

M A T E X I L

MANMADE AND TECHNICAL TEXTILES
EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

(Formerly SRTEPC)

ISSUE 05, April- May 2026

TRADE REVIEW



MATEXIL showed strong presence of Indian Technical textiles at Techtextil Frankfurt 2026

Expert Article

- Beyond the First Order: What Global Buyers Really Need from India's Technical Textile Exporters

Export Review

- Manmade Fiber Textiles
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- India – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement

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- RELIEF Scheme
- Facilitating Logistics, Overseas Warehousing & Fulfilment (FLOW) Scheme Under Export Promotion Mission (EPM)



MATEXIL Trade Review

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Chairman's Message



Dear Friends,

I hope this message finds you in good health and high spirits.

Global Ecosystem

The global trade environment continues to remain dynamic and, at times, uncertain. Despite ongoing geopolitical challenges, disruptions in supply chains, and fluctuating demand patterns across key markets, I am pleased to note that India's manmade fibre (MMF) textiles and technical textiles sector has demonstrated resilience, with exports during FY 2025–26 not witnessing any significant decline. Export trends, while facing intermittent pressures, indicate steady progress and underscore the inherent strength and competitiveness of our industry.

Growing Market Access under FTAs

At the same time, new opportunities are emerging. India's proactive engagement through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with key economies, especially the India–EU FTA and India–UK FTA, is expected to significantly enhance market access for our products. With reduced or zero customs duties in partner countries, exporters of manmade fibre textiles and technical textiles stand to gain a distinct competitive advantage. I strongly urge all our members to proactively prepare themselves to capitalize on these opportunities by aligning their products with global standards, enhancing quality, and ensuring compliance with evolving regulatory requirements.

Council's Participation in International Exhibition

MATEXIL participated in Techtextil Frankfurt 2026, held in Germany from April 21 to 24, 2026. A total of 40 companies participated through the Council, reflecting the growing interest of Indian technical textile exporters in this premier global exhibition. The presence of Ms. Shuchita Kishor, Consul General of India, Frankfurt, along with senior Government officials such as Smt. Vrunda Manohar Desai, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles; Ms. Richa Gupta, Director, Ministry of Textiles; Smt. R. Lalitha, Commissioner of Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu; and Shri T. G. Bharath, Hon'ble Minister of Industries & Commerce, Food Processing, Government of Andhra Pradesh, added significant value to the Council's participation.

The "India Day" organized by the Council on April 21, 2026, on the sidelines of Techtextil, witnessed participation of around 200 attendees, including buyers and exhibitors from India and overseas, as well as representatives from universities and research institutions.

Support to Members

The Council organized webinars on the Relief Scheme and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Programme, which, as per feedback received, were beneficial and well appreciated by members.

Continuing its efforts to support members, MATEXIL will be organizing a series of webinars, seminars, and interactive sessions covering critical areas such as ESG compliance, market-specific regulations, product development, and export strategies. These initiatives aim to equip our members with the knowledge and tools necessary to navigate the evolving global landscape effectively.

Council's Engagement with the Government

I would also like to reiterate that the Council continues to actively engage with the Government at various levels. We consistently represent the concerns of our members and provide constructive suggestions to facilitate policy support, ease of doing business, and export growth. Your inputs are invaluable in this process, and I encourage all members to actively engage with the Council by sharing their feedback, challenges, and recommendations.

Way Forward

Looking ahead, I remain optimistic about the growth prospects of the manmade fibre and technical textiles sector. With the right strategies, innovation, and collective effort, we can strengthen our global presence and achieve higher export targets. Let us work together with renewed focus and determination to drive the sector forward.

Wishing you continued success in your export endeavours.

With Warm Regards

- Shaleen Toshniwal
Chairman, MATEXIL 

MATEXIL showed strong presence of Indian Technical textiles at Techtextil Frankfurt 2026



Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL) successfully participated in Techtextil 2026 held in Frankfurt from 21 to 24 April 2026, marking a strong and impactful presence of India's technical textiles industry on the global stage. A total of 40 Indian companies participated through MATEXIL, showcasing a wide range of technical textile products and capabilities to international buyers and industry stakeholders.

Inauguration

The India Pavilion was inaugurated by T. G. Bharath, Hon'ble Minister of Industries & Commerce, Food Processing, Government of Andhra Pradesh, in the presence of Ms. Shuchita Kishor, Consul General of India, Frankfurt, Mr. Shaleen Toshniwal, Chairman, MATEXIL, Ms. Vrunda Manohar Desai, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles and Ms. R. Lalitha, Commissioner of Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu and Ms. Richa Gupta, Director, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

The participation reflected India's growing importance in the global technical textiles value chain and highlighted the country's capabilities in manufacturing high-quality, value-added and sustainable technical textile products.

Overview of Techtextil Frankfurt 2026

Techtextil Frankfurt 2026 is one of the world's leading exhibitions for technical textiles, nonwovens, composites, smart textiles and textile technologies. Organized at Messe Frankfurt alongside Texprocess, the exhibition serves as a global platform connecting manufacturers, technology providers, researchers, buyers and policy makers from across the world.

The exhibition covers a broad spectrum of product categories including fibres and yarns, woven and knitted fabrics, nonwovens, coated textiles, industrial fabrics, composites, protective textiles, medical textiles, filtration products and advanced textile technologies. Over the years, Techtextil has emerged as an important international platform for innovation, business networking, technology exchange and market access in the technical textiles sector.

For India, participation at Techtextil is strategically important as it provides direct access to leading European buyers, technology providers and global brands seeking reliable sourcing partners.

Germany and the European Union: A Key Market for Indian Technical Textiles

Germany is among the largest technical textiles markets in Europe, with an estimated market size of USD 20–25 billion. The broader European Union technical textiles market is estimated at around

USD 75–80 billion, driven by strong demand from industries such as automotive, healthcare, industrial manufacturing, infrastructure, filtration and construction.

Despite the large market potential, India's share in Germany and the EU's technical textiles imports remains relatively low, estimated at only around 2–3%. This indicates significant untapped opportunities for Indian exporters.

European buyers are increasingly looking to diversify sourcing beyond China due to supply chain resilience concerns and changing global trade dynamics. In this context, India is emerging as a preferred sourcing destination because of its competitive pricing, growing manufacturing base, improving quality standards and increasing focus on sustainability.

The recently concluded India–EU Free Trade Agreement is also expected to significantly improve India's competitiveness in the European market by enabling duty advantages for Indian exports once implemented.

India Day Showcased India's Strengths

To strengthen engagement with global buyers and stakeholders, MATEXIL organized an "India Day" networking event on 21st April 2026. The event witnessed participation of around 200 attendees, including international buyers, exhibitors, academicians, researchers and industry representatives.



The event served as an important platform to showcase India's strengths in technical textiles, promote manufacturing capabilities and facilitate networking between Indian companies and overseas buyers. Discussions during the event focused on investment opportunities, sustainability, innovation and future trade prospects under the India–EU FTA.

Senior government officials and industry representatives also invited international stakeholders to participate in Bharat Tex 2026, India's flagship textile exhibition.

Buyer Response and Market Insights

Interactions with European buyers during the exhibition indicated a positive outlook for the technical textiles market in the coming years. Buyers expressed cautious optimism regarding demand recovery in Europe and highlighted the increasing importance of diversified sourcing strategies.

Indian companies received strong interest particularly in segments such as geotextiles, medical textiles, automotive textiles, industrial fabrics, protective textiles, filtration products and sustainable or recycled fibre-based products.

The enquiries received by Indian exhibitors included products such as conductive yarns, polypropylene yarns, tyre cord fabrics, filtration fabrics, FR fabrics, nonwovens, military textiles, high-tenacity polyester yarns, anti-microbial fibres and bio-based thermoplastic fibres.

Buyers were observed to be increasingly focused on product quality, technical specifications, sustainability standards and traceability requirements rather than only on pricing. Compliance with emerging European regulations relating to sustainability and circularity was also identified as an important requirement for future business growth.

Industry Interactions and Strategic Meetings

During the visit, the MATEXIL delegation also held several important meetings and industry interactions aimed at strengthening international cooperation and technology partnerships.

Visit to Karl Mayer



The delegation visited Karl Mayer on 22nd April 2026, a globally renowned textile machinery manufacturer, to understand developments in advanced warp knitting and technical textile machinery technologies. Discussions focused on opportunities for collaboration between Indian manufacturers and global machinery suppliers.

Visit to Aachen University



The delegation also visited RWTH Aachen University on 24th April 2026 to explore opportunities for industry-academia collaboration in areas such as technical textiles research, sustainability, recycling technologies, smart textiles, ESG compliance and skill development.

Meeting with Messe Frankfurt, VDMA and STFI



Meetings were additionally held with Messe Frankfurt and VDMA on April 22, 2026 to discuss India's participation, branding visibility and future collaboration opportunities in textile machinery and technical textiles.

The delegation also interacted with STFI regarding collaboration opportunities in sustainability, recycling technologies, testing standards and advanced technical textile applications.

Feedback from Exhibitors

Indian exhibitors reported encouraging business outcomes and meaningful interactions with serious international buyers during the exhibition.

The estimated business generated on the spot during the exhibition was around USD 2 million, while additional business enquiries and negotiations worth approximately USD 2.5 million are expected to materialize over the next 6–12 months.

Exhibitors highlighted that there is a growing opportunity for India under the global “China +1” sourcing strategy. However, they also pointed out the need for faster approvals, improved access to advanced machinery, greater focus on innovation and stronger sustainability practices to fully capitalize on emerging opportunities.

Industry participants also observed increasing global demand for filtration fabrics, sustainable textiles and recycled fibre-based products. Buyers showed strong interest in performance-oriented products with high technical specifications and compliance with international standards.

Key Takeaways

India's participation at Techtextil Frankfurt 2026 highlighted the growing global recognition of India as a reliable sourcing destination for technical textiles. The exhibition reinforced the importance of sustainability, innovation, advanced manufacturing technologies and international certifications in enhancing global competitiveness.

The participation also demonstrated that platforms like Techtextil are critical for market access, brand building, technology partnerships and expanding India's presence in international markets.

The India-EU FTA is expected to further strengthen India's position in Europe and create substantial opportunities for exports of technical textiles and manmade fibre products in the coming years.

Conclusion

MATEXIL's participation at Techtextil & Texprocess 2026 significantly strengthened India's engagement with the European technical textiles market. The exhibition provided Indian exporters with valuable exposure, direct access to international buyers and opportunities for long-term partnerships and collaborations.

With strong buyer response, growing interest in sustainable and value-added products, and supportive policy initiatives including the India-EU FTA, Indian technical textile exporters are well-positioned to substantially increase their exports to Germany and the European Union in the coming years.

The participation reaffirmed India's growing role in the global technical textiles industry and its contribution towards achieving India's broader textile and apparel export targets in the coming decade.



India – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement



India has signed a landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with New Zealand, opening significant opportunities for the Indian textile industry, particularly Manmade Fibre Textiles and Technical Textiles.

The key highlights and benefits of the Agreement for exporters are summarized below:

Key Highlights of the FTA

- **100% Duty-Free Access:** The FTA eliminates duty on 100% of Indian exports, ensuring zero-duty market access (earlier tariffs up to 10%).
- **Gateway to New Markets:** Provides access to the wider Oceania and Pacific Island markets, enhancing export diversification.
- **Investment Commitment:** A USD 20 billion investment commitment over 15 years strengthens long-term economic and strategic cooperation.
- **Focus on MSMEs & Women-led Enterprises:** Special emphasis on strengthening MSMEs, start-ups, and enterprises owned by women and youth.
- **Boost to Labour-Intensive Sectors:** Significant gains for sectors such as textiles, apparel, leather, footwear, and related industries.

Enhanced Market Access

- Reduced trade barriers and regulatory certainty will strengthen Indian manufacturing and global value chain integration for MSMEs in textiles, apparel, engineering goods, chemicals, food processing, and electronics.
- Structured cooperation for MSMEs includes enhanced access to trade-related information, export readiness programmes, and linkages with New Zealand's SME ecosystem, with specific focus on start-ups and enterprises owned by women and youth.

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Investment & Economic Cooperation

- **FDI Commitment:** New Zealand will invest USD 20 billion in India, strengthening long-term economic ties.
- Joint strategies to promote investment, research and innovation, technology flows, and skill development, particularly in renewable energy, digital services, and modern infrastructure, are fully covered.

Trade Facilitation & Regulatory Provisions

- **Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRs):** Agreement provides for a balanced and robust framework of Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRs) for effectively prevent circumvention, misuse, or falsification of Rules of Origin criteria.
- **Customs & Trade Facilitation:** The FTA incorporates a comprehensive set of trade facilitation measures which include standard cargo clearance within 48 hours, with express shipments and perishable goods to be cleared within 24 hours. The Agreement also provides for Authorised Economic Operators, automation, and paperless single-window clearance systems. This modernizes customs procedures to ensure predictability, transparency and consistency in trade between trade partners.

Sectoral Opportunities – Textiles & Clothing

India's textile exports have shown steady growth, increasing from USD 34.8 billion in 2023–24 to USD 36.9 billion in 2024–25, reflecting a growth of 6.1%, while exports to New Zealand also rose from USD 98.14 million to USD 103.14 million during the same period. With New Zealand importing textiles and clothing worth around USD 2.2 billion annually, there exists significant export potential for India. Earlier tariffs of up to 10% have now been fully eliminated under the FTA, providing zero-duty market access and enhancing the price competitiveness of Indian textile products in the New Zealand market.

State-wise Opportunities in Textiles

- **Tamil Nadu** -The removal of tariffs ranging from 8–10% is expected to result in major gains for the state, particularly benefiting key textile clusters such as Tiruppur and Coimbatore.
- **Rajasthan**- Tariff elimination will drive export growth from Jaipur-based textile clusters, improving competitiveness in niche global markets due to tariff removal.
- **Bihar (Bhagalpuri Silk)**- Reduction in tariffs is expected to boost exports of Bhagalpuri silk and related textile products. This will enable expansion into premium international markets, enhance income for MSMEs and rural artisans, and contribute to diversification of the export basket. ■

Quick Estimate - April 2026



As per Quick Estimates Exports during In April 26 the aggregate exports of MMF and blended textiles US\$ 392.77 mn. as compared to US\$ 383.80 mn. during the same period previous year, showing a growth of 2.34%.

Exports of Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/Made-ups, Handloom Products in April 26 were US\$ 968.38 mn. as compared to US\$ 962.93 mn. during the same period previous year, registering a growth of 0.57%.

Exports of RMG of all Textiles in April 26 was US\$ 1,211.47 mn. as compared to US\$ 1,371.34 mn. during the same period previous year, showing a decline of 11.66%.

- Summary of Exports (Values in US\$ Mn):

Particulars	Apr-25	Apr-26	% Change
Man-made Yarn/Fabs/made-ups etc.	383.80	392.77	2.34%
Cotton Yarn/Fabs/made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	962.93	968.38	0.57%
RMG of all Textiles	1,371.34	1,211.47	-11.66%
Other Textiles (Jute, Carpets & Handicrafts)	265.82	309.22	16.33%
Textiles & Apparels	2,983.89	2,881.84	3.59%
All Commodities	38,283.77	43,559.61	13.78%
% of T&A in Total Exports	7.79%	6.62%	

Source: DGCI&S

- Summary of Imports (Values in US\$ Mn):

Particulars	Apr-25	Apr-26	% Change
Textile yarn fabric, made ups	193.12	179.27	-7.17%
Cotton Raw & Waste	86.88	81.58	-6.10%

Source: DGCI&S

Export Performance Review: Manmade Fiber Textiles



Overview

Exports of Man-made Fibre (MMF) Textiles from India stood at US\$ 505 Mn. in Feb 2026 as against exports of US\$ 490.66 Mn. In Feb 2025, registered a growth of 3% in US dollar terms. However, in INR terms, exports recorded a higher growth of 7% during the same period.

Exports of Man-made Fibre (MMF) Textiles reached US\$ 5522.08 Mn. during Apr – Feb 2026 as against exports of US\$ 5496.56 Mn. during Apr – Feb 2025, showing no significant growth in US dollar terms (0.46%). However, in INR the exports of MMF Textiles have grown by 5% during the same period.

Man-made Fibres Exports

Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) was the largest exported Man-made Fibre from India representing 52% share of the India's Man-made Fibre exports, followed by Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) having 42% share during Apr – Feb 2026.

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%) and Viscose Spun Yarn (7%) during Apr – Feb 2026.

MMF Fabrics Exports

During Apr – Feb 2026, MMF Fabrics were the largest exported commodity, representing 38% of the exports share, followed by MMF Made-ups 34%.

PFY Woven Fabrics was the largest exported MMF Fabrics from India, representing 24% of the MMF Fabric's exports share, followed by PV Fabrics (15%), Nonwovens (9%) and Weft Knitted Fabrics (7%) during Apr – Feb 2026.

Leading Markets

USA was the leading market for Indian MMF Textiles during Apr – Feb 2026, accounting for 14% share of Indian MMF Textiles exports, followed by UAE (7%), Bangladesh (6%), and Turkey (5%).

Emerging Markets

Netherlands, Vietnam, Nigeria, Kuwait, Oman, Senegal, and Togo were the emerging markets for Indian MMF Textiles during Apr – Feb 2026 as compared to Apr – Feb 2025.

Export Performance Review: Technical Textiles



Overview

Exports of Technical Textiles from India reached US\$ 2,790.0 Mn. during Apr - Jan 2026 as against exports of US\$ 2,795.2 Mn. during Apr - Jan 2025, registering a decline by 0.2%. However, in INR the exports have grown by 4.0% during the same period.

Exports of Indian Technical Textiles have reached US\$ 273.41 Mn. in January 2026 as against exports of US\$ 279.61 Mn. in January 2025, registering a decline by 2%. However, in INR the exports have grown by 3% 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 - Jan 2026, representing 55% of the exports share, followed by Technical Fabrics (29%).

Fastest Growing Segments

- Clothtech was the fastest growing segment during Apr - Jan 2026 as compared to Apr - Jan 2025, with a growth rate of 24%, followed by Packtech (14.5%) Geotech (22.7%) and Specialty Fibre (14.0%) segment during Apr - Jan 2026 as compared to Apr - Jan 2025.
- FIBC bags were the largest exported products from India, representing 33% exports share in Apr - Jan 2026, followed by Coated & Laminated Fabrics (9%), Ropes & Cordages (5%) and Nonwovens (4%).

Leading Export Markets

- USA was the largest market of Technical Textiles representing 24.3% share of the India's exports, followed by Germany (6.1%) and UK (5.2%) during Apr - Jan 2026.
- Exports of Technical Textiles to UAE grew by 30% during Apr - Jan 2026 as compared to Apr - Jan 2025.

Emerging Export Markets

Canada, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Oman, Japan, Russia, Norway, Morocco, Tanzania, Peru, Senegal, Togo and Afghanistan were emerging export Markets for Indian Technical Textiles during Apr - Jan 2026 as compared to Apr - Jan 2025. ■

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. Clarification on Eligibility of new ECGC Whole Turnover Policy under Component II of RELIEF Scheme

DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade) has issued Policy Circular No. 01/2026-27 dated April 15, 2026, providing clarification on the eligibility of the new ECGC Whole Turnover Policy under Component II of the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) Scheme under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM).

As per Notification No. 65/2025-26 dated March 19, 2026, the RELIEF Scheme was operationalized to provide support to exporters, particularly for consignments destined for delivery or transshipment to specified countries in the affected Gulf and West Asia region.

In this context, DGFT has clarified that exporters who obtain a new ECGC Whole Turnover Policy for the first time on or after March 16, 2026, shall also be eligible to avail benefits under Component II of the RELIEF Scheme.

All other provisions of the above-mentioned Notification remain unchanged.

2. Continuation of RoDTEP Scheme till September 30, 2026

DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade), vide Notification No. 74/2025-26 dated March 31, 2026, has extended the RoDTEP Scheme for all eligible export products for a further period of six months, i.e., from April 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026.

The rates, value caps, and all other terms & conditions of the Scheme as applicable on March 31, 2026, shall continue unchanged during the extended period.

3. Inclusion of Egypt and Jordan under RELIEF Scheme

DGFT has issued Notification No. 11/2026-27 dated April 17, 2026 amending the Notification No. 65/2025-26 under the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) scheme by expanding the list of eligible destinations to include Egypt and Jordan, in addition to the countries already notified earlier.

4. Clarifications on Interest Subvention Support under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – Niryat Protsahan

DGFT Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Department of Commerce, Government of India has issued Trade Notice No. 03/2026-27 dated 13 May 2026 regarding clarifications on Interest Subvention Support for Pre-shipment and Post-shipment Export Credit under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – Niryat Protsahan.

The Trade Notice has been issued in view of the difficulties faced by exporters and banks in implementation of the UIN system under the scheme, particularly during the transition from the earlier UDIN-based system to the new UIN framework.

The DGFT has informed that representations were received regarding operational and procedural challenges in UIN generation, onboarding of lending institutions, banking workflow alignment and technical system integration for claim processing.

In order to facilitate ease of doing business, DGFT has now allowed a special window for generation of UIN in cases where:

- Credit was disbursed on or after 02.01.2026 using the erstwhile UDIN under the earlier scheme; and
- Credit was disbursed on or after 02.01.2026 but were unable to complete the UIN process prior to disbursement.

Accordingly, the following important clarifications/amendments have been issued:

For FY 2025-26 (02.01.2026 to 31.03.2026), banks may submit interest subvention claims even where the UIN was generated after loan disbursement, provided:

- The eligible export credit was disbursed on or after 02.01.2026; and
- UIN is generated on or before 31.05.2026

In such cases, interest subvention shall be admissible from the date of loan disbursement and not from the date of UIN generation.

- From FY 2026-27 onwards, UIN generated within 15 days from the date of disbursement of eligible export credit shall be treated as valid for availing interest subvention from the date of disbursement.
- Banks have also been directed to ensure that interest subvention for eligible exporters is computed and credited accordingly, including for the period from 02.01.2026, on a priority basis.
- All scheduled commercial banks and participating lending institutions have been directed to implement the amended provisions immediately and uniformly.

Special Article- Beyond the First Order: What Global Buyers Really Need from India's Technical Textile Exporters



- by Ms. Deepthi Radhakrishnan
Founder/Director KRSA Textiles

A senior buyer I work with, a veteran of sourcing from multiple geographies said something to me recently that I haven't been able to shake. "The product is often excellent, what I can't afford is what happens after the first order."

He wasn't speaking about any single supplier. He was describing a pattern he had encountered across his years of sourcing from India — the experience of a supplier who competes hard for a contract, delivers well, and then lets the relationship drift. Until it is time to come back around with another offer. He said it in passing without rancor, the way you might describe something that has simply become expected. And that, perhaps, is the more telling detail.

I have been thinking about that observation for a while now, because it points to something worth examining honestly as an industry. Not a critique of our manufacturers, whose product quality is often genuinely world-class, but a question about the model we have built around that quality. Because the window opening in front of us — the India-EU Free Trade Agreement concluded in January 2026, the China+1 sourcing realignment bringing serious buyers to our door, will be captured most fully by those of us who have thought carefully about what happens after the sale.

The Formation Problem

India's export economy was built in a utility-stage environment. When capital is scarce, margins are thin, and the primary competitive lever is price, the rational strategy is to optimize the transaction: win the order, fulfill it, move to the next. Investing in relationship infrastructure when you are still building the business is a difficult ask, and most of us in this industry have grown up in exactly that environment.

That background has given us something genuinely valuable: an industry with strong transactional competence. Indian manufacturers can negotiate hard, hit specifications, and deliver at cost points that remain globally competitive. What we have had less reason to build, until now, is the infrastructure for relational depth. The systems, habits, and habits of mind required to turn a first order into a long-term partnership.

Part of this comes down to how most of us go to market. The agent model has served Indian textile exports well in many respects. Agents open doors, navigate unfamiliar geographies, and carry products to buyers that manufacturers could not reach on their own. That access is real and valuable. But there is a limitation built into the model that is worth understanding clearly. An intermediary representing multiple manufacturers

Special Article- Beyond the First Order: What Global Buyers Really Need from India's Technical Textile Exporters

simultaneously has limited capacity to build the kind of account-level depth that converts buyers into long-term partners. His primary accountability is to his own business, as it should be. The result, often, is that the manufacturer remains at some distance from the buyer's actual experience of the relationship. Feedback loops are thin. The relationship resets with each order rather than deepening over time. And when the order goes elsewhere, the reasons are rarely fully understood.

This is not a criticism of the agent model. It is simply a recognition that market access and relationship ownership are different problems and solving one does not automatically solve the other. As we move into a phase where long-term partnerships matter more than ever, it is worth thinking about how we bridge that gap.

The Premium is not what you Think

Enterprise buyers in mature markets have, over time, developed a very specific set of expectations about what a supply relationship should feel like. These expectations are not arbitrary. They are the product of decades of operating in environments where operational reliability is table stakes, and the scarce resource is cognitive bandwidth.

The reference point for these buyers is not just other textile suppliers. It is every high-functioning business relationship they engage in. The logistics partner who tracks their shipment without being asked. The technology vendor who flags a system issue before it becomes a disruption. The financial institution that alerts them to a regulatory change before it affects their operations. In each case, the business has made themselves indispensable not only by delivering what was contracted but by anticipating what was needed. That orientation, now standard in most mature industries, has become the unconscious benchmark against which all supplier relationships are measured.

The standard, in this context, is frictionless execution. Confirmation, tracking, delivery, resolution, all handled without the buyer having to initiate anything. Meeting this alone does not make the company valuable. It makes the company viable.

The manufacturers who understand this are competing for a different prize entirely: the position of a supplier whose absence would genuinely cost the buyer something beyond a procurement inconvenience.

What enterprise buyers are actually paying a premium for is reduced strategic risk. They want suppliers who carry some of the cognitive load of running their business. Who surface problems before they become crises. Who know the buyer's market well enough to anticipate what the buyer will need before the buyer has articulated it. This is a different kind of relationship entirely, and it requires a different orientation from the exporter. The transactional supplier asks: did I deliver what was ordered? The strategic partner asks: is my client better positioned than they were before this order? Those questions produce different conversations, different data collection, different post-shipment behaviors, and ultimately better commercial outcome for both parties.

The Architecture of Stickiness

The shift from supplier to strategic partner is not, at its core, a service philosophy. It is a business model and a fundamentally different way of defining what success looks like for both sides of the relationship. And when both parties are genuinely invested in each other's growth, the outcomes reflect that.

When an manufacturing exporter consistently brings insights the buyer hasn't asked for, framed around the buyer's business needs rather than the exporter's own capabilities, something important happens on both sides: The buyer gets a supply relationship that actively reduces their risk rather than simply fulfilling a brief, the buyer also gets a manufacturing partner who understands their market and helps them stay ahead of it. The exporter, in turn, builds the kind of institutional knowledge about the client's business that makes the relationship genuinely valuable to both parties over time. It is what a real partnership looks like, and real partnerships are the only ones worth building in the long run.

The commercial outcomes follow naturally from this. A client whose competitive position you have meaningfully contributed to does not negotiate with you the way they negotiate with a commodity supplier. When you recommend a specification change, a new material, or an enhanced service, the conversation is different because the trust is different. You are not pitching. You are advising. And when that advice consistently proves right, the relationship deepens and the scope of what you build together grows. Both businesses benefit. That is the point.

I have seen this work in practice. In one client engagement, rather than simply fulfilling the specification as given, I invested time in understanding where their end market was moving. Traceability was emerging as a purchase criterion in their segment, not yet mandated, but clearly directional. Raising that proactively, before the buyer had articulated it as a need, changed the nature of the relationship entirely. We were no longer negotiating a transaction. We were building something together. The outcomes of that shift, in trust, in the depth of the relationship, in the scope of what we worked on over time, were not marginal. They were categorical. For both of us.

This is the architecture of stickiness: Sense what your clients haven't yet thought to ask for but will immediately recognize as valuable when you bring it to them. Bring that intelligence to them honestly, in terms of their competitive position, not just your product capability. Then build the solution together. Repeat this consistently, and you are no longer a supplier managing an account. You are a manufacturing partner whose technical depth and market intelligence are inseparable from your client's ability to compete, and that is a position from which both businesses can grow almost indefinitely.

The Market is about to sort this out

India's technical textiles manufacturers are at different points on this journey. Some have already built the kind of client relationships I am describing and are quietly reaping the benefits. Others are still finding their footing, still working out what the shift from transactional to relational looks like in practice. That is entirely understandable- it is a genuine change in how you run a business, not just a change in attitude.

What the India-EU FTA and the China+1 realignment does, taken together, is increase the volume of serious, high-value buyers actively looking for reliable long-term partners in India. That is a significant opportunity, and it will be captured most fully by those who can credibly offer not just competitive product but a genuine partnership- the systems, the account-level knowledge, and the track record to back it up. The window is real. The question is how we as an industry show up for it.

My buyer's observation, "what I can't afford is what happens after the first order," was not a complaint. It was an honest description of an experience that too many Indian suppliers have left buyers with, and an equally honest signal about what it would take to change it. The good news is that the shift is not complicated to understand. It is simply a decision to treat the relationship as the core pillar, on par with the product.

The wave is here. The question is not whether we can manufacture. The question is whether we have built the relational infrastructure to capture what comes after the first order. ■

AI Revolution: Empowering India's Sustainable MMF and Technical Textiles Against Global Giants



India's textile industry, particularly Man-Made Fibers (MMF) and Technical Textiles, stands at a pivotal juncture. AI is revolutionizing

these sectors by prioritizing sustainability, enabling Indian manufacturers to challenge powerhouses like Germany and China. This integration not only enhances competitiveness but also aligns with global eco-demands, fueled by youth innovation and government backing.

AI's Sustainability Edge in MMF and Technical Textiles

AI drives sustainability by optimizing resource use across MMF production from polyester spinning to nylon extrusion and Technical Textiles like geotextiles and medical fabrics. Predictive algorithms analyze real-time data on energy, water, and emissions, reducing waste in dyeing processes by 20-30% through precise chemical dosing. For instance, machine learning models simulate fiber recycling, sorting PET waste with 95% accuracy to create circular MMF loops, minimizing landfill contributions.

In Technical Textiles, AI-powered digital twins model eco-friendly production, cutting energy in nonwoven manufacturing by 15%. Computer vision detects micro-defects in sustainable agro-textiles, ensuring durability while promoting biodegradable alternatives. AI also accelerates bio-based fiber development, designing protein profiles for non-oil-derived, high-performance yarns that biodegrade

faster than traditional synthetics. These advancements lower the carbon footprint, vital as global regulations like EU's Green Deal demand verifiable sustainability.

Germany and China: Formidable Competitors

Germany and China dominate MMF and Technical Textiles, posing steep challenges for India. Germany leads in high-value Technical Textiles, exporting €5 billion annually in automotive and medical fabrics, leveraging AI for precision engineering. Chinese firms control 70% of global MMF output, with state-backed scale producing low-cost polyester at \$0.80/kg versus India's \$1.10/kg.

Both nations excel in sustainability-integrated AI. Germany's Rieter uses AI for yarn production, slashing energy use by 10% via real-time optimization, while firms like Solena (with Imperial College ties) employ deep learning for biodegradable fibers. China advances rapidly through "Made in China 2025," deploying AI in 500+ smart factories for Technical Textiles. State investments exceed \$10 billion in AI recycling plants, achieving 40% recycled MMF content, far ahead of India's 15%. Their edge lies in integrated supply chains: Germany's Industry 4.0 platforms predict demand with 98% accuracy, while China's AI monitors 24/7 for zero-waste geotextile production.

AI Revolution: Empowering India's Sustainable MMF and Technical Textiles Against Global Giants

Competitor	AI Advancement	Sustainability Focus	Indian Counter via AI
Germany	Industry 4.0 digital twins; 98% demand accuracy	Bio-fibres; 20% energy cut	AI recycling loops; 40% water savings
China	500+ smart factories; 40% recycled MMF	Zero-waste monitoring	Cost parity via predictive analytics; green certifications
India	Emerging AI clusters	Circular MMF; bio-textiles	Youth-led startups; govt. PLI incentives

Youth Enthusiasm for AI-Driven Sustainability

India's Gen Z and millennials, comprising 65% of the population, champion AI for sustainable textiles. Over 70% of textile engineering students prioritize AI skills, launching startups like AI-optimized dyeing apps that reduce effluent by 50%. Hackathons in IITs yield prototypes for solar-powered Technical Textile looms, blending tradition with tech. This cohort sees AI as a sustainability accelerator, reviving mills and creating 100,000 green jobs by 2027.

Government Support for Sustainable AI Adoption

The government bolsters this via the National Technical Textiles Mission (₹1,500 crore), funding AI R&D for eco-MMFs. PLI for MMF (₹10,000+ crore) ties incentives to sustainability metrics like AI-monitored emissions.

India's Path to Sustainable Global Leadership

AI positions India to outpace Germany and China's scale with sustainable agility in MMF and Technical Textiles. By emphasizing green AI, youth innovation, and policy support, manufacturers achieve cost-quality parity. This sustainable pivot promises \$100 billion in exports by 2030, transforming India into a textile tech leader. ■

FAQ on RELIEF Scheme

Q

What is the RELIEF intervention?

RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) is a time-limited support measure under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) aimed at helping Indian exporters facing increased logistics costs, war risks, and insurance premium hikes due to disruptions in the Gulf and West Asia maritime corridor.

Q

Which type of cargos and countries are covered?

Shipments with **Full Container Load (FCL)**, **Less than Container Load (LCL)** or **Reefer containers (perishable cargo)** destined for countries such as **United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran and Yemen** for **delivery or trans-shipment** are covered.

Q

Which exporters are eligible under Component I?

Exporters who already have ECGC credit insurance cover, and suffer losses due to war-related risks and associated political risks in the affected countries are covered, for consignments where Onboard Bill of Lading or Airway bill date is from February 14, 2026 to March 15, 2026.

Q

Which exporters are eligible under Component II?

Exporters who opt for ECGC's credit insurance cover under fresh standalone policies with start date on or after March 16, 2026, and suffer losses due to war-related risks and associated political risks in the affected countries are eligible for cover, for consignments where Onboard Bill of Lading or Airway bill date is from March 16, 2026 to June 15, 2026.

Q

Which exporters are eligible under Component III?

Non-ECGC-insured MSME exporters, for consignments where Onboard Bill of Lading date is from February 14, 2026 to March 15, 2026.

Q

Are non-MSME exporters eligible for cover?

Yes, non-MSME exporters are eligible for cover under Components I and II, but not under Component III.

Q

Are there any specific exclusions under any of the components?

- (i) Energy shipments are not covered under Component II.
- (ii) Non-MSME exporters and Air shipments are not covered under Component III.
- (iii) Back-to-Town /Reimport cargos are not covered under all the three Components.

Q

Is Cargo Damage covered under RELIEF Intervention?

No. The physical damage to cargo and those risks that are insured under 'marine insurance' policies of General Insurers are not covered under RELIEF Intervention.

Q

Is any extra premium payable for additional coverage under Components I and II?

No. The premium shall continue to be what it was at pre-disruption level for eligible shipments.

Q

Are there any processing or administration charges payable?

No. There is no processing or administration charges payable to ECGC for processing the claims under the RELIEF Interventions.



What expenses can be claimed under Component III?

Reimbursement shall be provided to exporters up to 50% of additional freight and insurance borne by the exporter (for CIF contracts) or up to 50% of the reduction between the contracted FOB value and the realized export proceeds attributable to such extraordinary surcharges, on account of increased freight or insurance costs.

This would include:

- (a) War Risk Surcharge (WRS)/Emergency Conflict Surcharge (ECS) or similar levies;
- (b) Additional War Risk Premium (AWRP);
- (c) Additional conflict-related shipping charges linked to maritime route disruptions; and,
- (d) Additional insurance premium applicable to cargo shipments.



Is there any limit for Claim settlement under Intervention-III?

The total assistance per IEC shall not exceed ₹50 Lakh in respect of all eligible consignments under this component.



How do I apply for these benefits?

(i) Claims/documents are required to be submitted at ECGC Customer Portal www.ecgcltd.in through a separate link RELIEF-I & II.

(ii) Claims/documents are required to be submitted at ECGC Customer Portal www.ecgcltd.in through a separate link RELIEF-III.

(iii) Customers without User ID and Password need to generate the same in the ECGC Customer Portal www.ecgcltd.in and submit exporter details, before accessing the services. The video for guidance on how to generate User ID and Password and submit exporter details is accessible at ECGC official youtube channel (@ecgcltd7016).



Are Back-to-Town (BTT) / Re-import cargos not eligible for cover?

(i) Back-to-Town (BTT) and Reimport situations are outside the purview of the RELIEF Components I, II and III.

(ii) However, ECGC covers loss incurred due to "Reimport of exported goods" such as onward and return freight charges, handling charges, storage and demurrage charges etc. under its policy cover issued to exporters. Hence, exporter-Policyholders (PH) will be eligible for claim up to normal insured percentage under ECGC's policy cover.



Why is Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC) required to be submitted for FOB contracts?

Unlike CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight) contracts where the exporter pays the freight and insurance and furnishes the bill, in FOB contracts, the buyer is responsible for payment of the freight and insurance. Under RELIEF Component III, FOB exporters are reimbursed for the reduction between the contracted FOB value and the realized proceeds caused by extraordinary surcharges (like War Risk Surcharge etc.), capped at 50% of the reduction (subject to an overall ceiling of ₹50 lakh per exporter). So, BRC/e-BRC is required to verify the "actual loss" claimed by the exporter. However, in the event of non-payment by the buyer, compensation will be available as per the eligibility mentioned under the respective scheme component, provided the exporter is able to furnish documentary evidence of non-payment by buyer and additional freight/ insurance and surcharges etc. borne by the exporter.



What documents are required to be submitted to claim reimbursement under Component III?

For RELIEF Component I & II, the standard documents listed in ECGC Claim form are to be submitted.

For RELIEF Component-III the following list of documents should be certified by Bank/Chartered Account:

For CIF contracts:

- Valid Importer Exporter Code (IEC) Certificate
- Valid MSME Certificate.
- Details of bank account along with Copy of cancelled cheque.
- Purchase Order/ Contract along with amendment, if any,
- Export Invoice
- Shipping Bill
- Onboard Bill of Lading
- Transport and insurance invoices clearly showing the "extraordinary" surcharge element i.e., Additional War Risk Premiums (AWRP), War Risk Surcharges (WRS), Emergency Conflict Surcharges (ECS) or similar levies, additional conflict-related shipping charges linked to maritime route disruptions; and additional insurance premiums applicable to cargo shipments.
- Proof of payment for the incurred costs

For FOB contracts:

- Valid Importer Exporter Code (IEC) Certificate.
- Valid MSME Certificate.
- Details of bank account along with Copy of cancelled cheque.
- Purchase order/ contract along with amendment, if any,
- Export Invoice
- Shipping Bill
- Onboard Bill of Lading

- Transport and insurance invoices clearly showing the "extraordinary" surcharge element i.e., Additional War Risk Premiums (AWRP), War Risk Surcharges (WRS), Emergency Conflict Surcharges (ECS) or similar levies, additional conflict-related shipping charges linked to maritime route disruptions; and additional insurance premiums applicable to cargo shipments.
- Proof of payment for the incurred costs
- Correspondences with Buyer for deduction, if any, on account of said "extraordinary" surcharges
- Bank realization certificates (BRC) for realization of export proceeds



Does Claim under RELIEF component has any impact on the ECGC Policy No Claim Bonus?

The amount of additional claims paid under Components I and II of the RELIEF Interventions will not affect the Claim-to-Premium Ratio (CPR) under the ECGC policies issued to the exporters. Further, the amounts reimbursed under the RELIEF Intervention Component-III for non-ECGC-insured MSME exporters will not be taken into account to arrive at the CPR in any future policy(ies) that the exporters might obtain from ECGC. ■

FAQ on Facilitating Logistics, Overseas Warehousing & Fulfilment (FLOW) Under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA

Q

What is the objective of the FLOW intervention?

The objective of this initiative is to mitigate logistics-related constraints faced by MSMEs in accessing overseas markets, including limitations relating to overseas storage, distribution, fulfilment and customer service infrastructure.

Q

What is the scope of assistance under FLOW?

Assistance under this initiative will be available for eligible activities relating to overseas logistics, warehousing, fulfilment and market-facing infrastructure that facilitate delivery and distribution in foreign markets.

Q

How does the initiative help MSMEs?

The initiative seeks to support entities in improving delivery efficiency, reducing logistics costs and enhancing market responsiveness through access to overseas logistics and fulfilment arrangements.

Q

What facilities or arrangements are covered under the assistance?

The assistance covers access to overseas facilities or arrangements for storage, distribution, display or fulfilment of goods, in accordance with the conditions prescribed.

Q

Does the scheme support shared or rental warehousing arrangements?

Yes. Support may extend to access-based and pay-per-use overseas fulfilment arrangements, including shared or rental warehousing and other market-aligned fulfilment models such as just-in-time delivery, drop-shipping, ready-to-ship inventory, or similar mechanisms.

Q

What is an Overseas Warehousing Facility under the Scheme?

“Overseas Warehousing Facility” means a facility located outside India used for storage, returns processing, or distribution of goods, whether owned, leased, or accessed through third-party arrangements.

Q

What is an Overseas Fulfilment Arrangement?

“Overseas Fulfilment Arrangement” means a contractual arrangement to undertake local storage, last-mile delivery, customer service, or returns management in a foreign market.

Q

What is a Display or Market Access Facility under the Scheme?

“Display or Market Access Facility” means a physical overseas facility used for product display, sampling, buyer interaction, or consolidated showcasing of Indian products, without involving retail sales to final consumers.

Q

Who is eligible for assistance under FLOW?

Only entities incorporated in India under applicable Indian law shall be eligible for assistance.

Q

Which entities may be considered for assistance under FLOW?

The following entities may be considered for assistance under FLOW:

- Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and Commodity Boards recognised under Appendix 2T of the FTP.
- Logistics, Warehousing or Fulfilment Service Providers having demonstrable international operations.

- Industry associations or recognised exporter clusters.
- Central and State Government organisations.
- Entity recommended by the Central Government and State Government.
- Entity recommended by the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) or District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC).

Q What activities are eligible for support under FLOW?

Activities eligible for support shall include, inter alia:

- Overseas Warehousing Facility.
- Overseas Fulfilment Arrangements.
- Display or Market Access Facilities.
- E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) – support for export-linked warehousing, fulfilment and facilitation activities undertaken through notified E-Commerce Export Hubs located in India, including integration with overseas fulfilment or distribution networks for cross-border e-commerce exports.

Q What is meant by a Project under these guidelines?

“Project” means a proposal approved under these guidelines.

Q Is there any requirement regarding support to MSMEs?

Approved Projects shall ensure that a minimum of 20% of the annual merchandise volumes are provided to Indian MSMEs.

Q What expenditure is eligible for support under FLOW?

Expenditure eligible for support shall be restricted to lease or rental charges, common facility costs, and operational expenses directly attributable to the approved project excluding capital expenditure.

Q For how long can assistance be provided under FLOW?

Assistance up to a period of maximum 3 years shall be provided under FLOW.

Q What is the level of assistance for an Overseas Warehousing Facility?

30% of proposal cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 Crores per year.

Q What is the level of assistance for Overseas Fulfilment Arrangements?

30% of proposal cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 Lakh per month.

Q What is the level of assistance for Display or Market Access Facilities?

30% of proposal cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 Crores per year.

Q What is the level of assistance for E-Commerce Export Hubs?

30% of proposal cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 Crores per year.

Q How should proposals be submitted?

Proposals shall be submitted online in the prescribed format, specifying clearly objectives, target markets, applicants, implementation arrangements, estimated costs and measurable outcomes.

Q How will financial assistance be released?

Financial assistance including advances shall be released to the eligible entity for the approved projects in two or more equal instalments on fulfilment of prescribed milestones and conditions.

Q

When will the first instalment be released?

The first instalment will be released after the proposal is approved.

Q

How will subsequent instalments be released?

The remaining instalments will be released based on the overall performance of the entity in executing the project.

Q

What condition must be fulfilled before release of further instalments?

Certification of the physical and financial progress of the project by an entity would be a prerequisite for the release of further instalments.

Q

What happens if utilisation certificates are not submitted?

Non-submission of prescribed reports and utilisation certificates within stipulated timelines may render the eligible entity ineligible for further assistance and may lead to recovery or other appropriate action.

Q

What happens if utilisation certificates are not submitted?

Non-submission of prescribed reports and utilisation certificates within stipulated timelines may render the eligible entity ineligible for further assistance and may lead to recovery or other appropriate action.

Q

What records must eligible entities maintain?

Eligible entity shall maintain proper books of account and audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and shall make such records available for inspection or audit, as required.

Q

Can assistance be availed for the same project under another Government scheme?

No. The Eligible entity shall furnish an undertaking that assistance sought under this Intervention is not being availed for the same project or expenditure under any other scheme of the Government of India.

Q

What responsibilities do eligible entities have while implementing projects?

Eligible entities shall ensure that facilities, infrastructure and services supported under this Intervention are implemented and operated in a manner consistent with the objectives of the initiative and the representations made in the approved proposal.

Q

Are eligible entities required to undertake due diligence for overseas engagements?

Yes. Where projects involve engagement with overseas buyers, distributors, service providers, or counterpart entities, the eligible entity shall undertake reasonable due diligence, including consultation with the concerned Indian Mission Abroad and relevant counterpart organisations, to ensure engagement with bona fide entities.

Q

Who is responsible for obtaining approvals in the host country?

The eligible entity shall be responsible for obtaining all statutory approvals, licences and clearances required in the host country or jurisdiction for establishment and operation of the supported facility.

Q

What should proposals indicate regarding sustainability?

Proposals shall clearly indicate the operation, maintenance and sustainability framework for the facility or infrastructure created, including arrangements beyond the period of Government support.

Q

What action may be taken in cases of ineffective operations or conduct adversely affecting India's interests?

In cases of ineffective operations or conduct adversely affecting India's commercial or reputational interests, appropriate measures including reduction or withdrawal of assistance, recovery of advances, or debarment from future support will be taken.

Q

Which authority is responsible for operationalisation and implementation of FLOW?

The Export Promotion Mission (EPM) Section, DGFT(HQ) shall be responsible for operationalisation and implementation of FLOW including convening sub-committee meetings, operationalising online systems, disbursement of funds, and other related administrative functions.

Q

What measures may be taken for effective implementation of the scheme?

For effective implementation of the scheme, steps may be taken by the Department for oversight and outcome assessment as considered necessary relating to review of approved projects or activities to obtain first-hand feedback on implementation, including interaction with officials of the concerned Indian Mission Abroad and other relevant stakeholders.

Q

How should proposals be submitted under FLOW?

- Proposals shall be submitted in the prescribed format as specified below
- Proposals should clearly specify objectives, target markets, beneficiaries, implementation arrangements, estimated costs and measurable outcomes.

Proposal Format for Application

Application Form		
1	Name & Complete Address of the Proposing Entity	
2	Name of Project	
3	Brief writeup on company's area of operation / extent of experience / relevance to objectives / justification for availing support under FLOW	
4	Intervention under which support is sought	☐ Overseas Warehousing Facility ☐ Overseas Fulfilment Arrangements ☐ Display or Market Access Facilities ☐ E-Commerce Export Hubs
5	Location of Project	
6	Name & Complete Address of Implementing Entity	
7	Name & Complete Address of Project Partners (if any)	
8	Total Cost of the Project	• Detailed Cost Break-up • Leasing Charges – per sq. ft • Operational Cost • Others
9	Financing Pattern	• Funding Raised - Own Sources & Other Sources • Funding Requested under the Intervention
10	Status of clearances required for the project	
12	Details of Project Phasing and Date of Completion	
13	Scope of Work	
14	Strategy for Operation & Maintenance	
15	Rationale of the Project	
16	Anticipated Outcome	
17	Proposed Project Milestones and Timelines	
18	Financial Structuring of the Project	• Grants Required under the Intervention • Other debt/Terms loan availed



What declaration must the applicant entity make?

I/We hereby declare and certify that, as on the date of submission of this application:

The applicant entity is not under investigation, charged, prosecuted, debarred, or blacklisted under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, or under any other applicable law relating to international trade, including the Customs Act, 1962; the Central Excise Act, 1944; the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999; and the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, as amended from time to time. The applicant entity has no outstanding penalties or dues under the aforesaid Acts. Any material change in such status shall be promptly disclosed, failing which the application may be rendered ineligible and appropriate action may be initiated.

2. Neither the registered office nor the head office, nor any branch, unit, or division of the applicant entity, has been declared a defaulter or otherwise rendered ineligible to undertake import or export activities under the Foreign Trade Policy or any provision thereof.

3. I/We undertake to abide by the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, the Rules and Orders framed thereunder, the Foreign Trade Policy, the Handbook of Procedures, as amended from time to time.

4. I/We understand that if any information furnished in this application is found to be incorrect, false, or misleading, the applicant shall be liable to penal action or such other consequences as may be prescribed under law.

5. I/We declare that the particulars and statements furnished in this application are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief and that no material information has been concealed or withheld at the time of final submission of accounts, I shall furnish a duly signed Certificate of Disclosure of

Interest certifying that no conflict of interest existed in relation to any contracts or engagements funded under this initiative and that all procurements were undertaken in compliance with applicable Government financial and procurement norms. The assistance sought under FLOW has not been availed or applied for under any other scheme of the Government of India or State Government for the same activity.

6. I hereby certify that I am duly authorised to verify and sign this declaration in accordance with paragraph 11.06 of the Foreign Trade Policy.



What role do Indian Missions Abroad play in the proposal process?

a. Proposals, where relevant, may be shared with the concerned Indian Mission abroad for comments or inputs, particularly in respect of local market conditions.

b. Indian Missions Abroad may, in an advisory capacity, provide inputs on market relevance, regulatory environment and broad feasibility of the proposed activity or arrangement.

c. At the request of the implementing authority, Indian Missions Abroad may facilitate information validation or due diligence relating to overseas partners, buyers or service providers, based on locally available information.

d. Indian Missions Abroad may extend facilitation support, as feasible, during implementation of approved activities, including liaison with local authorities, trade bodies or institutional stakeholders.

e. Indian Missions Abroad may provide general guidance on localisation aspects such as branding norms, visibility practices and suitability of locations, consistent with local laws and practices.





What documents are included in the Proposal Documentation Checklist?

The Proposal Documentation Checklist includes:

- Detailed project plan (location, size, cost, operational model).
- Partnership MoU, if applicable.
- List of entities IEC-wise (if available).
- Warehousing strategy (target countries and product groups, with rationale).
- Need for warehousing support and anticipated uptick of the product group under consideration.
- Partnership details with EPCs and logistics service providers.
- Cost estimation and cost break-up (leasing cost, operational cost, other).
- Proof of prior experience of conducting similar projects.
- List of existing facilities in the target region (leased/owned/partnered).
- Leasing agreement with the concerned party and details of the partner.
- Details of additional sources of funding including other Government sources.
- Status of local licences and other compliances required (host country regulatory approvals/permits).
- Quarterly monitoring plan.
- Other documents as per requirement.



What is the format of the Utilization Certificate?

Name of the Scheme: Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA - FLOW

Name of Implementing Agency:

Sanction Order No. & Date:

Certified that out of ₹____ (Rupees ____ only) sanctioned during the financial year ____ in favour of the above-mentioned implementing agency under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM), a sum of ₹____ (Rupees ____ only) has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sanction order.

Unspent Balance Details

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Total amount sanctioned	
Total amount released	
Total amount utilised	
Unspent balance	

The unspent balance of ₹_____ has:

- ☐ been adjusted against future releases with approval; or
- ☐ been surrendered / refunded to the Government vide challan No. _____ dated _____; or
- ☐ is nil.

Further Certified that:

1. The expenditure incurred has been verified from the books of accounts, which are maintained properly and are subject to audit.
2. The funds have been utilised only for approved and admissible activities under the scheme.
3. No part of the grant has been diverted for any purpose other than that for which it was sanctioned.
4. The same expenditure has not been claimed or reimbursed under any other scheme of the Government of India or State Government.
5. The assets (if any) created out of the grant shall be governed by the terms and conditions of the sanction and relevant Government rules.

Certified by:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Name of Implementing Agency: _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

Countersigned by

(Chartered Accountant / Auditor / Head of Entity, as applicable)

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Registration No. (if applicable): _____

UIN No: _____



Facts in Brief (FIB)



EU Regulation - ESPR

- The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) (EU) 2024/1781, in force since July 18, 2024, establishes a framework to make products in the EU more durable, repairable, and sustainable. It replaces the 2009 Directive, expanding rules to almost all physical goods via product-specific delegated acts, featuring a Digital Product Passport (DPP) and a ban on destroying unsold consumer goods.

Key Components and Objectives

- **Scope:** Covers almost all physical goods on the EU market, including textiles, furniture, and electronics, with a focus on high-impact sectors.
- **Digital Product Passport (DPP):** A "digital identity card" (QR code/NFC) for products that provides data on sustainability and circularity, expected to be mandated for key sectors by 2026-2027.
- **Destruction Ban:** Prohibits the destruction of unsold textiles, apparel, and footwear, with bans for large enterprises starting July 19, 2026, and medium-sized enterprises by 2030.
- **Ecodesign Requirements :** Sets specific performance and information requirements regarding product durability, reusability, upgradability, and recycled content.
- **Timeline and Implementation:** Entry into Force : July 18, 2024.
- **First Working Plan Focus:** Textiles, iron & steel, and tires are priority sectors for early regulation.
- **Delegated Acts :** Specific rules for product groups will be phased in, with the first, including textiles and electronics, expected around 2026–2027.
- **Transition:** The 2009 Ecodesign Directive remains in force during the transition until the new regulation fully takes over.

Key Impacts

- **Business :** Manufacturers must comply with stricter design and reporting standards and manage digital product data.
- **Sustainability :** Aims to reduce the environmental footprint across the entire lifecycle and eliminate waste.
- **Consumers:** Expect better, longer-lasting, and easier-to-repair products .

AGOA (The African Growth and Opportunity Act)

- AGOA (The African Growth and Opportunity Act) through which 35 African countries trade with the US, officially expired on 30/9/2025 after 25 years of providing duty-free access to the US market for eligible Sub-Saharan nations.



Webinar on Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) Scheme



The ongoing geopolitical tensions in West Asia have created significant challenges for exporters across sectors.

Shipping disruptions, longer transit times, increased freight charges, higher marine insurance premiums, and growing uncertainties in international trade have adversely affected export operations. In response to these developments, the Government introduced the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) Scheme under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM), with ECGC Limited serving as the implementing agency.

To create awareness about the scheme and help exporters understand its benefits and procedures, MATEXIL organised a webinar on 29 April 2026, which was attended by around 200 members.

Address by Shri Shaleen Toshniwal, Chairman, MATEXIL

Welcoming the participants, Shri Shaleen Toshniwal, Chairman, MATEXIL, highlighted the severe impact of the ongoing conflict in West Asia on global trade and Indian exports. He noted that exporters are currently facing a number of operational challenges, including vessel diversions, longer transit times, escalating freight rates, higher war-risk insurance premiums, shortage of containers and vessel space, and congestion at major ports.

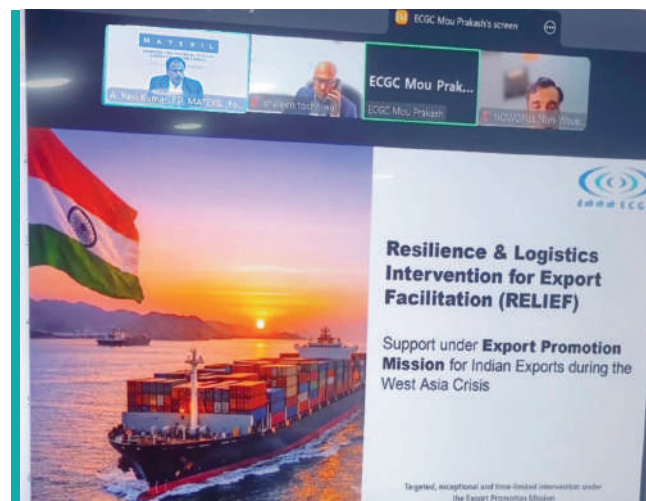
He further observed that these disruptions have increased logistics costs and affected exporters' ability to meet delivery schedules, thereby

impacting their competitiveness in international markets. Referring to the man-made fibre textile sector, he pointed out that exports had already begun showing signs of decline following the escalation of tensions in the region.

Government Support Through the RELIEF Scheme

Chairman Shri Toshniwal appreciated the Government's proactive efforts to support exporters through various initiatives under the Export Promotion Mission. He described the RELIEF Scheme as a timely intervention aimed at helping exporters manage the risks and additional costs arising from the current geopolitical situation.

He also reiterated MATEXIL's commitment to keeping members informed about Government initiatives and facilitating interactions with policymakers and implementing agencies for the benefit of the industry.



Presentation Highlights

During her presentation, Smt. Mou Prakash explained that the RELIEF Scheme comprises three key components:

Components I & II: Provide export credit risk coverage, offering:

Up to 100% coverage for shipments made between 14th February and 15th March 2026

Up to 95% coverage for shipments made between 16th March and 15th June 2026.

Component III: Specifically supports MSMEs by reimbursing up to 50% of additional freight and insurance costs, subject to a maximum limit of ₹50 lakh.

Exporters were advised to ensure:

- (a) Complete and accurate documentation, including non-policyholder certification
Clear understanding of CIF/FOB terms for claim processing
- (b) Timely submission of applications through the ECGC portal
- (c) For further assistance, exporters were advised to contact: RELIEF2026@ecgc.in (Scheme-related queries) econnectivity@ecgc.in (Technical support for ECGC portal).

Q&A Session

The interactive session addressed several practical and policy-related concerns.

Key takeaways

- The scheme extends insurance coverage to exports to Iran and key Gulf countries such as the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, while also addressing documentation issues arising from U.S. sanctions.
- Clarifications were provided on reimbursement under CIF and FOB/FOP contracts, including treatment of additional costs and reduced export proceeds, along with detailed documentation requirements involving CA and bank certifications.
- Issues relating to war-related surcharges, port charges, shipment delays, and their implications on claims, refunds, and GST were discussed.
- Eligibility criteria, including IEC, Udyam Registration, PAN, and MSME certification, were explained in detail.
- Exporters were also advised on the risks associated with operating without insurance coverage.
- Non-ECGC exporters were encouraged to register on the ECGC portal, utilize available guidance materials, and approach ECGC offices for enrolment and claim-related support.

Conclusion

The session concluded with a Vote of Thanks proposed by Shri Ronak Rughani, Past Chairman, MATEXIL, who expressed his sincere appreciation to Smt. Mou Prakash for her insightful presentation. He also thanked all participants for their active engagement.

The webinar was well received, and participants expressed satisfaction with its content and usefulness. ■

Webinar on the Indian Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Programme



AEO Programme is administered by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) with the objective of securing and facilitating international trade. It is also a globally recognised initiative under the aegis of the World Customs Organization (WCO), aimed at enhancing supply chain security while ensuring ease of doing business.

To disseminate information regarding the AEO Programme, procedure for availing the benefits under it, and to encourage more enrolments our Council (MATEXIL) organized a webinar on May 30, 2026 at 3:00 p.m.

The Session was conducted by Shri Deepak Mata, Deputy Commissioner, CGST, Mumbai and was well attended by the Members of the Council.

Shri Ronak Rughani, Past Chairman, MATEXIL, in his opening remarks highlighted the significance of the AEO Programme. He emphasized that the programme offers several benefits, including faster customs clearance, reduced cargo examinations, lower transaction costs, and enhanced credibility in global supply chains, thereby improving the competitiveness of Indian exporters.

Shri A. Ravi Kumar, Executive Director, MATEXIL coordinated the proceedings during the Webinar.

Presentation Highlights

The session was conducted by Shri Deepak Mata, Deputy Commissioner, CGST, Mumbai, who provided a comprehensive overview of the AEO Programme and its various operational aspects.

During his presentation, he explained the objectives of the AEO Programme, its global relevance, and the evolution of India's AEO framework. Participants were also briefed on the different categories of AEO certification, eligibility criteria, application procedures, processing timelines, and compliance requirements for maintaining AEO status.

The presentation further covered the safety and security requirements prescribed under the programme, the benefits available to certified entities, tier-wise facilitation measures, recent developments in the scheme, and India's Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with partner countries.

Q&A Session

The webinar concluded with an interactive question-and-answer session, during which participants raised several queries. Some of the queries raised are as follows:

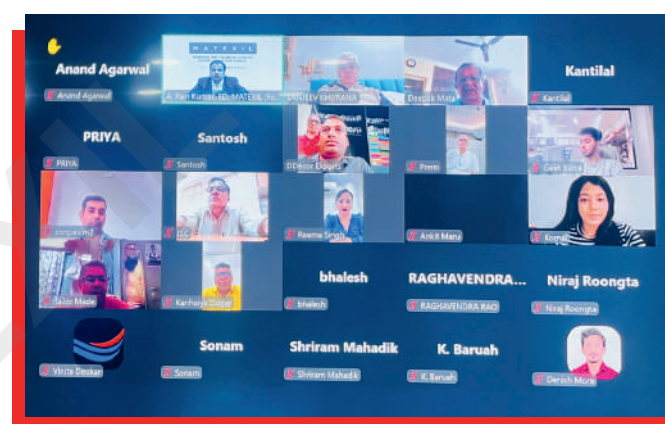
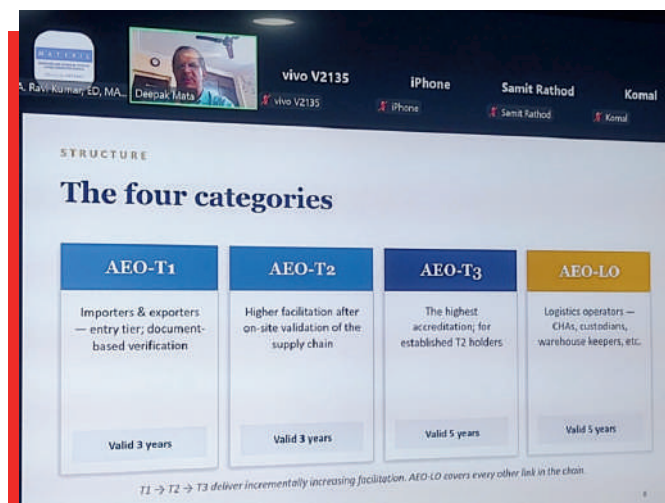
1. Procedure for Renewal of existing AEO.
2. Process for an MSME to move from T1 to T2.
3. Can MSME trading company apply for AEO?

4. Whether a new manufacturing Company under the category of MSME can apply?
5. Time frame for an AEO for fixation of brand rate of Duty Drawback.
6. Can merchant exporter become eligible for AEO?
7. Time frame to apply for renewal of AEO.

Shri Deepak Mata addressed all the queries in detail and provided practical guidance to participants. The discussion reflected the growing interest among exporters in obtaining AEO certification and leveraging the benefits offered under the programme.

Key takeaways

- The AEO Programme is designed to facilitate secure and efficient international trade while enhancing supply chain security.
- AEO-certified businesses enjoy faster customs clearances, reduced examinations, and priority treatment by Customs authorities.
- The programme helps reduce logistics costs and improve overall ease of doing business.
- AEO certification enhances the credibility and reliability of exporters in the global marketplace.
- Through Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs), AEO-certified exporters can also benefit from trade facilitation measures in partner countries.
- The programme is open to exporters, importers, logistics providers, customs brokers, and other stakeholders in the international supply chain.
- Maintaining strong internal controls, compliance standards, and security procedures is essential for obtaining and retaining AEO certification.
- AEO status can improve competitiveness by ensuring smoother movement of goods and reducing delays in cross-border trade.



Conclusion

The session concluded with a Vote of Thanks proposed by Shri A. Ravi Kumar, Executive Director, MATEXIL, who expressed his sincere appreciation to Shri Deepak Mata for his insightful presentation. He also thanked all participants for their active engagement.

He assured members that MATEXIL will continue to support exporters on matters relating to the AEO Programme. Members requiring any further clarification or assistance regarding enrolment, certification, or compliance requirements may contact the Council, and will be pleased to provide the necessary guidance.

The webinar was well received, and participants expressed satisfaction with its content and usefulness. ■

Piyush Goyal says India, Canada aim to seal CEPA by year-end; target \$50 billion trade by 2030.

India and Canada are working to finalize a trade agreement this year. Both nations aim to significantly boost economic cooperation. Bilateral trade is targeted to reach fifty billion dollars by twenty thirty. This renewed engagement follows recent high-level visits. Discussions also cover energy, agriculture, and technology partnerships. A large Indian business delegation is participating in the ongoing talks.

Source: The Economic Times

India Reinstates Polyester Yarn QCOs After Gujarat High Court Stay

India has reimposed Quality Control Order (QCO) compliance on polyester yarn imports after the Gujarat High Court stayed the Centre's earlier decision to withdraw mandatory quality norms for key synthetic yarn categories. The move is expected to tighten import scrutiny and offer relief to domestic polyester yarn manufacturers, while raising concerns among downstream textile players over supply and input costs. The Office of the Principal Commissioner of Customs at Mundra issued directions on 15th May instructing officials to strictly enforce Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and QCO compliance for polyester yarn products including fully drawn yarn (FDY), partially oriented yarn (POY) and drawn textured yarn (DTY). The order came after interim relief granted by the Gujarat High Court in cases challenging the government's November 2025 notification that had rescinded the QCOs.

Source: Apparel Resources

Major opportunity for textile sector in challenging time: Finance Minister

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman warns India's textile sector of a challenging decade ahead shaped by climate change and geopolitical shifts, while highlighting a massive opportunity to capture global supply chains and hit \$100 billion in exports by 2030. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Monday warned that climate change, geopolitical tensions and rapid technological changes would make the coming decade challenging for India's textile sector, while asserting that the country has a major opportunity to strengthen its position in the global textile order amid shifting global supply chains.

Source: The Financial Express

India, Ethiopia sign bilateral accession protocol for Addis Ababa's WTO membership in Geneva

India and Ethiopia signed the bilateral accession protocol in the context of Ethiopia's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Friday in Geneva, where the signing ceremony took place. The protocol was signed by Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of India to the WTO, Senthil Pandian C., on behalf of India, and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva, Tsegab Kebebew Daka, on behalf of Ethiopia.

Source: ANI News

India emerges as Sri Lanka's second-largest export destination

India has surpassed the UK to emerge as Sri Lanka's second-largest export market in January-April this year, the Export Development Board said here today. The US remains the island country's largest export market. "India has consolidated its position as Sri Lanka's second-largest export destination, surpassing the United Kingdom, with exports increasing by 8.9 per cent to USD 364.15 million during January-April 2026. However, exports to India recorded a marginal year-on-year decline of 1.41 per cent in April 2026," the board said.

Source: Press Trust of India

Ministry of Textiles Launches Smart App for Bharat Tex 2026

Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, has launched the Bharat Tex 2026 Event App, a unified digital platform aimed at enhancing engagement and business networking for buyers, exhibitors, delegates, sourcing consultants, speakers, and visitors attending the textile event. One of the key features of the platform is an AI-powered Smart Assistant designed to function as a 24x7 conversational support tool for attendees. The feature will allow users to ask event-related questions and receive information regarding schedules, venue details, directions, and other event-related services. Exhibitors, buyers, and delegates will be able to identify relevant business partners, schedule meetings, manage availability, receive meeting requests, and monitor confirmed interactions through the platform. Attendees will be able to access interactive floor plans, search for exhibitor booths, locate companies, and receive stall-level navigation assistance within the venue. For international buyers and trade visitors, the exhibitor discovery module will enable structured searches across exhibitor categories. Users will be able to filter companies by name, product category, and exhibitor type, supporting targeted sourcing and more focused business interactions across the textile value chain.

Source: The Business World

India-Oman trade pact creates strong export push for India's textile MSMEs: Govt.

The India-Oman trade pact provides significant market access opportunities for the textiles and apparel sector, placing India in a strong position to expand its exports and consolidate its presence in a key Gulf market. The India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which came into force on June 1, 2026, marks a major milestone in strengthening the economic and strategic partnership between the two countries. "The entry into force of the India-Oman CEPA is expected to boost bilateral trade, deepen supply-chain linkages, and create new opportunities for Indian exporters, artisans and MSMEs.

Source: The Economic Times

India to roll out 6–7 FTAs next year as trade push accelerates: Piyush Goyal

India is set to sign several major trade deals soon. Three to four significant trade agreements are planned for the next year. Additionally, two to three free trade agreements will become active within six months. Nine recently concluded trade pacts will be operational in the coming months.

Source: The Economic Times

Banswara Syntex Posts Strong FY '26 Earnings Growth, Sets Higher Revenue Target for FY '27.

Vertically integrated textile manufacturer Banswara Syntex reported a strong financial performance for FY '26, with profit after tax rising 32.8% year-on-year to Rs. 28.4 crore (US \$2.93 million), supported by growth in its garment and fabric businesses. The company's total income for the financial year ended March 2026 increased 4.8% to Rs. 1,369.7 crore (US \$141 million), while EBITDA rose 22.5% to Rs. 143.6 crore (US \$14.83 million). EBITDA margin for the year stood at 10.5%. Performance during the fourth quarter remained particularly robust. Total income for Q4 FY '26 grew 6.6% year-on-year to Rs. 369.3 crore (US \$38.16 million), while profit after tax surged 87.1% to Rs. 9.6 crore (US \$992,000). EBITDA for the quarter increased 46.1% to Rs. 46 crore (US \$4.75 million).

Source: Apparel Resources

PTAIA expresses serious concern over inverted GST structure across polyester value chain.

The Polyester Textile Apparel Industry Association (PTAIA) has raised serious concerns over the growing financial strain caused by the inverted duty structure under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, warning that the issue is creating a severe working capital crisis across the polyester value chain. PTAIA informed that manufacturers of POY, DTY, FDY and PSF have large amounts of capital getting locked in refund cycles due to the sharp mismatch between the GST levied on raw materials and finished products. According to Mr. R. K. Vij, Secretary General, PTAIA, the core problem lies in the taxation structure where primary raw materials such as PTA and MEG attract 18 per cent GST, while finished MMF products are taxed at only 5 per cent. Using a standard industry example, manufacturers purchasing PTA and MEG at a base price of Rs. 111.22 per kg are required to pay Rs. 20.01 per kg as GST. However, when finished products such as fine denier POY, PSF, DTY or FDY are sold at Rs. 115 per kg, only Rs. 5.75 per kg is collected as GST, resulting in a net capital blockage of Rs. 14.26 per kg. The PTAIA noted that this deficit directly impacts every segment of the downstream MMF chain, forcing manufacturers to first deposit the blocked amount with the government and then wait for refunds. Beyond the immediate cash flow pressure, the delay in refunds is also impacting expansion plans, technology investments and routine operational efficiency across the sector.

Source: Tecoya Trend Daily

India's exports to China rise 27 pc in Apr; imports up 20.85 pc

India's trade with China saw significant growth in April. Exports to China surged by 27 percent, while imports increased by over 20 percent. This has led to a wider trade deficit with Beijing. China has now become India's largest trading partner. Meanwhile, trade with the US also saw changes. Other countries like Singapore and Tanzania also showed strong export performance.

Source: Tecoya Trend Daily

Red Sea crisis highlights need for stronger supply chain resilience

Ongoing disruption in the Red Sea continues to pressure global supply chains, with more than half of UK exporters reporting impacts from shipping delays and rising costs. Attacks on commercial vessels since late 2023 have forced many carriers to reroute ships around the Cape of Good Hope, adding up to 10 days to transit times and significantly increasing freight expenses. Industry experts warn that the effects could continue through 2026, prompting businesses to strengthen supply chain resilience through supplier diversification, nearshoring, improved inventory management, and greater digital visibility. Companies that proactively build flexibility into their operations are expected to be better positioned to manage future disruptions.

Source: Textile Today

Turkey builds a faster and greener textile industry

Turkey's textile and apparel industry is moving away from competing as a low-cost manufacturing destination and positioning itself as a sustainable and fast-response sourcing hub for global fashion brands. Turkey continues to maintain a strong position in the global textile market through innovation, vertical integration, logistics advantages, and sustainability investments. According to the Istanbul Apparel Exporters Association (IHKIB), Turkey exported \$16.8 billion worth of apparel and \$9.4 billion worth of textiles in 2025. The industry contributes 5.4% to national GDP and represents nearly 11% of Turkey's total manufacturing output. Turkey remains the world's sixth-largest apparel exporter and fifth-largest textile supplier globally.

Source: Textile Today

Saurer Technologies – Redefines Twisting Solutions for the Evolving Technical Textile Landscape

As the global textile industry undergoes a profound transformation towards high-performance and application-driven materials, the role of advanced machinery has become increasingly critical. At the forefront of this evolution is Saurer Technologies GmbH & Co. KG, whose innovative twisting and cabling solutions are enabling manufacturers to meet the complex demands of modern technical textiles. Saurer is a global leader in staple fiber spinning and holds a dominant position in the carpet yarn segment. Speaking at Techtextil Frankfurt, Mr. Andrej Raisich, Vice President – Product Management at Saurer Technologies, highlighted how the company's latest developments—particularly the TechnoCorder TC2plus—are redefining flexibility, productivity, and quality in technical yarn processing.

Source: The Business Standard

Clean energy shift could reshape Cambodia's garment sector

Cambodia's garment and textile industry could gain a powerful competitive edge if the government accelerates reforms to deliver verified clean electricity to factories, according to a new EnergyLab Asia report. The study argues that swift action on renewable energy would help protect almost one million apparel jobs while positioning the country as a low-carbon sourcing hub for global fashion brands.

Source: Ecotextile News

New EU rules harmonising transport emissions calculations take effect

The first EU-wide standardised methodology for calculating greenhouse-gas emissions from freight and passenger transport entered into force. The CountEmissionsEU framework establishes a single, science-based methodology aligned with international standard (EN ISO 14083:2023) to ensure accurate, comparable, and reliable emissions data across all transport modes. By providing door-to-door emissions calculations, the new rules empower businesses to benchmark performance, optimise logistics, and support low-carbon procurement. They will also provide consumers, businesses, and public authorities with clearer information to make sustainable choices. The framework applies to EU companies voluntarily disclosing transport emissions, ensuring that all published figures are consistent and verifiable. Next steps include the development of implementing and delegated acts to refine technical details. The European Commission will also provide guidance and digital tools to support implementation, particularly for SMEs. The framework's full application is expected by the end of 2030.

Source: European Commission

Egypt plans first carbon-neutral textile industrial city

New project framed as a bid to turn the country into a regional hub for sustainable textile manufacturing. Egypt has announced plans to build a fully integrated, carbon-neutral textile industrial city in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), in Port Said Governorate, in partnership with Chinese industrial city developer Cloud Chain. The country's State Information Service says the project would become the first of its kind in the MENA region.

Source: The Ecotextile News

List of Upcoming Events



- **Intex South Asia, Dhaka (Bangladesh) – 18th to 20th June 2026**
- **Intex Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) – 5th to 7th August 2026**
- **Irantex (Iran) – 8th to 11th August 2026**
- **Preview In Seoul (South Korea) – 19th to 21st August 2026**
- **Texworld Apparel Sourcing Paris (France) – 31st August to 2nd September 2026**
- **Cinte Techtextil China (China) – 1st to 3rd September 2026**
- **Dhaka International Yarn & Fabric Show (Summer) (Bangladesh) – 2nd to 5th September 2026**
- **Intertext Saudi (Saudi Arabia) – 15th to 17th September 2026**
- **Interfabric Autumn (Russia) – 29th September to 1st October 2026**
- **Vietnam International Textile & Garment Industry Exhibition (Vietnam) – 14th to 17th October 2026**
- **Egypt Fabric & Yarn Expo (Egypt) – 22nd to 25th October 2026**
- **Morocco International Yarn and Fabric Sourcing Show (Morocco) – 3rd to 5th November 2026**
- **BSM Kenya (Kenya) – 16th to 17th November 2026**
- **BSM Tanzania (Tanzania) – 19th to 20th November 2026**
- **Fast Textile (Poland) – 17th to 19th November 2026**
- **Global Sourcing Expo (Australia) – 17th to 19th November 2026**
- **NigeriaTex (Nigeria) – 24th to 26th November 2026**
- **Heimtextil (Germany) – 12th to 15th January 2027**
- **Colombiatex De Las Americas (Colombia) – 26th to 28th January 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



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA

- **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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