared in terms of compliance, quality standards, sustainability requirements, and scale to fully benefit from these arrangements.

PLI Scheme – Strengthening Manufacturing

It is encouraging to note that the Government has approved 52 new applications under the third round of the PLI Scheme for Textiles. These include investments in MMF apparel, MMF fabrics, and technical textiles.

These investments are expected to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities, foster innovation, and enhance India's position in the global textile value chain.

Section 301 Investigation by the United States

The recent initiation of a Section 301 investigation by the United States Trade Representative has introduced a degree of uncertainty, with the potential for increased tariffs on Indian exports.

At this juncture, it is important for the industry to provide accurate and credible data to demonstrate fair trade practices. The Government of India, including the Ministry of Textiles, is actively engaging with stakeholders to compile necessary inputs. The upcoming consultation phase will be critical in effectively presenting India's position.

Way Forward

Going forward, our approach must be strategic and forward-looking. Key priorities should include:

Enhancing competitiveness through cost efficiency, innovation, and robust supply chain management.

Diversifying products by moving up the value chain into specialized and high-performance textiles.

Strengthening sustainability and compliance in line with global ESG standards.

MATEXIL will continue to actively engage with the Government to address industry concerns and advocate for supportive policy measures.

While the challenges before us are significant, the opportunities are equally compelling. With collective effort, strategic planning, and proactive engagement, the manmade fibre textiles and technical textiles sectors can move ahead with confidence and achieve sustained growth in the global marketplace.

With Warm Regards

- Shaleen Toshniwal
Chairman, MATEXIL

Launch of BHARAT TEX 2026



The Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, unveiled Bharat Tex 2026,

India's flagship global textile event, signalling the country's growing leadership in the global textile economy. Addressing stakeholders from industry, government, and trade bodies, the Minister highlighted that Bharat Tex is envisaged as a single largest global platform that brings together the entire textile value chain, ranging from fibre and yarn to fabrics, garments, technical textiles, and sustainable innovations. Describing it as the largest and most comprehensive textiles event ever, he commended the commitment of textile EPCs and other industry bodies for their relentless efforts and dedication in bringing the entire value chain of textiles under the Bharat Tex umbrella. He underlined that Bharat Tex will reaffirm the attractiveness of India as a reliable, sustainable sourcing destination as well as an investment destination at scale for textiles. With innovation, collaboration, and the Make in India spirit at its core, this event is an embodiment of the 5F vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, he added.

"India must move towards higher scale, higher value and 12-month garment manufacturing to achieve a $350 billion textile economy and $100 billion exports by 2030-31"

- Shri Giriraj Singh,
Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

Secretary Ministry of Textiles, Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Additional Secretary, Shri Rohit Kansal, senior representatives of Export Promotion Councils, and industry leaders were present at the official launch ceremony.

"Industry must capture at least $200 billion from the $465 billion market access created under free trade agreements. On the long-term ambition for the sector, India's share in global textile trade should increase from 4.7% to 14.7%, with a clear focus on diversifying into technical textiles, value-added garments, and innovative textile products to serve a wider range of international markets and enhance competitiveness."

- Shri Giriraj Singh,
Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

Bharat Tex 2026

Building upon the remarkable success of earlier two editions, Bharat Tex 2026 is poised to be the largest and most impactful edition to date. Scheduled to be held from 14-17 July 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The edition is expected to witness large scale participation of over 3,500 business exhibitors, over 7,000 international buyers from more than 140 countries and over 1,30,000 trade visitors. The event will showcase the entire textile ecosystem, including fibres and yarns, fabrics, apparel and fashion, home textiles, technical textiles, handicrafts, handlooms, and intelligent manufacturing technologies. The event reflects India's integrated strength across manufacturing, design, technology, and trade.

Bharat Tex 2026 builds upon the strong success of its previous editions in 2024 and 2025 and will offer a unique convergence of exhibitions, knowledge sessions, reverse buyer-seller meets, and policy dialogues, aimed at translating discussions into actionable outcomes. Special focus areas include sustainable and circular textiles, technical textiles, MSME integration, innovation, and global market access.

The event will provide Indian MSMEs, exhibitors, start-ups, academia and designers a platform to showcase their latest textile innovations, connect global manufacturers and buyers, engage in high-level discussions and establish strategic partnerships. The event would also showcase the flagship policy initiatives and reforms undertaken by Central and State Governments to attract investment, boost trade and provide long term sustenance to both India's manufacturing ecosystem and traditional sectors of Handlooms.

A Global Textile Dialogue

A key highlight of Bharat Tex 2026 will be the Global Textile Dialogue, featuring a series of knowledge sessions bringing together policymakers, global industry leaders, and innovators to deliberate on emerging trends such as global trade dynamics, sustainability and ESG standards, Industry 5.0, technical textiles, and resilient supply chains, providing valuable insights for industry stakeholders and MSMEs.

An Industry led Initiative

The event is an industry led initiative and will be organised by the Bharat Tex Trade Federation (BTTF) – an umbrella group of 11 Textile related Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and other industry bodies. Shri Naren Goenka, Chairman BTTF and Shri Bhadresh Dodia, Co-Chairman BTTF spoke on the activities proposed in the fair.







Source: Press Information Bureau (PIB) and The Economic Times

Interactive Meeting in Bhilwara – February 21, 2026



Overview

MATEXIL organized an Interactive Meeting in Bhilwara on "Potential to Increase Exports of Manmade Fiber Textiles and Technical Textiles" on February 21, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. The event was held at the LNJ Conference Hall, Mewar Chamber of Commerce, Bhilwara, Rajasthan and was attended by a large number of exporters.

Objectives of the Interactive Meeting

The objective of the interactive meeting was to disseminate information on new export opportunities arising out of the trade agreements which India has signed recently with other countries, to guide participants on strategies to increase exports of MMF textiles and technical textiles, to create awareness about market access, compliance requirements, and export promotion schemes, to address challenges faced by exporters from the Bhilwara region, and to encourage greater participation of MSMEs in global markets, thereby enhancing capacity utilisation.

Address by Chairman, MATEXIL



Shri Shaleen Toshniwal, Chairman, MATEXIL, in his address, highlighted the importance of Bhilwara City as a potential textile cluster. He highlighted the scope to increase exports of manmade fibers including suiting, shirting, and yarns from Bhilwara.

He discussed strategies to increase economies of scale and market expansion, enhance profitability through better price realization and currency benefits through hedging, and raise the bar through technological upgradation, global compliance, and global branding. He also provided guidance to first-time exporters on finding markets and highlighted the tariff advantages under FTAs with the UK, EU, and the US. He stated that the FTAs signed will provide market access for manmade fiber textiles and technical textiles and emphasized that MMF is the future.

He assured that the Council will support all such units and will provide them the necessary guidance and handholding.

Presentation on Trade Agreements and Government Policies



Shri A. Ravi Kumar, Executive Director, MATEXIL, made a presentation on trade agreements and recent government announcements. In his presentation, he highlighted the potential to increase exports under the India-EU FTA and other trade agreements with the UK, New Zealand, etc. He also mentioned trade agreements under discussion with countries such as Oman and Canada.

On the government policies, the presentation included major announcements in the Union Budget affecting exports of manmade fiber textiles and technical textiles. The presentation also included various measures announced by the Government under the Export Promotion Mission.

Industry Perspectives



Shri Rakesh Mehra, Past Chairman, MATEXIL in his address, highlighted that to increase exports of manmade fiber textiles, more units need to enter into exports in addition to the existing units. He hoped that the revised RoDTEP / ROSCTL rates, when notified, will be satisfactory. He urged the participants to get in touch with MATEXIL for any clarifications on the RoDTEP / ROSCTL scheme and the rates.

Shri S. N. Modani, Chairman, RTMA, highlighted the scope to develop and export technical textiles from Bhilwara. Shri Dinesh Nolakha, Vice President, CITI, also spoke about the potential of technical textiles, which Bhilwara needs to capitalise on.

Shri Vikas Sharma, Senior Consultant, Gherzi Organisation, made a presentation on export potential of manmade fiber textiles and technical textiles with a special focus on Bhilwara.

Participation of Industry Leaders

Some of the captains of industry present at the meeting included Shri Dinesh Nolakha, Vice President, CITI; Dr. S. N. Modani, Chairman, RTMA; Shri I.C. Laddha, Chairman, Sudiva Spinners Ltd.; Shri D.P. Mangal, Chairman and Executive Director, Lagnam Spintex Ltd.; Dr. P.M. Beswal, Chairman, Ranjan Fabrics; Shri Naresh Bahedia, Chief Executive & Business Head, RSWM Ltd.; Shri J.K. Bagrodia, Manglam Yarns; Shri Yogesh Laddha, Managing Director, Manomaya Tex Fab; Shri Rahul Dev Singh, GM, DIG Chittorgarh; along with principal and faculty members from MLV Textile Institute and senior members and faculty from Sangam University.

Interactive Session



During the Question-Answer Session, participants raised various queries.

All the queries were suitably addressed and clarified by the speakers.

Interactive Meeting in Bhilwara

Concluding Remarks by Shri Ronak Rughani, Past Chairman, MATEXIL



Shri Ronak Rughani, in his concluding remarks, expressed his sincere appreciation to Shri Shaleen Toshniwal, Shri S. N. Modani, Shri Rakesh Mehra, Shri Anil Mishra, President, Mewar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Shri Dinesh Nolakha, Vice President, CITI, for their valuable presence and insightful contributions, which greatly enriched the discussions during the Interactive Meeting.

Way Forward

Going forward, MATEXIL will continue to actively support exporters by providing guidance on emerging opportunities under various trade agreements and helping them understand market access and compliance requirements. The Council will focus on handholding MSMEs and new exporters, encouraging more units to enter export markets, and facilitating awareness on government schemes such as RoDTEP and ROSCTL. Efforts will also be made to promote technology upgradation and strengthen the capabilities of clusters like Bhilwara to enhance their export performance in manmade fiber textiles and technical textiles.







Export Promotion Mission (EPM)



Introduction

India's export ecosystem is being strengthened through a mission-mode approach under the aimed at expanding global market access and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian exporters, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Building on the interventions that were already supporting exporters, the Government has now launched 7 additional interventions under EPM, significantly expanding the scope of support across trade finance, compliance enablement, logistics and overseas market access. With this expansion, 10 interventions under the Mission are now operational, marking a major milestone in the rollout of EPM and reinforcing India's commitment to inclusive and export-led growth.

What is the Export Promotion Mission?

The Export Promotion Mission (EPM) is a flagship initiative designed to provide coordinated support across key elements of the export ecosystem, including trade finance, standards compliance, logistics, overseas warehousing and market development.

Approved by the Government in November 2025, the Mission brings together multiple export-support measures under a single, unified and digitally driven framework. With a total outlay of ₹25,060 crore for the period FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31, EPM seeks to enhance export competitiveness and expand India's global presence.

The Mission is implemented through two integrated sub-schemes: Niryat Protsahan, which focuses on financial enablers and trade-finance support, and Niryat Disha, which addresses non-financial, market-access and ecosystem enablers.



Through this framework, the Export Promotion Mission aims to:

- Improve access to affordable and diversified trade finance, particularly for MSMEs and first-time exporters
- Support compliance with international quality, technical and sustainability standards
- Strengthen export branding, logistics and overseas warehousing capabilities
- Expand market access and trade intelligence support
- Enable broader participation of MSMEs, including growth of cross-border e-commerce exports

Overall, EPM adopts a whole-of-government approach by converging policy support,

trade-finance enablement, market readiness and market linkages within a single institutional framework. By reducing fragmentation in exporter support and strengthening delivery across finance, standards, logistics and buyer connectivity, EPM enables integrated export growth for MSMEs.



Through this convergence-driven, mission-mode design, the Mission is envisaged as a game changer in enabling MSMEs to scale up and sustain their participation in global trade.

End-to-End Support Across the Exporter Journey

The Export Promotion Mission delivers stage-wise support aligned to the key phases of the export process, enabling exporters to access appropriate assistance from early-stage market exploration to post-shipment activities and overseas market presence.

Through its integrated interventions, the Mission provides coordinated support for:

- Market and product analysis
- Access to pre- and post-shipment export finance
- Trade Compliance
- Logistics, freight and transportation
- Overseas warehousing, fulfilment and buyer connectivity

Progress Under the Mission: Expansion of Interventions

Prior to the latest launch, three key interventions under the Export Promotion Mission were already operational, providing support in areas such as interest subvention, collateral-free export credit and market access.

The launch of seven additional interventions marks a significant expansion of the Mission, extending support to new areas such as alternative trade-finance instruments, e-commerce exports, compliance enablement, logistics cost mitigation, trade intelligence and overseas fulfilment. With this expansion, the Mission now offers comprehensive and integrated support architecture covering both financial and ecosystem-level needs of exporters.



Niryat Protsahan – Financial Enablers

Niryat Protsahan addresses access-to-finance constraints faced by exporters, particularly MSMEs, by providing timely, affordable and diversified trade-finance instruments.

Newly Launched Interventions

1) Support for Alternative Trade Instruments (Export Factoring): This intervention promotes export factoring as an affordable and accessible trade finance instrument for MSMEs, with the objective of unlocking working capital and ensuring smoother business cycles.

Support under this component is available to MSME exporters undertaking merchandise exports under the notified list of six-digit tariff lines. Export factoring services are provided through registered export factoring firms (NBFCs).

Under this intervention, interest subvention of 2.75% is provided on the factoring cost, subject to a maximum limit of ₹50 lakh per IEC. Both recourse and non-recourse factoring are supported, and factoring can be undertaken in Indian Rupees as well as freely convertible foreign currencies.

Export Factoring

Export factoring is a financial tool that allows exporters to receive immediate cash by selling their export receivables to a financial institution. It provides working capital support, helps manage payment risk and forms part of Government-backed export finance support for MSMEs.

2) Credit Assistance for E-Commerce Exporters: This intervention provides credit facilities to MSME exporters to meet working-capital requirements for exports through postal, courier and overseas inventory-based fulfilment channels.

The support is available to MSME e-commerce exporters with a valid IEC and Udyam Registration, as well as new MSME exporters with prior domestic e-commerce turnover of at least one year. The intervention is implemented through the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank).

Under this component, the Direct E-Commerce Credit Facility provides up to 90% guarantee coverage, capped at ₹50 lakh, while the Overseas Inventory E-Commerce Credit Facility provides up to 75% guarantee coverage, capped at ₹5 crore.

Interest subvention of 2.75% on eligible financing is provided, subject to an annual ceiling of ₹15 lakh per applicant.

3) Support for Emerging Export Opportunities: This intervention enables MSME exporters to expand into new or higher-risk export markets through access to shared-risk and credit instruments.

Risk-sharing support ranging from 10% to 90% of the transaction value is provided based on a defined risk model. Maximum Liability Permissible (MLP) limits include a 15% country-wise exposure cap, 5% exporter-wise exposure cap, 1% transaction-wise exposure cap, and 10% issuing bank-wise exposure cap.

Interventions Already Operational

4) Interest Subvention for Pre- and Post-Shipment Export Credit: This intervention provides interest subvention support on pre- and post-shipment export credit availed by MSME exporters, with the objective of reducing the cost of export finance and improving working-capital liquidity.

Under this component, interest subvention of 2.75% on the interest cost is provided, subject to a maximum limit of ₹50 lakh per exporter.

Under the current implementation status, arrears amounting to ₹850 crore under the erstwhile Interest Equalisation Scheme have been cleared. Since January 2026, around 3,000 exporters have registered for interest subvention support.

5) Collateral Support for Export Credit: This intervention facilitates collateral-free access to formal export credit for MSME exporters by providing credit guarantee support to lending institutions.

Under this component, credit guarantee coverage of 85% is available for micro and small enterprises, while 65% coverage is available for medium enterprises. The maximum eligible credit limit is ₹10 crore per exporter. Around 60 exporters have registered for support under this intervention since January 2026.

Niryat Disha – Non-Financial and Market Access Enablers

Niryat Disha is the non-financial enablers sub-scheme under the Export Promotion Mission. The sub-scheme focuses on addressing non-financial trade barriers faced by exporters and strengthening the global presence of Indian goods and services. It facilitates compliance with global standards and international quality norms, while expanding strategic market access through buyer–seller meets, trade fairs and exhibitions, and promoting access to overseas warehousing and fulfilment facilities.

Through its interventions, Niryat Disha supports exporters in improving market readiness, enhancing trade visibility, mitigating logistics-related disadvantages and strengthening institutional and information support systems across the export ecosystem.

Newly Launched Interventions

1) Trade Regulations, Accreditation and Compliance Enablement (TRACE): This intervention provides financial support to exporters to meet international testing, inspection, certification and other conformity requirements necessary for accessing global markets.

Support under TRACE is available to MSME exporters with a valid Importer Exporter Code (IEC) and valid MSME Udyam Registration Number. Assistance is provided for certifications included in the notified positive list, with higher levels of support extended for certifications under the notified priority positive list.

For certifications under the Positive List, financial assistance of 60% of the actual cost net of taxes, or ₹25 lakh, whichever is lower, is provided. For certifications under the Priority Positive List, assistance of 75% of the actual cost net of taxes, or ₹25 lakh, whichever is lower, is provided. The annual cap for support under TRACE is ₹25 lakh per exporter.

Notified Positive List & Priority Positive List

Under TRACE, the Positive List covers commonly required international certifications such as CE Marking, FDA certification, ISO standards and SABER/SASO. The Priority Positive List covers strategically important, higher-cost certifications critical for priority markets, including food safety (BRCGS, FSSC 22000, HACCP), marine certifications (MSC, ASC) and ethical supply chains (SMETA).

2) Logistics Interventions for Freight and Transport (LIFT): This intervention mitigates geographical disadvantages and inland connectivity gaps faced by exporters located in hinterland regions by providing support to reduce transportation and logistics costs.

Support under LIFT is available to all MSME exporters of notified eligible products from notified districts. Eligible shipments include export movement from MSME premises to Inland Container Depots (ICDs), Container Freight Stations (CFSs), Sea Ports and Air Cargo Complexes (ACCs). Shipments through rail and road are eligible, and shipments through air are permitted for certain regions.

Financial support of up to 30% of the actual cost incurred for availing eligible transport services is provided, subject to a maximum cap of ₹20 lakh per exporter per financial year.

3) Integrated Support for Trade Intelligence and Facilitation (INSIGHT): INSIGHT aims to strengthen exporter preparedness and develop institutional support systems by addressing information asymmetries and capacity gaps within the export ecosystem.

The intervention covers all exporters, transport and logistics service providers, and other stakeholders engaged in export-related activities. Both private and government entities are eligible for support.

Financial assistance is provided for multiple activities, including development of modules and toolkits, training and capacity building, district and cluster-level facilitation, research, innovation and pilot initiatives, and trade intelligence and analytics. Support of up to 50 % of the approved project cost is provided for

eligible activities, subject to prescribed ceilings for each category. Government entities may receive up to 100 % of the approved project cost.

4) Facilitating Logistics, Overseas Warehousing and Fulfilment (FLOW): This intervention addresses logistics and warehousing constraints faced by exporters by enabling access to overseas storage, distribution and fulfilment infrastructure, thereby supporting faster, more reliable and cost-effective exports.

Support under **FLOW is available to Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, logistics, warehousing and fulfilment service providers, industry associations, and organisations recommended by the Central or State Government.** Financial assistance under this component is provided for a maximum period of three years. Support is available for the following categories:

- **Overseas Warehousing Facility:** Assistance limited to the lower of ₹10 crore or 30% of the approved project cost.
- **Overseas Fulfilment Arrangements:** Assistance limited to the lower of ₹5 lakh per month or 30% of the approved project cost.
- **Display and Market Access Facilities:** Assistance limited to the lower of ₹5 crore or 30% of the approved project cost.
- **E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEH):** Assistance limited to the lower of ₹10 crore or 30% of the approved project cost.

Interventions Already Operational

5) Market Access Support (MAS): Market Access Support facilitates the conduct of market access activities aimed at developing, expanding and sustaining international markets, thereby enabling market diversification and enhancing international visibility of Indian products and services.

Under this intervention, financial assistance is provided for Buyer Seller Meets, Trade Fairs, Trade Delegations and Reverse Buyer Seller Meets. Support of up to ₹5 crore per event is available for Buyer Seller Meets, Trade Fairs and Trade Delegations, while support of up to ₹10 crore per event is provided for Reverse Buyer Seller Meets. Airfare support is extended to MSMEs for participation in eligible market access activities, and preferential support is provided for priority sectors.

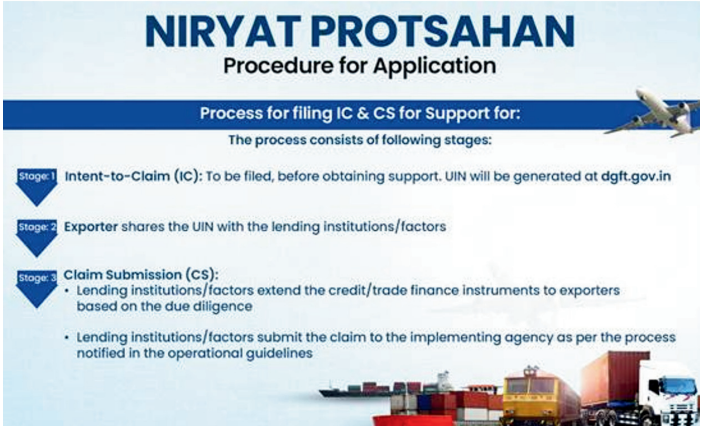
Under the current implementation status, arrears amounting to ₹118.65 crore under the erstwhile Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme have been approved. A total of 34 events, comprising 24 Trade Fairs and 10 Reverse Buyer Seller Meets, have been approved with cumulative financial support of ₹45.5 crore.

Procedure for Application

Niryat Protsahan

For Niryat Protsahan interventions, exporters file an Intent-to-Claim (IC) on dgft.gov.in prior to obtaining support, upon which a Unique Identification Number (UIN) is generated. The exporter shares the UIN with the lending institution or factoring entity. Lending institutions extend the credit or trade finance instruments to exporters and submit the Claim Submission (CS) to the implementing agency as per notified guidelines.

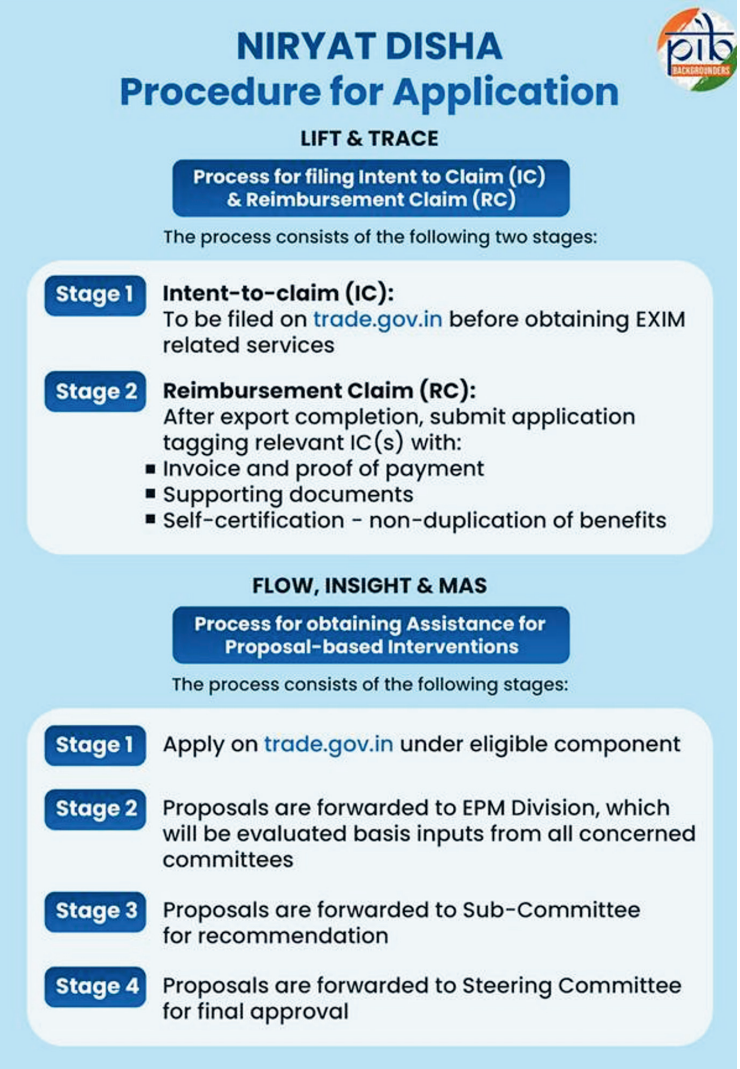
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Niryat Disha

For **LIFT** and **TRACE**, exporters file an Intent-to-Claim (IC) on trade.gov.in before obtaining EXIM-related services and submit a Reimbursement Claim (RC) after export completion with supporting documents and self-certification.

For **FLOW, INSIGHT and MAS**, assistance is provided through a proposal-based approval mechanism, with applications submitted on trade.gov.in, followed by evaluation by the EPM Division, recommendation by the Sub-Committee and final approval by the Steering Committee.



Conclusion

The Export Promotion Mission represents a coordinated export support ecosystem combining financial enablers, market access support and ecosystem-level interventions. By addressing both credit-related and non-financial barriers faced by exporters, particularly MSMEs, **the Mission aims to reduce the cost of exporting, improve compliance readiness and enhance global market integration**. Through coordinated implementation by **Central Ministries, State and District authorities, financial institutions, Export Promotion Councils and Indian Missions abroad**, EPM is envisaged to promote inclusive, decentralised and sustainable export growth.

Source: Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Transforming Tamil Nadu's Textile Landscape: The Tamil Nadu New Integrated Textile Policy 2025-26



Tamil Nadu New Integrated Textile Policy 2025-26

Overview

Tamil Nadu's New Integrated Textile Policy 2025–26 marks a strategic leap forward for India's leading textile hub. It emphasizes modernization, sustainability, and innovation across the entire value chain, with targeted support for man-made fibers (MMF) and technical textiles.

Policy Vision and Objectives

The policy envisions positioning Tamil Nadu as a global textile sourcing hub by 2040, aligning with the state's $1 trillion economy goal by 2030. Short-term priorities (next five years) include modernizing infrastructure, enhancing skill development, securing raw material access, and adopting ESG standards. Medium-term efforts focus on building "Brand Tamil Nadu" through dedicated clusters, while long-term aims establish the state as a leader in value-added products.

This phased approach addresses longstanding challenges like outdated machinery and global competition. By integrating spinning, weaving, processing, and garmenting, it fosters end-to-end efficiency. The policy also promotes inclusive growth, balancing regional development with extra incentives for 'C' category districts.

Support Across the Textile Value Chain

Tamil Nadu dominates India's textile sector, producing 41% of cotton yarn and hosting key districts like Tiruppur, Coimbatore, and Erode. The policy bolsters every stage: spinning units gain interest subventions for replacing 19 lakh spindles and 8 lakh rotors; weaving benefits from subsidies for 1,000 rapier looms and 3,000 shuttleless looms.

Processing sees major upgrades with 10 new dyeing, printing, and finishing units featuring integrated effluent treatment plants (IETPs), plus modernization for 50 existing units. Garmenting units receive capital subsidies for 100 CAD/CAM machines and advanced cutting tech. Handloom and powerloom sectors get free electricity (up to 1,000 units bi-monthly), working capital aid, and common facility centers (CFCs) funded up to ₹60 lakh each.

These measures aim to attract ₹4,000 crore investments, create over 2 lakh jobs by 2026, and boost exports by 15% annually. Eight integrated textile parks and mini parks in Karur and Tiruppur further strengthen infrastructure.

Value Chain Stage	Key Interventions	Expected Outcomes
Spinning	Modernize 19L spindles, 8L rotors; interest subvention	Enhanced productivity, global competitiveness
Weaving/Knitting	20% capital subsidy on modern machinery; free power for power looms	4,000 looms installed, cost reduction
Processing	25% subsidy (up to ₹5 Cr) for new units with IETPs	10 new units; 50 modernized
Garmenting	CAD/CAM adoption; cutting tech subsidies	Efficiency gains; export readiness

Special Focus on MMF Sector

Man-made fibers (MMF) receive dedicated backing to diversify from cotton dependency. The policy supports 10 new units for non-conventional fiber/yarn manufacturing, addressing raw material

gaps. Incentives cover R&D in MMF production, blending with natural fibers, and value-added applications.

MMF aligns with global shifts toward synthetics in apparel and technical uses. Tamil Nadu's clusters will leverage this for high-margin products, supported by fiscal aid like capital subsidies and power rebates. A 6% interest subvention scheme (₹500 crore over 10 years) aids machinery upgrades, crucial for MMF processing. MMF receives tailored incentives to counter raw material challenges and promote recycling. Units manufacturing MMF yarn from recycled PET qualify for relaxed investment thresholds (Rs.50 crore minimum) and 10-year benefits upon generating 500 jobs. Capital subsidies reach 50% in 'A'/'B' districts (5% over 5 years in 'C' districts), plus green incentives up to Rs.1 crore and 5-year electricity tax exemptions. This forward integration aids apparel diversification, fostering circular economy practices. R&D in non-conventional fibers is funded, aligning with global sustainability demands. This thrust positions MMF as a growth engine, tapping FDI potential amid trade deals and Union Budget 2026–27's National Fibre Scheme.

Advancements in Technical Textiles

The Tamil Nadu Technical Textiles Mission introduces a dedicated budget, professional support unit, consultancy reimbursements, and a research fund. Sub-large projects (Rs.50 crore investment) in technical textiles gain capital subsidies up to 50%, mirroring MMF benefits. Startups receive CAD/CAM adoption aid and cluster infrastructure.

Focus areas include high-employment segments like meditech, geotextiles, and agrotech, with effluent treatment mandates for processing units. This mission positions Tamil Nadu as an innovation leader, targeting value-added products over traditional cotton. Technical textiles form a cornerstone, with the Tamil Nadu Technical Textiles Mission backed by a dedicated budget. It funds 24 startups end-to-end, offers consultancy reimbursement, and establishes a substantial R&D/business development fund.

Support includes CFCs for warping, design studios, testing, and sampling in technical applications like agro-textiles, med-tech, and geo-textiles. The mission enhances innovation through a professional support unit and Technical Advisory Committee.

Policy highlights feature market access via Tamil Nadu pavilions at global fairs, cost reimbursements, and an annual international textile exhibition. Exporter excellence awards and single-window clearances streamline operations. These steps elevate technical textiles from niche to mainstream, aligning with India's PM MITRA scheme.

Sustainability and Compliance Pillars

Sustainability is embedded via resource-efficiency audits, conservation investments, and a compendium of global certifications. Processing units mandating IETPs ensure zero-liquid discharge compliance. Green manufacturing ties into Union Budget's Tex-Eco Initiative. Power subsidies (100% stamp duty waiver for MSMEs) and skill partnerships reduce costs while upskilling 28% of India's textile workforce in Tamil Nadu. A Textile Trade Facilitation Centre aids exports and FDI under automatic routes.

Institutional and Regional Mechanisms

New bodies like the Textile Advisory Committee and skill development alliances ensure implementation. Regional balancing offers 10% extra subsidies in underdeveloped districts. Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's announcements, including 20% weaving/knitting subsidies, signal strong commitment.

The separate Textiles Department underscores focus on modernization and technical sectors. Direct benefit transfers for incentives minimize delays.

Economic and Global Implications. Expected outcomes include doubled capacity, export surges, and 2 lakh jobs, fortifying Tamil Nadu's 20% share in India's garment exports. MMF and technical textiles will drive premiumization, countering US tariffs and trade shifts.

By 2030, the policy could make Tamil Nadu a $100 billion textile economy contributor. Challenges like raw material volatility persist, but robust incentives position it strongly. ■

Quick Estimate - February 2026



As per Quick Estimates Exports during April- February 2025-26 the Aggregate exports of MMF and blended textiles during April – February 2025-26 were US$ 4452.96 mn. as compared to US$ 4433.85 mn. during the same period previous year, showing a growth of 0.43%.

In February 2026, exports were US$ 397.03 million as compared to US$ 397.21 million in February 2025, showing a decline of 0.05%.

Exports of Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products during April–February 2025–26 were US$ 10,584.05 mn. as compared to US$ 10,938.42 mn. during the same period previous year, registering a decline of 3.24%.

In February 2026, exports stood at US$ 968.82 million as against US$ 981.71 million in February 2025, reflecting a decline of 1.31%.

Exports of RMG of all Textiles during April–February 2025–26 were US$ 14,531.65 mn. as compared to US$ 14,458.02 mn. during the same period previous year, showing a growth of 0.51%.

In February 2026, exports were US$ 1,402.95 million as against US$ 1,534.90 million in February 2025, indicating a decline of 8.6%.

TRADE: EXPORT

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value in Million USD				% Change	
		FEB'25	APR'24–FEB'25	FEB'26	APR'25–FEB'26	FEB'26	APR'25–FEB'26
1	Man-made Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups	397.21	4433.85	397.03	4452.96	-0.05	0.43
2	Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products	981.71	10938.42	968.82	10584.05	-1.31	-3.24
3	RMG of all Textiles	1534.9	14458.02	1402.95	14531.65	-8.6	0.51

(SOURCE: DGCI&S Quick Estimates)

Export Performance Review: Manmade Fiber Textiles





Overview

Exports of Man-madeFibre (MMF) Textiles reached US$ 3,950 Mn. during Apr - Nov 2025 as against exports of US$ 3,973.6 Mn. during Apr - Nov 2024, registering a decline of 0.6%. However, in INR, the exports of MMF Textiles have grown by 3.2% during the same period.

Exports of Man-made Fibre (MMF) Textiles from India stood at US$ 491.1 Mn. in Nov 2025 as against exports of US$ 431.2 Mn. in Nov 2024, registering a growth of 13.9%. However, in INR the growth was 20% during the same period.

Man-made Fibres Exports

Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) was the largest exported Man-made Fibre from India representing 58% share of the India's Man-made Fibre exports, followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) having 35% share and Acrylic Staple Fibre (ASF) having 3% share, during Apr - Nov 2025.

MMF Filament Yarns / Spun Yarns Exports

Polyester Filament Yarns (PFY) was the largest exported MMF Yarns from India representing 41% share of the India's MMF Yarn's exports, followed by Poly- Cotton (PC) Spun Yarn (14%), Viscose Spun Yarn (7%), Polyester Spun Yarn (6%) and Poly-Viscose Spun Yarn (6%) during Apr - Nov 2025.

MMF Fabrics Exports

During Apr - Nov 2025, MMF Fabrics were the largest exported commodity, representing 37.1% of the exports share, followed by MMF Made-ups 35%, MMF Yarns 21.6% and Man-made Fibres 6.3%.

PFY Woven Fabrics was the largest exported MMF Fabrics from India, representing 23% of the MMF Fabric's exports share, followed by PV Fabrics (14%), Nonwovens (10%) and Weft Knitted Fabrics (8%) during Apr - Nov 2025.

Leading Markets

USA was the leading market for Indian MMF Textiles during Apr - Nov 2025, accounting for 15.5% share of Indian MMF Textiles exports, followed by UAE (6.5%), Bangladesh (5.1%), and Turkey (4.3%).

Emerging Markets

Netherlands, Vietnam, Nigeria, Kuwait, Oman, Senegal, and Togo were the emerging markets for Indian MMF Textiles during Apr - Nov 2025 as compared to Apr - Nov 2024.

Export Performance Review: Technical Textiles





Overview

Exports of Technical Textiles from India reached US$ 2,225.1 Mn. during Apr - Nov 2025 as against exports of US$ 2,220.8 Mn. during Apr - Nov 2024, registering a growth of 0.2%. However, in INR the exports have grown by 4% during the same period.

Exports of Indian Technical Textiles have reached US$ 274.7 Mn. in November 2025 as against exports of US$ 246.4 Mn. in November 2024, registering a growth of 11%. However, in INR the exports have grown by 17% during the same period.

Technical Made-ups Exports

Technical Textiles Made-up articles such as FIBC bags, sling, ropes, gauze, wipes, etc. were the largest exported commodities from India during Apr - Nov 2025, representing 60.2% of the exports share, followed by Technical Fabrics (27.7%).

Fastest Growing Segments

- Clothtech was the fastest growing segment during Apr - Nov 2025 as compared to Apr - Nov 2024, with a growth rate of 29%, followed by Packtech (16.4%) Buildtech (12.4%)and Specialty Fibre (14%) segment during Apr - Nov 2025 as compared to Apr - Nov 2024.
- FIBC bags were the largest exported products from India, representing 33% exports share in Apr - Nov 2025, followed by Coated & Laminated Fabrics (8%), Ropes & Cordages (5%) and Nonwovens (4%).

Leading Export Markets

USA was the largest market of Technical Textiles representing 25.2% share of the India's exports, followed by Germany (6.1%) and UK (5%) during Apr - Nov 2025.

Exports of Technical Textiles to Netherlands grew by 33% during Apr - Nov 2025 as compared to Apr - Nov 2024.

Emerging Export Markets

Canada, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Oman, Japan, Russia, Japan, Morocco, Tanzania, Peru, Senegal, Togo and Afghanistan were emerging export Markets for Indian Technical Textiles during Apr - Nov 2025 as compared to Apr - Nov 2024.

Policy Amendments & Notifications

The Government has announced some policy changes and notifications recently that are important for exporters of Manmade Fiber Textiles and Technical Textiles. The key policy amendments related to exporters in these sectors are as follows:

1. EPCG Scheme - Relief in Average EO

DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade) has issued Policy Circular No. 10/2025–26 dated February 26, 2026 to allow reduction in the Average Export Obligation (EO) under the EPCG scheme for the year 2024–25 for those sectors or product groups where exports have declined by more than 5% compared to 2023–24 as a measure to provide relief to the exporters.

The Average EO will be reduced proportionately in line with the decline in exports of the respective sector/product group.

The above Policy Circular also consists of a List of items (HS Code- wise) where there is a decline in exports by a minimum 5% and are eligible for reduction in the Average Export Obligation.

This list includes items of Manmade Fiber Textiles and Technical Textiles.

Exporters are required to approach the Regional Authorities for re-fixation of the Average Export Obligation.

2. Return of export cargo from international waters due to closure of the Strait of Hormuz

CBIC (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs) has waived import procedures at domestic ports for the unloading of export shipments that were forced to turn back due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz after the disruption in West Asian shipping lanes.
CBIC has issued Circular No. 09/2026–Customs dated March 8, 2026 to prescribe a simplified procedure for handling containers that were unable to reach overseas destinations.

The Circular specifies as follows:

- The relief is for 15 days from date of issue of Circular i.e. March 8, 2026.
- Customs field formations to manually recover export benefits such as IGST refunds, or duty drawback if they have been already disbursed.
- Vessels carrying such cargo can berth at the same Indian port from which they sailed, and containers can be offloaded without filing a Bill of Entry, provided the ship did not call at any foreign port during the voyage.
- Customs officers will verify container details with the corresponding Shipping Bills and check seal integrity before allowing the cargo to be delivered to the exporters.
- Shipping Bills and the associated “Let Export Order” will be cancelled to ensure that export benefits are not claimed for shipments that did not reach foreign buyers.
- Where EGM (Export General Manifest) has already been filed, the Customs electronic system will introduce a new facility to cancel Shipping Bills after filing so that benefits like IGST Refunds and Duty Drawback are not released.
- The Customs Sata System (ICEGATE) will share details of such cancellations with the RBI and the DGFT to prevent export benefits from being processed.
- If a vessel had called at a foreign port before returning to India without unloading the cargo, the shipment will still be treated as exported under existing rules.
- Till the new system as mentioned above is developed, the field formation shall maintain all records manually and enter the details in the system once it is operationalised.

3. RELIEF Scheme announced by Government of India for Exporters – Implementation through Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

Government has announced a RELIEF Scheme (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) through DGFT Notification No. 65/2025-26 dated March 19, 2026 to support exporters adversely impacted by the ongoing disruptions in the West Asia / Middle East region.

The Scheme will be implemented through Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., which will act as the nodal agency for providing risk coverage and disbursing financial assistance.
The scheme is launched under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) with a budget outlay of Rs. 467 crores.

Objective of the Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to address elevated export risks arising from geopolitical disruptions in the Gulf and West Asia maritime corridor that have resulted in a sudden escalation in outbound logistic costs for exporters, driven by vessel diversions, longer maritime routes, higher insurance premiums, and congestion at regional transshipment hubs.

Key components of RELIEF Scheme

The RELIEF Scheme is a three component Package that covers:

- Exporters who have already obtained ECGC Credit Insurance cover for eligible consignment will benefit from upto 100% risk coverage, over and above the existing ECGC cover during the eligible period (February 14, 2026 till March 15, 2026).

- Exporters planning to ship cargos in future over the next 3 months (from March 16, 2026 to June 15, 2026)- they will be encouraged to obtain ECGC cover with Government Support for upto 95% risk coverage, over and above the existing ECGC cover.

- In case of MSME exporters who may not have availed coverage under ECGC's Credit Insurance Policy, for shipments (between February 14, 2026 to March 15, 2026), but are facing extraordinary freight and Insurance Surcharge burdens, the scheme includes a partial reimbursement of upto 50%.

Coverage

- FCL (Full Container Load) and LCL (Less than Container Load) Cargos – destined for countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran and Yemen for delivery or for transshipment are covered under the Scheme.
- Assistance under the above 3 components shall not be applicable for back to town cargos.

Processing of Claims

- The claims shall be processed in order of receipt, subject to eligibility, verification, and availability of funds within the approved financial ceiling, and the total Government liability under this intervention shall not exceed the budgetary allocation approved under the Export Promotion Mission. ECGC shall maintain a real-time monitoring dashboard of claims processed and balance funds available under the intervention.

Advisory to Members

Members exporting to the affected region are advised to:

- Immediately review their existing ECGC coverage
- Consider availing enhanced ECGC risk cover for upcoming shipments
- Maintain proper documentation of additional freight and insurance costs.

Special Article- Sustainability in Man-Made Fabrics Value Chain - Sizing up the future of MMF and Technical Textiles



- Article by Dr Jagat Shah
Founder Global Network & Mentor on road

Man-made fabrics (MMF) and technical textiles are no longer alternatives to natural fibres, they are becoming the backbone of modern performance, protection, and convenience. From activewear and athleisure to medical disposables, geotextiles, automotive textiles, filtration media, and protective clothing, MMF-led textiles are shaping how economies move, build, heal, and defend. Yet, as demand rises, the value chain faces a clear question, can we scale growth while shrinking environmental impact?

Sustainability in MMF and technical textiles is not a single initiative or a marketing label. It is a full value-chain redesign, starting with feedstock and polymer chemistry, extending to spinning, weaving/knitting, wet processing, finishing, and finally to product design, use, reuse, and recycling. The future belongs to those who can deliver performance with transparency, lower emissions, reduced water and chemical intensity, and credible circularity.

Why sustainability matters more in MMF and Technical Textiles?

MMF dominates many high-performance segments because it can be engineered with strength, stretch, moisture management, barrier properties, flame resistance, UV stability, and durability can be built into the fibre or fabric. But the same engineered complexity can make sustainability harder. Blends, coatings, laminations, and multi-material composites improve performance but complicate recycling. Conventional MMF production can be energy intensive. Wet processing can strain water systems. And technical textiles often prioritize functionality and safety, leaving sustainability as a second priority unless designed in from day one.

That is changing rapidly. Buyers, domestic and global, are demanding proof like traceability, restricted substances compliance, carbon footprint data, and increasingly, circular solutions. Regulations and brand commitments are pushing responsible materials from niche to mainstream. For Indian exporters, this shift is not a constraint, it is a competitiveness lever, if the ecosystem moves from compliance to leadership.

Sustainable feedstock, where the chain begins

The largest sustainability impact is often locked at the polymer/feedstock stage. The good news is that MMF has multiple pathways to decarbonize and diversify raw materials.

Recycled inputs (mechanical and chemical): Recycled polyester (rPET) from bottles has become common; the next frontier is textile-to-textile recycling, which avoids competition with packaging waste streams and improves circularity. Chemical recycling technologies, where feasible and responsibly implemented, can handle mixed waste better than mechanical routes, though energy use and solvent management must be transparent.

Bio-based polymers:
Bio-based alternatives are emerging across polyesters, polyamides, elastomers, and specialty fibres. Bio-based does not automatically mean "low impact"—land use, feedstock sourcing, and lifecycle analysis matter. But it expands the toolkit, especially when paired with renewable energy and responsible agricultural sourcing.

Responsible cellulosics (for man-made cellulosic fibres):
Viscose and lyocell pathways are evolving with better solvent recovery, closed-loop systems, and responsible forestry certifications. While technical textiles are often polymer-centric, cellulosics play a role in blends, comfort layers, and specialty uses.
The key shift is moving from cheap raw material to verified raw material, with chain-of-custody documentation and robust life-cycle footprinting.

Cleaner manufacturing, energy, water, and chemistry as core KPIs

Once fibre enters the plant, sustainability becomes operational discipline.

Energy and emissions:
Spinning, texturizing, heat setting, coating/lamination, and high-temperature finishing are energy heavy. The fastest wins include energy audits, efficient motors and drives, heat recovery, insulation improvements, steam optimization, and preventive maintenance. The structural wins include renewable electricity procurement, on-site solar, and transitioning to lower-carbon thermal systems where possible. For exporters, the ability to provide product-level carbon data is increasingly decisive in buyer selection.

Water stewardship:
Technical textiles may not always be dye-heavy, but many MMF fabrics undergo wet processing, scouring, dyeing, washing, functional finishes. The sustainability future is low liquor ratio dyeing, smarter washing sequences, counter-current rinsing, water reuse, and zero liquid discharge strategies suited to local conditions. Water stewardship is not only about compliance; it is about resilience in a water-stressed future.

Chemical management:
Sustainability also means "safe chemistry." Compliance with restricted substances lists, robust MSDS controls, safe storage, and verified inputs reduces risks for workers and customers. For functional finishes—water repellency, antimicrobial, flame retardancy—the shift is towards safer formulations and transparent testing. Buyers increasingly prefer performance that comes from fibre engineering and structure rather than heavy chemical load.

Rethinking product design, durability and recyclability

In MMF and technical textiles, performance is king. Sustainability must therefore be built around performance per footprint, how much function is delivered per unit of environmental impact.

Design for longevity:
A durable fabric that lasts longer can reduce total lifecycle impact, especially in applications like automotive, furniture, workwear, geotextiles, and industrial filtration. However, durability must not become an excuse for non-recyclable complexity. The sweet spot is durable and recoverable.

Design for circularity:

Circularity is easiest when products are simpler:

Prefer mono-material structures where feasible (e.g., 100% polyester systems).
Use compatible components—threads, labels, and trims that don't disrupt recycling.
Avoid unnecessary blends, or use blends only when end-of-life pathways exist.
Minimize problematic coatings; explore recyclable coatings or detachable layers.

Use design for disassembly thinking for composites and laminates.

For technical textiles, where multi-layer functionality is often essential, innovation is shifting to recyclable composites, solvent-separable structures, and take-back models for specific industrial segments.

Responsible sourcing and traceability, trust becomes a product feature

Sustainability cannot be asserted, it must be evidenced. Traceability from feedstock to finished goods is becoming a commercial requirement. This means:

Documented supplier qualification and audits
Batch-level traceability for inputs

Product certifications and test reports where relevant
Transparent claims: recycled content, emissions, water metrics, and chemical compliance

For Indian manufacturers and exporters, building this capability strengthens long-term buyer relationships and reduces rejections, disputes, and reputational risk.

The future-sizing of MMF and Technical Textiles

So how do we size up the future? The answer lies in three converging trends:

Sustainability will redefine competitiveness:
Price and quality remain essential, but sustainability performance will increasingly decide who gets preferred supplier status.

Innovation will move upstream:
Fibre engineering, polymer modification, and dope-dye/solution-dye approaches can cut resource use drastically compared to downstream fixes.

Circular models will mature by application:
Apparel will push textile-to-textile recycling; industrial and technical segments will develop take-back programs, refurbishment, and closed-loop recovery where volumes and logistics allow.

What the industry should prioritize now ?

To convert sustainability into growth, the MMF and technical textiles ecosystem can focus on:

- Renewable energy adoption and energy efficiency as a first principle
- Water reuse and wastewater excellence as a licence to operate and grow
- Safer chemistry and input transparency to meet buyer compliance and worker safety
- Design for recyclability especially for high-volume MMF categories
- Traceability and credible reporting to unlock premium markets and long-term contracts
- Cluster-level collaboration, shared testing, effluent solutions, and skill development

Sustainability is the new performance metric

The most exciting truth is this, sustainability does not compete with MMF and technical textiles, it strengthens them. The same engineering mindset that created high-performance fabrics can create low-footprint, circular, and transparent textile systems. In the coming decade, the winners will be those who treat sustainability as a measurable, auditable performance metric, built into raw materials, operations, design, and end-of-life solutions.

The future of MMF and technical textiles is bright, and it will be greener, smarter, and more resilient for those who start redesigning today.

Textile Expansion and Employment (TEEM) Scheme: Driving India's Textile Revival and Job Creation



The Textile Expansion and Employment (TEEM) Scheme represents a pivotal government initiative in India to revitalize the textile sector, focusing on modernization and job creation. Launched as part of the Union Budget 2026 strategy, it targets fragmented segments like weaving, processing, and garmenting to drive investments and employment.

Scheme Overview

The TEEM Scheme aims to modernize traditional textile clusters by providing capital support for machinery upgrades, technology adoption, and shared infrastructure such as testing and certification centers. It emphasizes labor-intensive growth to generate large-scale jobs, particularly for women and rural youth, aligning with India's goal of a $350 billion textile market by 2030 and $100 billion in exports. This integrated approach builds on prior programs like the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for man-made fibers and technical textiles, fostering MSME participation and competitiveness against rivals like Vietnam and Bangladesh

Key Objectives

TEEM prioritizes employment generation across the apparel value chain, with projections for substantial job creation through enhanced productivity. It mobilizes fresh investments in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) while bridging gaps in weaving and processing efficiency. Complementing the Tex Eco Initiative, it embeds sustainability practices like resource efficiency and circular manufacturing to meet global standards.

The Ministry of Textiles convened its first National Industry Consultation in February 2026 to fast-track rollout, incorporating industry inputs for seamless implementation. Textiles Secretary Neelam Shami Rao highlighted synergies with new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), which expand market access and tariff competitiveness.

Strategic Importance

India's textile industry employs millions but lags in modernization compared to regional peers. TEEM addresses this by scaling high-value manufacturing, with capital infusions for technology upgrades in traditional hubs like Tiruppur. It supports the National Fibre Scheme for self-reliance in natural and man-made fibers, alongside the National Handloom and Handicraft Programme (NHHP) for artisans.

Recent PLI extensions, creating 86,740 jobs across 17 states, underscore the employment momentum TEEM will amplify. By lowering entry barriers—such as reducing incremental turnover requirements to 10% for new firms— it encourages broader participation.

Implementation Roadmap

Post-Budget consultations at Vanijya Bhawan outlined a phased rollout, starting with modernization of weaving and garmenting clusters. Incentives cover plant, machinery, and civil works, excluding land costs, with focus on MMF and

technical textiles. Common facilities for testing will ensure quality compliance for exports.

Additional Secretary Rohit Kansal described the Budget as "textile-centric," integrating TEEM with green initiatives for holistic growth. Regional development is prioritized, with units planned nationwide to balance economic opportunities

Employment Impact

TEEM is engineered for job-intensive outcomes, targeting underserved rural and female workers in labor-heavy segments. Building on PLI's success, it could add lakhs of positions by enhancing MSME scalability and export readiness. Skill development convergence with schemes like the Samarth program will upskill workers for modern machinery.

In conclusion, the Textile Expansion and Employment (TEEM) Scheme stands as a transformative pillar for India's textile industry, seamlessly integrating modernization, sustainability, and inclusive job creation to propel the sector toward its ambitious $350 billion market and $100 billion export targets by 2030. By empowering MSMEs in traditional weaving, processing, and garmenting clusters, TEEM not only bridges critical infrastructure gaps but also fosters widespread employment opportunities, particularly for rural youth and women, ensuring equitable economic growth nationwide. As the Ministry of Textiles advances this initiative through strategic consultations and synergies with FTAs and green programs like Tex Eco, it positions India as a global textile powerhouse, ready to outpace competitors and weave a prosperous future for millions.

FAQ on Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Scheme

Q Who is an authorised economic operator (AEO)?

An AEO is a business entity involved in international movement of goods requiring compliance with provisions of the national Customs law and is approved by or on behalf of national administration in compliance with World Customs Organization (WCO) or equivalent supply chain security standards.

The security standards are detailed in World Customs Organisation

Safe framework of standards [WCO SAFE FoS], which is the basis of the Indian AEO programme.

Q What is the AEO programme?

The AEO programme enables Customs administration to identify the safe and compliant business entity in order to provide them a higher degree of assured facilitation. This segmentation approach enables Customs resources to focus on less or non-compliant or risky businesses for control.

Thus, the aim of AEO programme is to secure the international supply chain by granting recognition to reliable operators and encouraging best practices at all levels in the international supply chain. Through this programme, the Customs shares its responsibility with the businesses, while at the same time rewarding them with a number of additional benefits.

Q What is the background of AEO Scheme of the WCO?

The genesis of AEO scheme dates back to September 11, 2001 event in US which made all the governments to realise that the supply chain itself could be used for terror activities and a need was felt to make the supply chain secure.

Since the supply chain is controlled by the trade, the Customs administration is partnering the trade in order to secure the supply chain. The US started CT-PAT (Customs Trade – Partnership against terrorism) programme. Later WCO adopted SAFE Framework of Standards in 2005 in order to secure and facilitate the trade. The SAFE framework has three pillars comprising of Customs to Customs partnership, Customs to Business partnership and Customs to other Govt. stake holders. AEO programme is the core part of Pillar-II i.e. - Customs to Business partnership.

Q How has SAFE framework of Standards (FoS) been implemented in India?

The SAFE FoS sets forth criteria by which businesses in supply chain can obtain authorised status as a secure partner. The criteria are incorporated in CBEC Circular No. 28/2012 dated 16.11.2012. Thereafter a Revised AEO Program was launched vide Circular No. 33/2016-Customs dated 22.07.2016 as amended by Circular No. 03/2018 dated 17.02.2018, 26/2018 dated10.08.2018 and Circular No. 51/2018 dated 07.12.2018.

Q What is the history of AEO programme in India?

The AEO Programme was introduced as pilot project in 2011 vide Circular No. 37/2011- Customs dated 23rd August, 2011. The same was amended and the revised final AEO programme was introduced vide Circular No. 28/2012 dated 16.11.2012.

With international developments such as the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on securing and facilitating the international trade and the focus of the Government of India on Ease of Doing Business, a comprehensive, unified trade facilitation initiative was launched by merging the existing Accredited Client Programme (ACP) and the ongoing AEO scheme of 2012 in the form of the revised AEO Programme vide

Circular No. 33/2016-Customs dated 22nd July 2016. The ACP scheme was abolished by rescinding Circular No. 42/2005-Customs dated 24.11.2005. Further simplification for financial solvency and decentralisation of AEO application processing was done vide Circular No. 03/2018 dated 17.01.2018. The application process for AEO-T1 accreditation was further simplified to two Annexures form only by Circular No. 26/2018 dated 10.08.2018 from five Annexure form as was stipulated in Circular No. 33/2016 dated 22.07.2016. Web-based online application filing and trade faces unexpected issues with Customs of countries with which India has MRAs.

Q What is the aim of the Indian Customs AEO Programme?

The AEO programme has the following objectives:

- To provide business entities with an internationally recognized certification;
- To recognize business entities as “secure and reliable” trading partners;
- To incentivize business entities through defined benefits that translate into savings in time and cost;
- Secure supply chain from point of export to import;
- Ability to demonstrate compliance with security standards when contracting to supply overseas importers/exporters;
- Enhanced border clearance privileges in Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) partner countries;
- Minimal security-related disruption to the flow of cargo;
- Reduction in dwell time and related costs; and
- Customs advice/assistance if trade faces unexpected issues with Customs of countries with which India has MRAs.

Q Is AEO mandatory for businesses involved in the supply chain?

No. The AEO scheme is purely an optional scheme. Applying for AEO status is a business decision depending on the role of the business entity in the supply chain and its willingness to acquire the benefit flowing by acquiring AEO status.

Q What is the structure of the Indian AEO programme?

There is a three-tier programme for importers and exporters i.e. AEO-T1, AEO-T2, and AEO-T3 in the increasing degree of benefits accorded and compliance requirements. Furthermore, there is a single Tier AEO Programme for Logistics Providers, Custodians or Terminal Operators, Customs Brokers, and Warehouse Operators who are granted AEO-LO certificate.

Q What is the validity period of AEO status?

The validity of the AEO certificate is three years for AEO-T1 and AEO-T2, and five years for AEO-T3 and AEO-LO.

Q Whether AEO certificate is valid at all Customs stations across India?

Yes, it is valid at all Customs stations in India. In other words, an AEO status holder shall get the AEO benefits at all Customs ports/airports/Land Customs stations.

Q What are the benefits of AEO status?

There are a host of benefits for all three categories of AEOs - T1, T2, T3, and LOs. These are listed in paras 1.5.1 to 1.5.4 for AEO T1, T2, T3, and LO respectively of Circular No. 33/2016-Customs dated 22nd July 2016. Some of the major benefits are listed below:

1. Recognition worldwide as safe, secure, and compliant business partners in international trade and get trade facilitation by a foreign Customs administration with whom India enters into a Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement;
2. Facility of Direct Port Delivery (DPD) of their import containers and/or Direct Port Entry (DPE) of their export containers;
3. Waiver of full or part of the Bank Guarantee requirements, waiver of merchant overtime fees;
4. Deferred payment of duties;
5. Waiver from transactional PCA. Instead, onsite PCA has been provided; the selection of the same shall be based on risk assessment of AEOs;
6. Waiver of solvency certification for Customs Brokers;
7. A lower risk score in risk analysis systems when profiling;
8. Faster disbursal of drawback amount through process eased out vide Circular 18/2017 Customs dated 29.05.2017;
9. Fast tracking of refunds and adjudications;
10. Self-certified copies of FTA/PTA origin-related or any other certificates required for clearance would be accepted;
11. Recognition by Partner Government Agencies and other stakeholders as part of the AEO programme.

Q Whether all AEO operators are entitled for DPD/DPE facility?

Yes, all AEO T1/T2/T3 status holders are entitled for DPD/DPE facility. However, they have to apply for the Direct Port Delivery permission to the concerned Chief Commissioner and also register themselves with the port authority for DPD facility.

Q Whether the amount of Bank Guarantee in case of T1, T2, and T3 is reduced to 50%, 25%, and Nil respectively in all cases of dispute between Customs and AEO status holder?

No. The CBIC Circular No. 38/2016 dt. 22.08.2016 lists out the situations where the amount of BG is reduced to 50%, 25%, and Nil. Further, it is not applicable for cases where the competent authority orders the furnishing of a bank guarantee for the provisional release of seized goods.

Q What is the deferred payment of duty scheme?

It is a mechanism for delinking duty payment from Customs clearance. It is based on the principle 'Clear First - Pay later'. Deferred Payment of Import Duty Rules, 2016, vide notification no. 134/2016-Customs (NT) and 135/2016-Customs (NT), both dated 02nd Nov 2016, have been notified and the same have come into effect from 16.11.2016. The AEO-T2 and AEO-T3 certified importers can avail the benefit of these Rules.

Q How can an AEO avail the facility of deferred payment of duty?

As per Rule 4 of the Deferred Payment of Import Duty Rules, 2016, an eligible importer who intends to avail the benefit of deferred payment has to intimate his intent to the jurisdictional Principal Commissioner of Customs or the Commissioner of Customs and get registered on the ICEGATE site www.icegate.gov.in.

Q What are the due dates for payment in respect of deferred payment of duty?

As per Notification No. 134/2016 Cus (NT) dated 02.11.2016 as amended by Notification No. 28/2017 –Cus(NT) dated 31.03.2017, the Deferred Payment of Import Duty timelines are as below:

Date of Return of B/E for Payment of Duty	Date of Deferred Payment of Duty
B/E from 1st–15th day of any month	16th of the same month
B/E from 16th–last day of month (except March)	1st day of the following month
B/E from 16th–31st March	31st March

The duty under the deferred payment scheme has to be paid electronically.

Q Whether facilitation benefits will be available to Indian AEOs in foreign countries?

Yes, the facilitation benefits will be available in countries with whom India has signed Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). Indian Customs has signed Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong Customs to enable trade to get benefits on a reciprocal basis.

Q What exactly is a mutual recognition agreement/ arrangement (MRA)?

Mutual Recognition Arrangements/Agreements (MRA) are bilateral understandings between two Customs Administrations which allow one business partnership program to recognize the AEO validations of the other country's program and extend reciprocal benefits to each other's AEO. The benefits are generally in the nature of enhanced system-based facilitation & reduced interdiction, lower risk score for Indian exporter's consignments at foreign ports.

Q Whether the benefit of AEO LO status granted to a Customs Broker will also be given to its clients i.e. importers or exporters?

No. The AEO LO status will only be valid and applicable for the applicant and not for his importers or exporters. They need to apply separately for AEO status.

PROCESS OF FILING OF AEO APPLICATION

Q Where should applications for AEO be submitted?

The application should be sent to the office of the jurisdictional Chief Commissioner of Customs with a copy to the AEO Programme Manager, Directorate of International Customs or in case of any doubt, to the AEO Programme Manager, Directorate of International Customs, 10th Floor, Tower II, Jeevan Bharti Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi – 110001. The jurisdictional Chief Commissioner of Customs is the one from where the Importer/Exporter/Logistic operator is doing the majority of business in the international supply chain. An online website (Domain name: aeoindia.gov.in) has been created for filing and processing of AEO-T1 application. The applicant can log in to the website and file the AEO-T1 application. A separate FAQ about online filing of the application is attached as Annexure-A.

Q Which jurisdictional Chief Commissioner offices are designated for processing of AEO applications?

As of now, the following Chief Commissioner of Customs offices have been designated for processing of AEO applications:

- Delhi
- Mumbai Zone-I
- Mumbai Zone-II
- Mumbai Zone-III

- Ahmedabad
- Vishakhapatnam
- Bhubaneswar
- Bangalore
- Chennai
- Hyderabad
- Kolkata
- Tiruchirappalli
- Patna
- Pune
- Nagpur
- Bhopal

Q Who is responsible for processing AEO application and taking decision on grant of AEO status?

The AEO Cell under the jurisdictional Chief Commissioner of Customs, headed by a nodal officer of the rank of Additional/Joint Commissioner, is responsible for processing AEO applications as per provisions contained in Circular No. 33/2016-Customs as amended by Circular Nos. 03/2018-Customs, 26/2018, and 51/2018-Customs. The nodal officer of the jurisdictional Chief Commissioner forwards the processed application of AEO-T2/T3 and AEO-LO with a recommendation to the programme manager of the Indian AEO Programme having an office in Delhi for taking the final decision on AEO accreditation. The process of AEO-T1 accreditation has been further simplified and decentralized by Circular No. 26/2018 dt. 10.08.2018. Officers in the Rank of Principal Commissioner/Commissioner have been appointed as the Zonal AEO Programme Manager in each Zone headed by the Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner of Customs and are responsible for final acceptance or rejection of the AEO application. Thus, the AEO-T1 application is processed by the AEO Cell and eligibility thereto is decided at the Zonal level only. The decision is conveyed to the Directorate of International Customs for generation of the AEO Certificate. Such approved applications are sent online by the zones to DIC Delhi for generation of a digitally signed certificate.

Q Who is the AEO programme manager for the Indian AEO Programme?

The Principal Commissioner, Directorate of International Customs, having an office at 10th floor, Tower-2, Jeevan Bharati Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi-01 is the AEO Programme Manager for the Indian AEO programme. For AEO-T1 accreditation, the Zonal AEO Programme Manager is treated as the AEO Programme Manager for all purposes.

Q Whether an economic operator whose application is once rejected under the current scheme can apply again for AEO status?

Yes, the application can be filed again if the grounds on which the application was rejected are no longer valid and the applicant is otherwise eligible for AEO status.

Q What are the requirements for filing AEO T1/T2/T3/LO application?

- An applicant for AEO-T1 status is to file an application online (Domain name: aeoindia.gov.in) in the prescribed proforma along with a Declaration as indicated in Annexure A-1, Annexure A-2 to CBEC Circular No. 26/2018 dated 10.08.2018. After the introduction of the web-based module for filing online applications vide Circular 51/2018 dt. 07.12.2018, it is mandatory to file online applications only. An applicant for the grant of any of the remaining three AEO statuses, namely AEO-T2, AEO-T3, and AEO-LO, should submit the application in the proforma specified in the Table below.The application form as specified in Circular No. 33/2016-Customs contains ten annexures. However, an applicant is required to fill in and submit only those annexures which may be applicable to it, as mentioned below:

S. No.	Annexure	Subject	AEO T2	AEO T3	AEO LO
1	Annexure-A	Application Form	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Annexure-B	Security Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Annexure-C	Process Map	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Annexure-D	Site Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Annexure-E1	General Compliance	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Annexure-E2	Legal Compliance	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Annexure-E3	Managing commercial and (where appropriate) transport records	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Annexure-E4	Financial Solvency	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Annexure-E5	Safety & Security	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Annexure-F	Business Partner Detail	No	Yes	No

Q Can an existing AEO status holder file application for higher AEO status? If yes, what is the time limit for filing such application?

An existing AEO certificate holder can apply for higher AEO status. There is no time limit for filing a higher status application except in the case of AEO-T3. In the case of AEO-T3, either the entity should have had AEO-T2 status continuously for two years or when all its business partners in the international supply chain have acquired either AEO-T2 or AEO-LO status.

Q Can a consultant be appointed as the contact person or the authorised person for filing application?

No. The applicant has to nominate the contact person/authorised representative from the company's own administration only (Para 2.3 of Circular No. 33/2016-Customs).

ELIGIBILITY/ REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME AEO

Q Who can apply for AEO status?

Any business entity that is part of the international supply chain; involved in the cross-border movement of goods and required to fulfill obligations under the Customs law in India, only can apply for AEO status. These may include exporters, importers, logistic providers (e.g., carriers, airlines, freight forwarders, etc.), custodians or terminal operators, customs house agents, and warehouse owners, port operators, authorized couriers, stevedores, etc. The list is not exhaustive.

Q What is the eligibility criteria for a business entity to apply for Indian AEO status?

The eligibility conditions and criteria for granting AEO status have been listed in Section 3 of the AEO Circular No. 33/2016 – Customs dated 22nd July 2016, as amended by Circular No. 3/2018-Customs dated 17th January 2018. An entity should fulfill the following criteria:

1. Established in India;
2. Business should be involved in customs-related activity;
3. Should have dealt with a minimum of 25 customs documents (either Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill) in the last fiscal year;
4. Should have been in business activity for the last 3 financial years.

Q Whether a branch of a legal entity can apply for a separate AEO status?

No. There is no provision to grant AEO status to a specific site, division, or branch of the legal entity of the applicant.

Q Whether a newly established company can apply for AEO status?

As per the Indian AEO requirements, the applicant should have business activities for at least three financial years preceding the financial year of the date of application. However, in exceptional cases, on the basis of physical verification of internal controls of a newly established business entity, the AEO Programme Manager can consider it for certification.

Q Whether a legal entity falling under three-tier AEO programme as an importer/exporter and single-tier AEO programme as a logistics provider can apply for single accreditation of AEO T1/T2/T3 or AEO LO?

No, such economic operators should apply separately for any of the three-tier AEO programmes of importer/exporter (AEO T1/T2/T3) or single-tier AEO LO status.

Q Whether the AEO programme is open to micro, small, and medium enterprises?

Yes, the AEO programme includes MSMEs, and the eligibility conditions and criteria for granting AEO status are the same regardless of size. The only requirement is that the entity should have handled at least 25 customs documents in the preceding financial year.

Q What are the legal requirements for applying for AEO status? What are the documents to be submitted?

The legal requirements for applying for AEO status, as prescribed in para 3.2 and annexure E.2, to Circular No. 33/2016-Customs dated 22.7.2016.

Q What are the documents to be submitted as proof of having business activity for the last three financial years preceding the date of application?

The documents/evidence include the Certificate of Incorporation, Import-Export Code (IEC), balance sheets for three years, etc.

Q In case where the applicant does not have an audited balance sheet, what documents are to be submitted in its place?

In cases where the statute exempts the applicant from statutory audit, the applicant can submit a balance sheet certified by both the proprietor/partner/MD and any chartered accountant (CA) stating the profit/loss and net worth for the purpose of AEO application.

Q What documents are needed to be submitted by a business as proof of having its own accounts?

The documents/evidence required as proof about the business of a company having its own accounts include a cancelled cheque, account statement, and audited balance sheets.

Q What does the procedure in place to identify and disclose irregularities mean?

It means that the applicant must have tools in the form of customized software or manual checks to identify risks and detect errors in customs documents (B/L, invoice, and packing list), for self-assessment of goods imported, i.e., proper check of classification, valuation, etc. After clearance of goods from customs control, they must have the process to reconcile the goods with duty paid invoice and packing list. Further, they may have documented processes/SOPs/escalation matrix for communicating the errors noticed to customs on a real-time basis and maintain a record of such errors for viewing by their employees so that such mistakes do not recur.

Q How is the ratio between duty demanded and duty paid listed at serial number d(ii) of annexure E-2 calculated?

The ratio is calculated by dividing the duty amount involved in SCN issued under the Customs Act by the total duty paid & drawback claimed during the last three financial years. For example, the amount involved in SCN/disputed demand (includes demand of duty and denial of drawback) is Rs. 500/- and total duty paid is Rs. 20,000/-, drawback claimed is Rs. 5,000/-, the ratio shall be 500/(20000+5000)*100 = 2%.

Q Whether the applicant having a ratio of duty demanded and total duty paid/drawback claimed more than 10% is not eligible for AEO accreditation?

Yes. In case the ratio is above 10%, the AEO programme envisages examination of the nature of cases of duty demand. The decision for the issue or continuance of AEO status is at the discretion of the AEO programme manager based on the examination of the Show Cause Notices issued.

Q What are the documents required to be maintained for ensuring compliance of Annexure E.3 – Managing Commercial and Transport Records?

The AEO applicant should:

1. Maintain records which permit customs to conduct any required audit of cargo movement relating both to import and export;
2. Give customs full access to necessary records;
3. Have internal records access and control systems;
4. Appropriately maintain and make available to customs any authorizations, powers of attorney, and licenses relevant to the importation or exportation of merchandise;
5. Properly archive records for later production to customs. For instance, for customs purposes, the records should be maintained for at least five years;
6. Employ adequate information technology security measures which will protect against access by unauthorized persons.

Q What accounting system is required to be followed by an AEO [Annexure E.3(a)]?

Any accounting system consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) / International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which facilitates audit-based customs control can be adopted. The audited balance sheet by the auditor contains a remark about the accounting system adopted by the applicant.

Q What are the documentary evidences in support of the claim of compliance required as per annexure E.3(b) i.e., adequate administrative setup and internal controls for detecting illegal or irregular transactions?

Generally, the audited financial statement/balance sheet contains comments as to whether the administrative setup corresponds to the size of the business. Other requirements for internal controls are a satisfactory organizational setup to handle goods and documents related to the same in the international supply chain.

Q What are the documentary evidences in support of the claim of compliance required for storage and archiving of documents as per annexure E.3(d)?

The applicant must have documented processes/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for storage and archiving of records and information. The SOP may contain the process of storing with the responsibility of the concerned person, the period of storing/archiving, and the process of taking suitable measures like backup for protection against loss of information. If the applicant has outsourced the storage and archiving of records, then the above requirements should be covered in the agreement with the agency storing the records, and such agreements should be presented along with the application.

Q What are the requirements for Annexure E.3(v) i.e., the need for employees to inform customs about compliance difficulty?

The applicant may submit their practice/processes of educating/training their employees on customs compliance. The process must include a procedure to convey compliance difficulties, if any, to the

designated customs officer. The applicant may designate a person in their organization for the above purpose.

Q Is there any format for the undertaking regarding solvency and for the solvency certificate?

No, there is no format in AEO Circular No. 33/2016-Customs. The only requirement is that the certificate should be for the last three financial years (each year) based on books of accounts and financial statements, tax returns, etc.

Q Who are required to submit the Security Plan (Annexure B) and fulfill the requirements listed in Annexure E.5 of AEO Circular 33/2016?

The applicant for AEO T-2, T-3, and AEO-LO are required to submit a security plan and documents/evidence in support of the fulfillment of requirements for safety and security listed in Annexure E.5.1 to E.5.7.

Q What are the requirements of Safety and Security for AEO applicants?

The safety and security criteria are listed in Para 3.5 and Annexure E.5.1 to E.5.7 of Circular No. 33/2016. It has seven components:

1. Procedural Security [refer para 3.5.2]
2. Premises Security [refer para 3.5.3]
3. Cargo Security [refer para 3.5.4]
4. Conveyance Security [refer para 3.5.5]
5. Personnel Security [refer para 3.5.6]
6. Business Partner Security [refer para 3.5.7]
7. Security Training & Threat Awareness [refer para 3.5.8]

Q What is the additional requirement for AEO T-3 applicants?

In addition to the submission of documents and fulfillment of requirements prescribed for AEO T-2 applicants, the applicant for AEO T-3 has to submit details prescribed in Annexure F of Circular No. 33/2016 dated 22.07.2016. In Annexure F, the applicant has to give details of all his business partner(s) in the international supply chain, which includes their accreditation under the Indian AEO Programme. The declaration is to be given in the format of Annexure “F”. The AEO T3 applicants who are not AEO T-2 certificate holders for the last two preceding financial years must have all business partners (CB, freight forwarder, liner, etc.) AEO T-2 or AEO-LO certificate holders.

Q What are the documents to be filed along with the declaration made in Annexure A of the AEO?

The following documents are required to be submitted along with the application:

1. Certification of incorporation from the registrar of companies (ROC)
2. Declaration about ACP/AEO status (Self)
3. Address/Sites/Locations of places where goods are handled in the international supply chain and administrative offices
4. Previous three years audited financial accounts;
5. Previous three years bank accounts
6. GSTIN, IEC, PAN, Company incorporation certificate
7. List of bills of entry and shipping bills handled during the last financial year
8. Places of business and their addresses and phone numbers
9. List of directors with DIN numbers.
10. Evidence/Certificate issued under MSME Act, if the applicant claims to be MSME
11. Authorization letter for the contact person of the applicant from the proprietor/partner/board of directors/managing director.

Q Whether Annexure B (Security Plan) is to be given for all premises belonging to applicant?

Yes. However, if the company's written and verifiable policies, processes, procedures, access control, and other security policies, training and skill upgradation, and compliance with government are the same for all locations, the applicant can submit the security plan of any one premise which is valid for all its premises used in the International Supply Chain.

Q What is Annexure C (Process Map)? Whether it is related to premises belonging to applicant?

The process map should illustrate the flow of goods, documentation/information from receipt of order to export/delivery/receipt of goods. The same has to be separate for each activity such as exports, imports, providing service for logistics operators, etc. Hence, Annexure C shall be for each individual activity of the applicant. The Process Map must include the role of the applicant and its business partners in the supply chain.

Q Whether Annexure D (Site Plan) is to be given for all premises belonging to applicant?

Yes, the site plan as prescribed in Annexure D of the Circular should be for all locations/sites.

Q What are the documents required for General Compliance (Annexure E.1)?

The following documents are required for general compliance:

1. Copy of AEO certificate, if any;
2. Copy of IEC, GSTIN;
3. Declaration on type of business entity with a copy of registration. For instance, in the case of public or private limited, a certificate of incorporation issued by ROC; in the case of partnership, a registered partnership deed; in the case of a small proprietorship firm, a license issued by the local shop and establishment Act, etc.;
4. List of places/locations where goods are being handled (for example, loading, unloading, storage, etc.);
5. Cancelled bank cheque or certificate from the bank evidencing the account of the applicant, account statement from the bank, etc., as proof of business having its own account;
6. List of documents (Bill of entry, shipping bills) handled in the last financial year;
7. Declaration on conviction in criminal offence, if any, with details.

PROCESSING OF AEO APPLICATION

Q In what cases is the application for AEO accreditation not processed or returned for rectification?

The application for AEO accreditation is not processed in the following cases:

1. When the application is incomplete. The application may be resubmitted with the complete information.
2. Where the application has not been made by a legal person. The same can be resubmitted by the concerned legal entity.
3. Where no responsible person is nominated as the Point of Contact. The application can only be resubmitted when the applicant nominates a responsible person from his/her organization only, who will be the point of contact for the AEO Programme.
4. Where the applicant is subject to bankruptcy proceedings at the time the application is made. The application can be resubmitted when the applicant becomes solvent.
5. Where a previously granted AEO status has been revoked. The application can be submitted only after one year, in the case of AEO T-1 & T-2, and after three years in the case of AEO T-3 and LO, from the date of revocation.

Q In what cases can the AEO application be rejected?

The AEO application can be rejected in the following two cases:

1. Where the applicant is not eligible for the grant of AEO status, or
2. Where the deficiency noticed in the application is not remedied.

Q What are the timelines and procedure for processing AEO applications?

In the case of AEO T-1 application, if the eligibility conditions and criteria for the grant of certificate, as mentioned in Section 3 of Circular No. 33/2016-Customs, are found to have been met to the satisfaction of the AEO programme manager, the AEO T-1 certificate shall be granted within 30 days of submission of information/documents.

The mode of application for AEO T-1 and its processing has been made online since December 2018.

In the case of AEO T-2 and LO application, on submission of all required information/documents, the applicant is informed about the receipt of the same within 30 days. The application is assigned to the AEO team within 15 days to carry out physical verification in consultation with the applicant. The AEO programme team visits the premises of the applicant within 90 days. The applicant can contact the programme manager if the visit is not planned within 45 days. The AEO programme team prepares the report and makes recommendations within 60 days of completion of the visit. The AEO programme manager informs the applicant about AEO T-2/LO status within 30 days of the recommendation of the AEO team. Thus, the total time taken from submission of application till the issuance of the certificate works out to a maximum of 180 days.

In the case of AEO T-3 application by an AEO T-2 status holder, the application is assigned to the AEO programme team within 15 days. The timelines for further activities are the same as in the above paragraph for AEO T-2 and LO certifications.

Q Whether all premises of the applicant involved in Customs related activity are to be visited for physical verification by the AEO team?

For AEO T-2 and AEO LO certification, examination of the criteria laid down under Section 3 of the AEO Circular shall be carried out for all the premises which are relevant to the Customs related activities of the applicant for AEO T-2 or AEO LO status.

In case more than one premises of the applicant are run in a similar way by standard systems of record keeping and security, the AEO programme team can choose to visit any one of such similarly run premises as per the provision contained in Para 4.4.5.5 of the AEO Circular. In such a situation, the applicant has to make a declaration to this effect in the form of an Undertaking.

However, if the applicant has a range of activities or different premises are run using different methods of operation, the AEO Programme team has to visit those premises.

Q What are the areas covered by the AEO Programme team during physical verification of the applicant's premises?

The purpose of physical verification by the AEO team is to check whether the claims made in the application regarding requirement and fulfillment of criteria as listed in Section 3 of the AEO Circular exist or are in place.

The AEO programme team may cover the following areas during the visit:

1. Information on Customs matters including about the contravention of the Customs Act.
2. Remedial action taken on previous Customs errors, if any.
3. Accounting and logistic systems.
4. Internal controls and procedures.
5. Flow of cargo.
6. Use of Customs House Agents and selection of other business partners.
7. Security of computers/IT and documents.
8. Financial solvency.

9. Safety and security assessment – premises, cargo, personnel, etc.
10. Logistic processes.
11. Storage of goods.

The above list is not exhaustive. The team can decide to cover more areas during the visit as per the requirements.

Q Can physical verification be stopped if the applicant for AEO T-2 or AEO LO fails to provide certain documents to the team or there are problems with the system/processes/requirements?

Yes, in exceptional cases the verification process can be stopped with mutual consent. The applicant is given time to submit additional documents and rectify the minor issues. The applicant has to inform the AEO team regarding rectification within 6 months so that the verification process recommences. The applicant in such cases will get a decision on the application by the revised date to be informed by the AEO team.

Q To whom should the AEO status holder inform about Customs related errors and regarding its compliance?

The AEO status holder should report Customs related errors and its compliance to the CRM as well as the AEO cell of the jurisdictional Chief Commissioner.

Q How will the AEO status be renewed?

The AEO status is renewed against an application for the same made before the lapse of their validity as stated below:

AEO status	Time limit for submission of application for renewal before lapse of validity
AEO-T1	30 days
AEO-T2	60 days
AEO-T3	90 days
AEO-LO	90 days

The applicant must highlight the changes made from the last application in their renewal application.

The AEO Programme Manager will consider the renewal applications by following the procedure adopted while granting the fresh AEO status.

Q In what circumstances does the AEO status holder need to notify about changes in their business and processes?

The AEO status holder must notify the AEO cell or the client relationship manager of the jurisdictional chief commissioner in the following cases of changes:

- Change in its legal entity.
- Change of business name and/or address.
- Change in the nature of business i.e. manufacturer/exporter etc.
- Changes in accounting and computer systems.
- Changes to the senior personnel responsible for Customs matters.
- Addition or deletion of locations or branches involved in the international supply chain.

Q What is the time limit to notify significant change in business and processes by AEO status holders?

The AEO status holder must notify the changes as soon as it is known or at least within fourteen days of the change taking place.

Q What happens to the AEO accreditation if the legal status of the entity changes?

The AEO status holder needs to re-apply for the AEO certification in the name of the new legal entity. For instance, if a legal entity changes from proprietorship to LLP or Pvt Limited company, then it has to file a fresh application.

Q Whether the AEO status is subject to review?

Yes. The AEO team is mandated to review the AEO status periodically to ensure that the AEO client continues to adhere to the conditions of AEO accreditation.

Q What are the timelines for review of AEO status?

The frequency of review of AEO status is the same for AEO T-1 and AEO T-2 i.e. once in three years. The same is five years for AEO T-3/LO status. However, the Directorate of International Customs, entrusted to implement and monitor the AEO Programme in India, can initiate a review at any point in time if there is reason to believe that the conditions of the AEO Programme or the standard of AEO status have been compromised.

WITHDRAWAL/ SUSPENSION/ RESTORATION

Q Under what circumstances can the AEO status be suspended or downgraded?

The AEO Programme Manager may suspend the Certificate of AEO Status in the following cases:

1. Where any non-compliance with the conditions or criteria for the Certificate of AEO Status has been detected;
2. In the case of a Custodian, Custom Broker, or Warehouse Operator, where the basic license as a Custodian, Custom Broker, or Warehouse Operator, as the case may be, has been suspended by the competent authority.

There is also provision for downgrading the status of an AEO-T3 to AEO-T2 or to AEO-T1, or downgrading the status of an AEO-T2 to AEO-T1, in the case of the issue of any show cause notice (other than on issues listed in 3.2.1 of the AEO Circular) for contravention of Customs/Central Excise/GST law or suspending the status of the AEO, as deemed appropriate. The above decision is taken after due examination of the SCN, in consultation with the jurisdictional Commissioner.

Q Can an appeal be filed against the decision of the AEO Programme Manager suspending or downgrading the AEO status?

No, there is no provision for appeal under the AEO scheme. However, there is provision for restoration of suspended/downgraded AEO status.

Q What are the requirements for restoration of suspended/downgraded AEO status?

The requirements in various situations are as under:

1. In case of non-compliance with the condition of AEO status, if the AEO status holder takes the necessary remedial measures to the satisfaction of the AEO Programme Manager within 60 days of suspension, the AEO Programme Manager may restore the AEO status.
2. In case of suspension on account of some action under the Customs Act like the issue of SCN, cancellation of Customs Broker's license, etc., an AEO Programme Manager may consider restoration of AEO status if the action under the Customs Act is dropped or the suspension of the license is revoked.
3. In case AEO status has been suspended/downgraded on account of SCN and if the ratio of disputed duty demanded or drawback demanded or sought to be denied in SCN under the Customs Act in the last three years to the total duty paid and drawback claimed is not more than ten percent, the AEO Programme Manager may consider restoration of AEO status.
4. In case an AEO status has been downgraded, the entity can apply again for higher status as and when the eligibility conditions and criteria are met by it. Such applications will be treated as a fresh application.

Q Under what circumstances can the AEO status be revoked?

The Certificate of AEO Status will be revoked in the following circumstances:

1. Where the Certificate of AEO Status is already suspended and the AEO holder fails to take the remedial measures within 60 days of withdrawal for the suspension;
2. Where there is a reasonable belief that an act has been perpetrated that is liable to lead to prosecution and/or is linked to an arrest of a person under the Customs Act, 1962;
3. A show cause notice has been issued to them involving fraud, forgery, outright smuggling, clandestine removal of excisable goods, or cases where Service Tax has been collected from customers but not deposited to the Government;
4. Where the AEO status holder requests the authorization to be revoked.

Q Can an AEO status holder re-apply for AEO status after the same is revoked?

The AEO-T1 and T2 status holders can re-apply only after a period of one year from the date of revocation. The AEO-T3 and LO status holders can re-apply only after a period of three years from the date of revocation.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Q How are the legitimate concerns and issues of AEO status holders regarding their benefits and facilitation resolved by Customs?

The Customs Administration is bound to extend all the benefits and facilitation measures to AEO status holders listed in the AEO Circular. There is provision for the appointment of a Client Relationship Manager (CRM) at the level of AC/DC as a single point of interaction with AEO status holders at the office of each Chief Commissioner of Customs. The appointment of CRM is notified by way of public notice by all jurisdictional Customs stations. The CRM is entrusted with the responsibility to attend to the legitimate concerns and issues of AEO clients. The details of CRMs are also provided online at the CBIC website.

Q What are the other responsibilities of the Client Relationship Manager?

All jurisdictional Client Relationship Managers (CRM) are responsible for:

- Extending facilitation/benefits listed in the AEO Circular to the AEO status holders.
- Assisting in filing AEO applications.
- Assisting in getting procedural and operational issues resolved by coordinating with different sections within Customs as well as other stakeholders.

Q Is there an AEO Helpdesk?

The AEO team, headed by the nodal officer in the respective Chief Commissioner of Customs, acts as a help desk for all queries related to the filing of AEO applications. The contact details of nodal officers and CRM are available on the CBIC website. For any query regarding the online filing of the AEO T-1 application, a separate help desk with the following details has been created: Ph-011-23310013. E-mail: diccbec.dor@gov.in.

Source: AEO Indian Customs

FAQ on EMI Scheme for Trade & Industry

Q What is the Eligible Manufacturer Importer (EMI) Scheme?

It is a trade facilitation measure that expands the duty deferral framework for a new class of manufacturer importers.

Q Why did Government introduce a new class of "Eligible Manufacturer Importers" separately?

This was introduced to support Make in India by improving ease of doing business, lowering cost of compliance, increasing cash liquidity and to encourage their transition to AEO status.

Q Which legal provision governs the EMI scheme?

EMI Scheme is governed by the Notification No.12/2026-Customs (NT) dated 01.02.2026 issued under the second proviso to Section 47(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.

Q What is the benefit under the EMI Scheme?

It allows the facility of Deferred Payment of Import Duty for release of imported goods. Refer Notification nos. 12/2026-Customs and 13/2026-Customs both dated 01.02.2026 for details.

Q What is the Deferred Payment of Import Duty facility?

It refers to the facility provided under Deferred Payment of Import Duty Rules 2016 (as amended). It allows the clearance of imported goods without making immediate payment of applicable Customs duties to Government.

Q What is the period of deferment of import duty?

The payment is required to be made on monthly basis instead of transaction wise. For details please refer to the Deferred Payment of Import Duty (Amendment) Rules 2026, issued vide Notification no. 13/2026-Customs dated 01.02.2026.

Q Who is an "Eligible Manufacturer Importer"?

"Eligible Manufacturer Importers" are a separate class of manufacturer importers who are approved by the Directorate of International Customs for availing the deferred payment of import duty.

Q What is the validity of EMI Scheme?

EMI Scheme is valid for a limited period up to 31.03.2028.

Q Why is the facility for Eligible Manufacturer Importers limited up to 31 March 2028?

The limited period acts as a transition window to encourage manufacturers to adopt higher compliance standards and obtain AEO certification for continued benefits.

Q Is the deferred payment facility permanent for 'Eligible Manufacturer Importers'?

Eligible Manufacturer Importer may continue to avail this facility beyond 31.03.2028 if they obtain Authorised Economic Operator (AEO T2) certificate before 31.03.2028.

FAQ on EMI Scheme for Trade & Industry

Q Is the EMI scheme only for large importers?

The scheme is available to all manufacturer importers including MSMEs subject to meeting the eligibility criteria mentioned in the Circular No-08/2026- Customs dated 28/02/2026.

Q I am already an EMI approved entity; can I apply for AEO accreditation?

Yes.

Q Who is an "Importer" under the EMI Scheme?

The applicant must have a valid Importer Exporter Code issued by DGFT.

Q Who is a "Manufacturer Importer" under the scheme?

It refers to an importer who qualifies as a manufacturer under Section 2(72) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Q Who is a "Manufacturer Importer" under the scheme?

It refers to an importer who qualifies as a manufacturer under Section 2(72) of the CGST Act, 2017.

Q Are new importers eligible under the EMI Scheme?

Yes, if the importer has filed at least 25 EXIM documents (for MSME 10 EXIM documents) in the previous financial year preceding the date of application.

Q I am an importer but not a manufacturer. Can I apply under the scheme?

Yes, if you send goods for job work under Section 143 of the CGST Act.

Q Are job workers also required to be registered under GST?

Yes, the job worker must have a GSTIN declaring "factory/manufacturing" as their activity.

Q Can a trader of imported goods apply under this scheme?

A trader of imported goods is not eligible to apply under this scheme unless it is also a Manufacturer Importer.

Q Can service providers apply for EMI Scheme?

A service provider is not eligible to apply under this scheme unless it is also a Manufacturer Importer.

Q Is there a turnover threshold for the applicants?

Applicants must have an annual aggregate turnover of Rs. 5 crore or more in the last financial year.

Q Are MSME eligible for the EMI scheme?

Yes. However, an MSME must be registered on the Udyam Portal.

Q Is there any relaxation for MSMEs?

Yes. MSMEs only need to have filed a minimum of 10 EXIM documents in the previous financial year preceding the date of application.

Q Are new businesses/start-ups eligible to apply under the scheme?

Yes. If the business is in existence for at last two financial years.

Q Is GST Registration Required?

The applicant must have at least one active GST Registration. It must have declared in the FORM REG-01 (either Col. 16(d) or Col. 20(d)) of the active GSTIN, the nature of business activity as "factory/manufacturing".

Q Is GST compliance mandatory?

Yes, Applicants must have filed all the due GSTR-3B Returns as on the date of application.

Q What details are required to be filed in respect of my factories?

Details about the number of factories and the corresponding addresses are required to be submitted.

Q Do I need to upload any documents regarding the property holding rights of my factory?

Yes, a title of ownership of the land or lease deed (as the case may be) is required to be uploaded for the factory mentioned in the application.

Q Do I need to submit any documents regarding the plant and machinery installed in the factory?

Yes, a CA certificate in the format prescribed under Appendix-III of the Circular 08/2026 dated 28.02.2026.

Q Can an insolvent company apply?

No, the applicant must not be currently listed as insolvent, in liquidation, or bankrupt.

Q Is self-declaration sufficient for solvency status?

No, a CA certificate in the format prescribed under Appendix-III of the Circular 08/2026 dated 28.02.2026 is required to prove financial solvency.

Q Are Financial Statements also required?

Yes, audited financial statements for the last two financial years are required to be uploaded on the portal.

Q My net current worth and/or net current assets are negative. Am I still eligible to apply?

Yes. However, you must be financially solvent.

Q Can I re-apply if my application was rejected earlier?

Yes. However, if rejection was due to submission of false information or forged documents, then it leads to a permanent bar.

Q Can I apply if my EMI status was suspended previously?

Entities suspended for submission of false declarations or forged documents in the previous application are ineligible to re-apply.

Q Are existing AEO-T1 entities eligible?

Yes, existing AEO-T1 entities can apply if they meet the eligibility criteria for EMI Scheme.

Q How to apply for the EMI Scheme?

The applicants are required to register on the portal www.aeoindia.gov.in. Upon successful registration, they may file the applications on the portal. Applicants may refer to the user guides available on the portal.

FAQ on EMI Scheme for Trade & Industry

Q Under which zone applicant should register under EMI Scheme?

All the Registration under the EMI Scheme is filed in DIC Zone by default.

Q How do I know that my registration has been successfully completed?

An email intimation is sent on the registered email ID.

Q At the time of Registration, whether OTP will be delivered on Mobile number or Email?

The OTP will be delivered on Registered E-mail.

Q My application has been returned, can I resubmit it?

No. However, the applicant may file fresh application.

Q Is an applicant required to submit any physical documents along with the online application?

The applicant is neither required to submit any physical documents nor required to make any visits to any office. The application process is completely online.

Q What are the documents required to be uploaded with the application?

The list of documents required to be uploaded is listed in APPENDIX II to the Circular 08/2026-Customs dated 28.02.2026.

Q How will I know the status of my application?

You may login using your credentials on aeoindia.gov.in and check the status of your application under the tab 'View Application.'

Q Whether any notice will be issued before rejection of an application?

No. If any of the eligibility criteria is not met, the application shall be rejected, and no notice will be served before such rejection. However, an intimation will be sent on the registered mail post rejection.

Q Is there any fee for applying for the scheme?

No fee is required for Registration/ submission of the Application.

Q Whether any Bond and / or Bank Guarantee are required to be submitted by the applicant?

Bond and Bank Guarantee are required to be submitted by the applicant.

Q My application has been approved; how do I avail the benefit of duty deferment?

Upon approval of application and updation on the ICES System, the applicant may avail the facility of Duty Deferment. A detailed advisory in this regard is available on ICEGATE portal.

Q Is separate approval required for each Customs Station?

No, the approval is valid for all Custom Stations.

Q Can deferred Customs duty be paid before the due date?

The manufacturer importer may very well choose to pay the deferred Customs duty at any time prior to the prescribed due date.

Q Is interest applicable on deferred duty payment?

No interest is payable on the deferred Customs duty payment, provided the duty is paid within the prescribed due date.

Q What happens to the facility of deferred payment of duty if duty is not paid within the due date?

If the applicant fails to make the payment within due date for the first time, he may subsequently pay the duty along with interest. However, the facility of Deferred payment of Duty shall be suspended if the importer fails to pay the duty in full by due date more than once in a period of three consecutive months.

Q Can manufacturer importers use deferred duty payment facility selectively for some consignments and transactional duty payment for other consignments?

Yes, they may choose deferred or transactional payment of Customs duty on a Bill of Entry as per their requirement / discretion.

Q Is payment of IGST also covered under deferred duty payment scheme?

Yes, payment of IGST is also covered under deferred duty payment scheme.

Q Will an Eligible Manufacturer Importer also become eligible for greater Customs facilitation and priority in assessment/examination?

No, an Eligible Manufacturer Importer does not become eligible for greater facilitation and priority in assessment/examination. This facility is available only to AEO accredited entities.

Q Is there a monetary cap on the amount of duty under the deferred duty facility?

There are no monetary caps on deferred duty facility.

Q Whether this deferred payment facility also applies to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) clearances from bonded warehouses under the MOOWR scheme (Section 65 of the Customs Act)?

The clearance of imported goods for home consumption is governed by Sec 47 of the Customs Act. On the other hand, clearance of the bonded (warehoused) goods at the time of ex-bond is governed by Sec 68 of the Customs Act. The second proviso to Sec 47(1) enables making of rules to provide for deferred payment of duty to a certain class of Importers, but there is no such provision under Section 68. Thus, the facility of duty deferment to EMIs which has its basis on the duty deferment rules enacted under Sec 47(1) will not be available for ex-bond clearance of goods for home consumption.

Q If an importer files multiple Bills of Entry across different ports in the same month, is duty payable for different ports consolidated for payment?

Yes, under the Deferred payment of Duty facility, all such duty payable is consolidated.

Q If an importer anticipates inability to pay by due date, can an extension be sought?

No extension is provided for duty payment. However, duty along with interest can be paid by the entity after due date.

Q Who else are eligible for the Deferred Payment of Import Duty?

This facility is also available to the following entities, apart from the Eligible Manufacturer Importers:

a) Authorised Economic Operators (AEO Tier-Two and Tier-Three)

b) Authorised Public Undertakings

FAQ on EMI Scheme for Trade & Industry

Q Is the approval granted under EMI scheme permanent?

No, the approval can be suspended by the Principal Commissioner, DIC. Refer the circular no. 08/2026-Customs dated 28.02.2026 for details.

Q When can the EMI status be suspended?

If an entity becomes ineligible or is found to have submitted false information/forged document in their application.

Q How will I be notified of suspension of EMI status?

An email intimation would be sent on the registered email ID. Further, the status may also be checked on the portal.

Q Can a suspended entity re-apply?

Yes. If the suspension is on account of ineligibility, then upon becoming eligible, the entity can make an application. However, if suspension is due to submission of false information or forged document, then the entity is permanently barred from applying.

Q My AEO Application has been rejected/expired, am I eligible to apply under the EMI Scheme?

Yes, if you fulfil the eligibility criteria of EMI Scheme.

Q Is there any Helpline / Helpdesk to clarify doubts and / or hand hold the EMI Applicants?

Yes, DIC has set up a dedicated Helpdesk Phone Number: 011-23310014 and dedicated Helpdesk Email ID: emihelpdesk-dic@gov.in to assist the EMI applicants / entities.

Source: AEO Indian Customs

FAQ on TEEM Scheme

Q What is the primary goal of the TEEM Scheme?

TEEM focuses on modernizing weaving, processing, and garmenting to attract investments, boost MSMEs, and create widespread employment in textiles.

Q How does TEEM differ from the PLI Scheme?

While PLI targets large-scale MMF and technical textiles with turnover incentives, TEEM emphasizes traditional clusters' capital support and job generation for smaller units.

Q When was the scheme announced and rolled out?

Announced in Union Budget 2026, initial consultations occurred on February 19, 2026, with fast-tracked implementation.

Q Who qualifies for TEEM support?

MSMEs and firms in weaving, processing, and garmenting segments, especially in traditional clusters, with investments in approved machinery and infrastructure.

Q What employment opportunities does it create?

Large-scale jobs for rural youth and women, leveraging labor-intensive segments; PLI's 86,740 jobs indicate potential scale.

Q How does TEEM promote sustainability?

It aligns with Tex Eco for green practices, resource efficiency, and circularity in manufacturing.

Q What is the expected economic impact?

Aims for $100 billion exports and $350 billion market by 2030 through modernization and FTAs.

Q How can industry participate?

Through consultations and applications via Ministry portals; inputs were sought in February 2026 meetings.

Q Are there regional benefits?

Yes, 113 units across 17 states under related schemes ensure pan-India growth.

Q What support covers technology upgrades?

Capital subsidies for machinery, testing centers, and certification to enhance competitiveness.



RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) Scheme

- The Government has introduced a time-limited scheme RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) under the Export Promotion Mission to support exporters affected by disruptions in the Gulf and West Asia maritime corridor.
- The objective of the Scheme is to address elevated export risks arising from geopolitical disruptions in the Gulf and West Asia maritime corridor that have resulted in a sudden escalation in outbound logistic costs for exporters, driven by vessel diversions, longer maritime routes, higher insurance premiums, and congestion at regional transshipment hubs.

Key components of RELIEF Scheme

The RELIEF Scheme is a three component Package that covers:

- Exporters who have already obtained ECGC Credit Insurance cover for eligible consignment will benefit from upto 100% risk coverage, over and above the existing ECGC cover during the eligible period (February 14, 2026 till March 15, 2026).
- Exporters planning to ship cargos in future over the next 3 months (from March 16, 2026 to June 15, 2026)- they will be encouraged to obtain ECGC cover with Government Support for upto 95% risk coverage, over and above the existing ECGC cover.
- In case of MSME exporters who may not have availed coverage under ECGC's Credit Insurance Policy, for shipments (between February 14, 2026 to March 15, 2026), but are facing extraordinary freight and Insurance Surcharge burdens, the scheme includes a partial reimbursement of upto 50%.

Coverage

- FCL (Full Container Load) and LCL (Less than Container Load) Cargos – destined for countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran and Yemen for delivery or for transshipment are covered under the Scheme.
- Assistance under the above 3 components shall not be applicable for back to town cargos.

Processing of Claims

- The claims shall be processed in order of receipt, subject to eligibility, verification, and availability of funds within the approved financial ceiling, and the total Government liability under this intervention shall not exceed the budgetary allocation approved under the Export Promotion Mission. ECGC shall maintain a real-time monitoring dashboard of claims processed and balance funds available under the intervention. ☐

Representations made to the Government

Some of the important issues on which MATEXIL had represented to the Government are as follows:

1. To seek urgent measures to provide relief to the Exporters from difficulties faced by them due to severe disruptions in export shipments, freight escalation, insurance costs and logistics bottlenecks due to the ongoing US–Israel war with Iran.

A representation has been made to the Government regarding the severe disruptions faced by exporters due to the ongoing US–Israel–Iran conflict, which has impacted key shipping routes, leading to higher freight and insurance costs and logistics challenges. Urgent Government intervention has been sought, including ensuring adequate vessel availability at reasonable rates, providing temporary financial relief, restoring RoDTEP rates with retrospective effect, and easing ECGC requirements for pre-shipment finance, especially for MSMEs.

2. To provide relief to the Exporters to mitigate the impact of Escalating West Asia Conflict on Raw Material Costs and Export Competitiveness of India's Manmade Fibre Textiles and Technical Textiles Sector.

A representation had been made to the Government on the adverse impact of the escalating West Asia conflict on raw material costs and export competitiveness of the MMF and technical textiles sector, highlighting the sector's dependence on crude oil-based inputs. Measures had been urged such as monitoring petrochemical prices, ensuring raw material availability, restoring RoDTEP rates, easing ECGC requirements for MSMEs, and providing logistics and financial support to exporters.

3. To Re-introduce Amnesty Scheme for Settlement of Export Obligation Defaults under the EPCG Scheme

A representation had been made to the Government seeking reintroduction of the Amnesty Scheme for one-time settlement of export obligation defaults under the EPCG Scheme, in view of the continued challenges in the global trade environment and ongoing geopolitical conflicts affecting exporters ability to fulfil obligations. It was highlighted that reintroducing the scheme for a limited period would help regularize pending defaults, reduce administrative burden, and improve compliance, and a request was made to consider reintroducing the scheme on similar lines as notified earlier.

4. For Revision and Enhancement of RoDTEP Rates for Manmade Fibre Textiles and Technical Textile Products under Chapters 54, 55, 59 ,60 and 63

A representation had been made to the Government for revision and enhancement of RoDTEP rates for manmade fibre textiles and technical textile products falling under Chapters 54, 55, 60 and 63, highlighting that exporters continue to face a significant burden of embedded duties and taxes which are not adequately rebated under the current rates. It had been pointed out that the existing RoDTEP rates are lower than the actual incidence of such costs, affecting export competitiveness and margins, especially in the present challenging global environment. A request had been made to review and enhance the RoDTEP rates so as to align them with the actual incidence of embedded duties and taxes and provide necessary support to exporters.

5. To seek urgent measures to provide relief to the Exporters from difficulties faced by them due to severe disruptions in export shipments, freight escalation, insurance costs and logistics bottlenecks due to the ongoing US–Israel war with Iran.

A representation had been made to the Government seeking urgent measures to address the severe disruptions in export shipments due to the ongoing US–Israel–Iran conflict, which has impacted key shipping routes, leading to vessel rerouting, longer transit times, sharp escalation in freight rates, higher insurance premiums, and significant logistics bottlenecks. It had been highlighted that these challenges are affecting exporters' ability to execute orders and increasing the risk of delays and cancellations. Urgent intervention had been sought,

including ensuring adequate vessel availability at reasonable rates, providing temporary financial relief, restoring RoDTEP rates with retrospective effect, easing ECGC requirements for MSMEs, and extending support measures such as insurance cover and duty credit scrips for affected exports.

6. To seek urgent government intervention against the exorbitant war risk and emergency surcharges levied by shipping lines on export cargo in the wake of the US–Israel war with Iran.

A representation had been made to the Government highlighting the exorbitant war risk and emergency surcharges being levied by shipping lines on export cargo following the US–Israel–Iran conflict. It had been pointed out that these charges are excessive, non-transparent and in some cases imposed retrospectively, significantly increasing freight costs and disrupting export contracts. Concerns had also been raised regarding lack of transparency and non-adherence to regulatory advisories. Urgent Government intervention had been sought to rationalize such surcharges, prevent retrospective levies, and ensure fair and transparent freight practices to safeguard exporters' interests.

7. Restoration of RoDTEP Rates

A representation had been made to the Government seeking extension of the RoDTEP and RoSCTL Schemes beyond March 31, 2026, highlighting the uncertainty faced by exporters in the absence of any notification regarding their continuation. It had been pointed out that exporters with scheduled shipments are facing difficulties in planning and execution. A request had been made to extend the schemes and continue the existing rates until revised rates are notified, in order to avoid disruption in export activities.

8. Extension / Continuity of RoSCTL and RoDTEP Schemes

A representation had been made to the Government to extend RoSCTL and RoDTEP Scheme for another 5 years or alternatively, if possible, to keep both the Schemes open ended without prescribing any specified validity period.

9. Reinstatement of full RoDTEP rates w.e.f. February 23, 2026

A representation had been made to the Government regarding the reinstatement of full RoDTEP rates, highlighting the gap period between February 23, 2026 and March 23, 2026 during which reduced rates were applicable, leading to financial losses for exporters. It had been pointed out that shipments during this period were planned based on earlier rates, resulting in inequity among exporters. A request had been made to make the reinstatement effective from February 23, 2026 to ensure continuity, fairness, and support export competitiveness.

10. Interest subvention Scheme

A representation had been made to the Government regarding the Interest Subvention Scheme introduced under the Export Promotion Mission, highlighting that the benefit of 2.75% interest subvention on pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit is currently limited to MSMEs. While recognizing the challenges faced by MSMEs, it had been pointed out that large exporters are also facing difficulties in accessing export credit in the present global environment. A proposal had been made to extend the scheme to large exporters for a limited period to support their working capital requirements and enhance liquidity.

11. To include items Manmade Fiber Textiles (Chapter 50-63) as well as Technical Textiles under the Interest Subvention for Pre- and Post-Shipment Export Credit under Export Promotion Mission (EPM). These items were not included in the RBI Circular dated January 19, 2026.

A representation had been made to the Government regarding the Interest Subvention Scheme for pre- and post-shipment export credit under the Export Promotion Mission, sharing the list of certain important Manmade Fibre Textiles HS Code wise (Chapters 50 to 63) and Technical Textiles items have been left out of the scheme. It had been pointed out that these items are integral to the export basket of the sector. A request had been made to include these items under the scheme to ensure comprehensive support to the industry.

National News

Govt launches ₹497-crore RELIEF scheme as West Asia crisis disrupts exports

Government has launched the RELIEF scheme with Rs 497 crore to aid exporters impacted by West Asia conflict disruptions. This initiative addresses challenges faced by shipments to 17-18 affected regions. The scheme offers extensions for export obligations and facilitates ECGC coverage. It also provides partial reimbursement for extraordinary freight and insurance costs for MSME exporters.

Source: The Economic Times

India opposes China-led investment pact in WTO

India on Saturday said it has strongly opposed the contentious China-led Investment Facilitation for Development (IFD) Agreement for its incorporation into the WTO framework. Incorporation of the IFD agreement risks eroding the functional limits of the WTO and undermining its foundational principles, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal said in a social media post. This was stated by India in the ongoing 14th ministerial conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in Yaounde, Cameroon.

Source: The Economic Times

India, EU step up engagement to fast-track trade, tech talks

India and the EU are stepping up engagement to fast-track outcomes of the January 27 India-EU Summit, with a series of initiatives planned over the coming months, according to people familiar with the matter. An 11-member European Parliament delegation, led by Angelika Niebler, chair of the delegation for relations with India, is expected to visit India soon to strengthen parliamentary ties.

Source: The Economic Times

PLI Scheme for Textiles Gets 52 More Companies

The government has approved 52 new applications under the third round of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for textiles. Of these, five are for man-made fibre (MMF) apparel, 19 for MMF fabrics, 18 for technical textiles, and 10 span multiple segments. The selected applicants have committed investments worth ₹6,708 crore, with an expected turnover of ₹21,186 crore, the textiles ministry said.

"These investments will enhance domestic manufacturing capabilities, promote innovation, and strengthen India's position in the global textile market," it said.

Source: Economic Times

Govt asks RBI to maintain retail inflation at 4% till Mar 2031

The government on Wednesday asked the Reserve Bank to maintain retail inflation at 4 per cent with a margin of 2 per cent on either side for another five years ending March 2031. To control the price rise, the government in 2016 gave a mandate to the RBI to keep the retail inflation at 4 per cent with a margin of 2 per cent on either side for five years ending March 31, 2021. Subsequently, in March 2021, the government maintained the same target. This is the second time the government has retained the inflation target. The central government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, hereby notifies the inflation target for the period beginning April 1, 2026, and ending on March 31, 2031, a gazette notification issued by the Department of Economic Affairs.

Source: The Textile Insights

Exports grow at estimated 20 pc CAGR between FY24- 26 due to RoDTEP scheme: Official

The country's exports supported under the RoDTEP scheme are estimated to have grown at over 20 per cent CAGR between 2023-24 and 2025-26, despite global headwinds such as weak demand, freight volatility, rising protectionism and geopolitical uncertainties, an official said on Tuesday. At the same time, RoDTEP has broadened inclusion within the export ecosystem, the official said. Support to the MSME Sector has increased from around 68 per cent in 2021- 22 to about 75 per cent in 2025- 26, with smaller firms dominating the beneficiary base across key sectors and gaining a vital cushion against cost pressures and margin compression, the official said.

Source: The Economic Times

West Asia Conflict Hits Man-Made Fibre Exports, Indian Textile Sector Under Pressure

Man-made fibre (MMF) segment, is facing growing pressure as the ongoing West Asia conflict continues to push up crude oil prices, significantly increasing production costs across the value chain.Industry stakeholders have warned that the situation is beginning to impact export competitiveness, with rising input costs squeezing margins and creating uncertainty for exporters. Man -Made fibres such as polyester and other synthetic yarns are largely derived from crude oil. This has created a ripple effect across the textile value chain — from fibre production to fabric manufacturing and final garment exports.

Source: The Economic Times

Govt amends norms for exporters availing the interest subvention support

New rules for export credit interest subvention are now in effect from January 2. Exporters will not receive benefits if their loan becomes a Non-Performing Asset. Early loan repayment will only receive subvention for the actual outstanding period. Digital processes are introduced for smoother claims. The benefit will not be effective from the date on which the loan account is classified as a Non-Performing Asset (NPA).

Source: The Economic Times

India Proposes Anti-Dumping Duty On Chinese Textile Chemical

India has recommended the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on a key textile processing chemical imported from China, aiming to protect domestic manufacturers from unfairly low-priced imports.The recommendation follows an investigation by trade authorities, which found that the chemical was being exported to India below its normal value, adversely impacting local producers. The product is widely used in dyeing and finishing processes across the textile value chain, making it a critical input for the industry. Officials said the proposed duty is intended to restore fair competition and safeguard domestic manufacturing. The final decision, including the duty structure, will be taken by the government after reviewing the findings.

Source: The Textile Insights

Centre to expand product coverage under Rs 10,683 crore textile PLI, says Giriraj Singh

The government will expand the coverage of the Rs 10,683-crore production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for textiles covering man-made fibre (MMF) apparel, fabrics, and technical textiles, Union minister Giriraj Singh said on Tuesday.The addition of products to the list of eligible items for receiving the government's financial support will support industry, enhance ease of doing business, encourage fresh investments in the sector and accelerate growth in the textiles sector. It underscores the Narendra Modi-led government's focus on fostering employment and driving India's leadership in the global textile market.

Source: The Economic Times

Tamil Nadu Surpasses Gujarat, Maharashtra to Top Textile Exports

Tamil Nadu has become India's top textile exporter, recording $7.99 billion in 2024–25, a rise of about 29% over four years. The state now contributes nearly 21.84% of the country's textile exports, ahead of Gujarat and Maharashtra, with M. K. Stalin attributing the growth to targeted policies.

Source:The Economic Times

EU coalition targets EPR red tape for textiles

Euratex and nine other European trade bodies urge the EU to freeze rules requiring separate national Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) representatives for textiles and other products until 2035, citing regulatory compliance burdens.

Source: Global Textiles Times

PTA and MEG Price Volatility Puts Pressure on India's Polyester Textile Value Chain

Sharp fluctuations in the prices of key polyester raw materials—Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG)—have created uncertainty across India's synthetic textile value chain, with downstream manufacturers warning of rising cost pressures. Prices of PTA and MEG, essential inputs used in the production of synthetic fibres, filament and yarn, increased by Rs. 20.48 (US $0.22) per kilogram on 10th March before falling by Rs. 14 (US $0.15) per kilogram on 12th March. Despite the partial correction, industry stakeholders said the sudden spike has already begun to affect manufacturers further down the value chain. Madhu Sudhan Bhageria, Chairman and Managing Director of Filatex India, stated that the recent geopolitical tensions had introduced short-term volatility into the polyester value chain, primarily through fluctuations in crude oil prices. He indicated that polyester is a petrochemical-based product, meaning movements in crude oil markets typically translate into higher raw material costs for producers.

Source: Apparel Resources

International News

US presses ahead with apparel tariff threat

The Trump administration is pressing ahead with two parallel trade investigations that could result in new US import tariffs on apparel, textiles, thread and yarn from virtually every major sourcing country. Potentially, duties could reach as high as 49% by July, according to trade analysts.

Source: The Ecotextile News

WTO talks near deal on reform roadmap amid US-India e-commerce deadlock

Trade ministers are close to agreeing a reform plan for the World Trade Organization, as wrangling continues over extending a moratorium on customs duties for electronic transmissions such as digital downloads, two diplomats said. The talks at a WTO meeting in Cameroon include efforts to bridge differences between the U.S. and India over extending the e-commerce moratorium, which is due to expire this month. Extending the moratorium - first adopted in 1998 as part of a declaration to encourage early digital trade growth - is seen as a test for the WTO's relevance, following a year of tariff-fuelled trade turmoil and major disruptions due to the Iran war.

Source: The Economic Times

Textiles join cross-industry unified EPR push

Euratex, the European Apparel and Textile Confederation, has joined forces with two other major industry alliances to demand a centralised EPR registration system across the EU. The trade body warns that the current patchwork of national registers is imposing unnecessary costs and complexity on textile producers — particularly smaller businesses trading across borders.

Source: Ecotextile News

Europe's Textile Recycling Push Faces Billions in Costs as Fast Fashion Drives Surge in Clothing Waste

Europe's ambitions to build a circular textile economy face steep economic and structural challenges, according to a new report by Boston Consulting Group and upcyling initiative ReHubs. The study found that Europe generates around 15.2 million tons of textile waste per year, but that less than 1 percent is currently recycled into new textiles. To make recycling viable at scale, the industry would need to reach a "tipping point" of roughly 2.7 million tons per year — equal to about 15 percent of post-consumer textile waste.The urgency is driven by the continued rise in clothing consumption, with an annual compound growth rate of roughly 5 percent, and the lack of evidence that consumer behavior is shifting in response to sustainability concerns.

Source: The Business Standard

War Economy Shifts Textiles Toward Technical Demand

For much of the last two decades, the global textile conversation has been dominated by fashion cycles, retail demand and the relentless hunt for lower costs. That logic still matters, but it is no longer the only force shaping the industry. A growing "war economy" dynamic—where geopolitical risk, energy insecurity and industrial rearmament influence procurement and investment—has begun to tilt growth toward specialised, performance-driven materials. In that context, the technical textiles boom is not a headline gimmick; it is a rational response to how risk and value are being redistributed across supply chains.The first shock arrives through energy. Synthetic fibres are, at their core, petrochemical products. When crude oil becomes volatile, textiles feel it quickly through feedstocks such as purified terephthalic acid and monoethylene glycol, the building blocks for polyester and PET-based materials. Even when fibre prices do not move in perfect lockstep with crude, the direction of travel matters because it changes buyer behaviour. Apparel brands working on thin margins tend to delay orders, renegotiate, or switch blends when input costs climb. Technical buyers, by contrast, are often purchasing to specification for protective performance, industrial processes or infrastructure projects, where substitution is harder and compliance timelines are less forgiving. That difference alone helps explain why the technical textiles boom can accelerate even as parts of conventional apparel trade slow.

Source: The Global Textile Times

Technology investment opens new prospects for textile and garment industry

A consortium from seven European nations has initiated the TexMat initiative, aimed at creating a deposit-return system for used textiles throughout Europe. Backed by funding from the EU's Horizon Europe research and innovation program, this project unites 14 partners across the textile industry's value chain. The TexMat initiative intends to combat textile waste by motivating consumers to return garments that can be recycled or reused. This system will provide financial incentives and notify producers directly when items require management as waste.Pilot programs will be implemented in Finland and Spain, featuring automated collection containers designed to sort clothing, evaluate its quality, and log material data through digital product passports. These digital passports, anticipated to become standardized across the EU in the near future, will facilitate efficient processing and tracking of returned textiles.

Source: The Global Textile Times

Invitation to participate in BHARAT TEX 2026, New Delhi from July 14 to 17, 2026

MATEXIL
MANMADE AND TECHNICAL TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL
(Formerly SRTEPC)

Invite You to Participate in

Bharat TEX 2026
TEXTILES | FASHION | SUSTAINABILITY
Global Textile Expo



14th to 17th July 2026

Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

Highlights of Bharat Tex 2026:

Expected number of Exhibitors : 6,500+
Expected number of Overseas Buyers : 10,000+
Expected number of Trade Visitors : 1,20,000+
Knowledge Sessions : 40+
Exhibition area : 2.2 million sq. ft.

Participation Charges

SHELL SCHEME	
Ground Floor (1 Side Open) Min. 18 sqm	INR 11,000 Per Sqm + Taxes
Upper Floor (1 Side Open) Min. 18 sqm	INR 8,500 Per Sqm + Taxes
Ground/ Upper Floor (2 Side Open*) Min. 18 sqm	15% additional on the total space
Ground/ Upper Floor (3 Side Open*) Min. 18 sqm	25% additional on the total space
Island Booth on Ground Floor (4 Side Open*) Min. 150 sqm *Priority to Sponsors*	INR 20,000 Per Sqm + Taxes
RAW SPACE	
Ground Floor (Min. 18 sqm)	INR 10,500 Per Sqm + Taxes
Upper Floor (Min. 18 sqm)	INR 8,000 Per Sqm + Taxes
Ground/ Upper Floor (2 Side Open*) (Min. 18 sqm)	15% additional on the total space
Ground/ Upper Floor (3 Side Open*) (Min. 18 sqm)	25% additional on the total space
Island Booth on Ground Floor (4 Side Open*) Min. 150 sqm Priority to Sponsors	INR 20,000 Per Sqm + Taxes

* Subject to availability

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Choose: Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL) – (Formerly SRTEPC) as your EPC

For More Details, Please Contact-

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Mobile: +91 9082517935 / Email: tradepromotion@matexil.org

List of Upcoming Events



FY 2025-26

- **Techtextil Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany 21- 24 April 2026.**
- **2nd Asian International Yarn and Fabric Sourcing Show 2026, Bangkok, Thailand 3 - 5 June 2026.**
- **Bharat Tex 2026, New Delhi, India, 14- 17 July 2026.**
- **26 Dhaka International Yarn and Fabrics Show, Dhaka, Bangladesh 2 - 5 September 2026.**
- **16th Colombo International Yarn & Fabric Show, Colombo, Sri Lanka, March 2027.**

MATEXIL Services

Marketing Support



- **Provide Assistance to find Export Markets-** MATEXIL provides its members details on Export Trends – Global & India, Analysis of Global Markets, Analysis of Growing Markets, etc. The Council assist its members to find new Export Markets.
- **Participation in Leading Global Trade Shows-** MATEXIL facilitates exporters to participate in global exhibitions and BSMs in leading markets as well as in emerging markets for MMF Textiles and Technical Textiles.
- **Connecting with Reliable Buyers Across the Globe-** MATEXIL connects exporters with leading buyers and facilitate meetings to promote exports. The Council provides list of Foreign Buyers to its Members.
- **Sponsoring Delegations to Leading Global Markets-** MATEXIL organizes visits of trade delegations consisting of its Members to leading markets from time to time.
- **Organizing Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets-** MATEXIL organizes RBSM (Reverse Buyer Seller Meets) in India to facilitate B2B meetings between exporters and Foreign Buyers.
- **Publicize on India's Capability to Supply MMF Textiles & Technical Textiles-** MATEXIL takes steps to enhance the image of India as a reliable supplier of MMF Textiles and Technical Textiles.
- **Organize MMF Textiles and Technical Textiles Seminars & Workshops-** MATEXIL organizes Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, etc. on various subjects related to Exports of Man-Made Fibre Textiles and Technical Textiles.

Liaising with Government and Other Bodies

MEMBER ⇄ MATEXIL
MANMADE AND TECHNICAL TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL
(Formerly SRTEPC)

⇅

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- **Support in Resolving Exports Issues-** MATEXIL takes up issues faced by its Members with Government Bodies like Customs, GST Commissionerate, RBI Bank, ECGC Ltd, Regional offices of DGFT and Textiles Commissioner etc.
- **Liaising with Government Authorities-** MATEXIL seeks inputs, suggestions on various policy matters including on Export Benefits, Indirect Taxations, Foreign Trade Policy, Customs Law, GST Laws and represents them to the Government.

Advisory Role

- **Assistance & Guidance on Exports Benefits-** MATEXIL provides assistance and guidance on export benefits like RoDTEP, RoSCTL, Duty Drawback, Brand Rate of Duty Drawbacks, GST Refunds , HS Codes etc. The Council also provides guidance on Schemes such as PLI, PM Mitra Scheme etc to its members.



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