PRARAMBH

An Export Import Trade Magazine

Aesthetics for your Kitchen Cookware







An Initiative by iiiEM

Vol: III, August 2025

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APRON



NON WOVEN SCRUB SUIT



EXAMINATION DISPOSABLE SHORTS



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DISPOSABLE BEARD COVER



SURGEON CAP



BOUFFANT CAP



SPUNBOND SHOE COVERS



FACE MASK



DISPOSABLE PILLOW CASE



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Forward

In a world constantly shifting between hope and uncertainty, 2025 has once again reminded us of the delicate balance of peace and chaos. From geopolitical tensions and conflicts to groundbreaking truce agreements, humanity continues to navigate the fine line between war and diplomacy. Economic landscapes are evolving rapidly, shaped by new trade alliances, technological advancements, and global reforms like GST 2.0 in India, which are redefining business and consumer behavior.

Amidst these changes, the world witnesses remarkable resilience—people adapting, nations negotiating, and industries innovating.

In this edition of Prarambh, we aim to capture this ever-changing narrative, offering insights into global events, economic reforms, and market trends that influence not just India, but the interconnected global economy.

As you turn these pages, we invite you to reflect, learn, and envision opportunities that emerge from both turbulence and transformation. Because every challenge, every reform, and every moment of uncertainty carries within it the seed of a new beginning.

Team Prarambh

Message From Founder & CMD - iiiEM

GST 2.0: A Game-Changer for India's Importer and Exporter



Dipak Sudhir Manohar
(Founder & Director - iiiEM)

On September 22, 2025, India ushered in a transformative phase of its Goods and Services Tax (GST) system—dubbed GST 2.0—just in time for the festive season. This comprehensive overhaul aims to simplify the tax structure, reduce prices, and stimulate consumer spending across the nation.



Exporters: A Boost in Competitiveness

1. **Zero-rated Supplies Remain Unchanged, But Simpler Filing**

   - Exports are considered zero-rated supplies under GST. GST 2.0 maintains this, ensuring that exporters do not pay GST on exports, while retaining the ability to claim input tax credits (ITC) on domestic purchases.

- Exports are considered zero-rated supplies under GST. GST 2.0 maintains this, ensuring that exporters do not pay GST on exports, while retaining the ability to claim input tax credits (ITC) on domestic purchases.

- Filing has become simpler and faster, reducing compliance burden and increasing efficiency in export operations.

2. Reduced GST Rates on Inputs

- Many raw materials and intermediate goods now fall under lower GST slabs (5% or exempt).

- This reduction in input costs improves the profit margin for exporters, making Indian goods more competitive globally.

3. Enhanced Cash Flow

- Streamlined GST refund processes for exporters ensure faster reimbursement of GST paid on inputs, addressing a long-standing concern about working capital delays.

4. Stimulated Domestic Demand

- With GST 2.0 reducing consumer prices, domestic demand may rise. For exporters who also sell domestically, higher domestic sales can stabilize production volumes and costs, indirectly benefiting export operations

2. Importers: Simplification & Cost Management

1. Reduced GST on Imported Goods

- Goods imported into India that attract lower GST rates under the new structure reduce overall landed cost for importers.

- Items like electronics, auto parts, and raw materials now face lower GST rates, helping reduce input costs for manufacturing and resale.

2. Streamlined Compliance

- GST 2.0 integrates better with Customs and import documentation, reducing errors and delays in filing GST on imported goods.

- This ensures smoother clearance at ports and avoids penalties or interest due to GST calculation errors.

3. Improved Cash Flow

- With clearer GST rules and faster input credit claims, importers can offset GST paid on imports against GST on domestic sales, improving working capital efficiency

3. Trade Facilitation & Market Sentiment

- Boost for Manufacturing and Export-Oriented Units: Lower taxes on machinery, electronics, and raw materials reduce production costs.

- Encouragement for SMEs and Startups: Simplified GST 2.0 compliance lowers administrative costs for small exporters and importers.

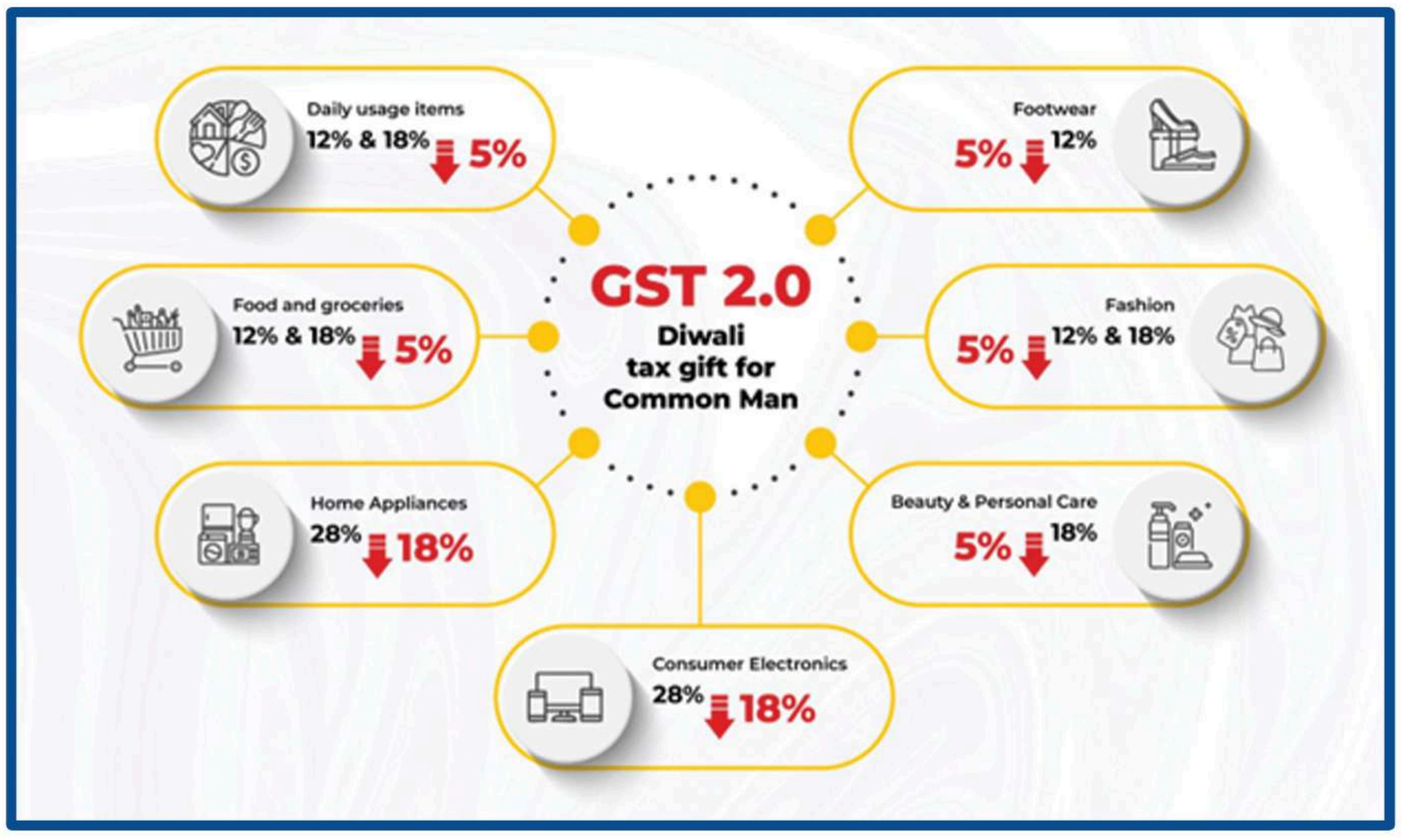
- Positive Market Sentiment: Investors and businesses perceive GST 2.0 as a pro-business reform, leading to potential increase in investments in export-oriented sectors.

4. Strategic Considerations for Businesses

- Exporters should consider increasing export volumes to capitalize on cash flow benefits and improved cost competitiveness.

- Importers can explore bulk import strategies for essential raw materials and components to benefit from reduced GST rates.

- Both exporters and importers can revisit pricing and contracts with overseas partners to reflect lower input costs and faster supply chain efficiency.



Conclusion

GST 2.0 represents a win-win for India's international trade ecosystem.

For exporters, it reduces costs, streamlines compliance, and enhances competitiveness.

For importers, it lowers GST on inputs, simplifies filing, and improves cash flow.

Overall, GST 2.0 strengthens India's position as a trade-friendly economy and sets the stage for a more vibrant export-import market in the coming years.





Dipak Sudhir Manohar

From The Editor's Desk

Blessed is the New India but Burdened it is with Neighbours.



Trupti Shah
(Foreign Trade Advisor)

Surrounded by neighbors beset by political turmoil and economic chaos, India has consistently demonstrated remarkable economic resilience.

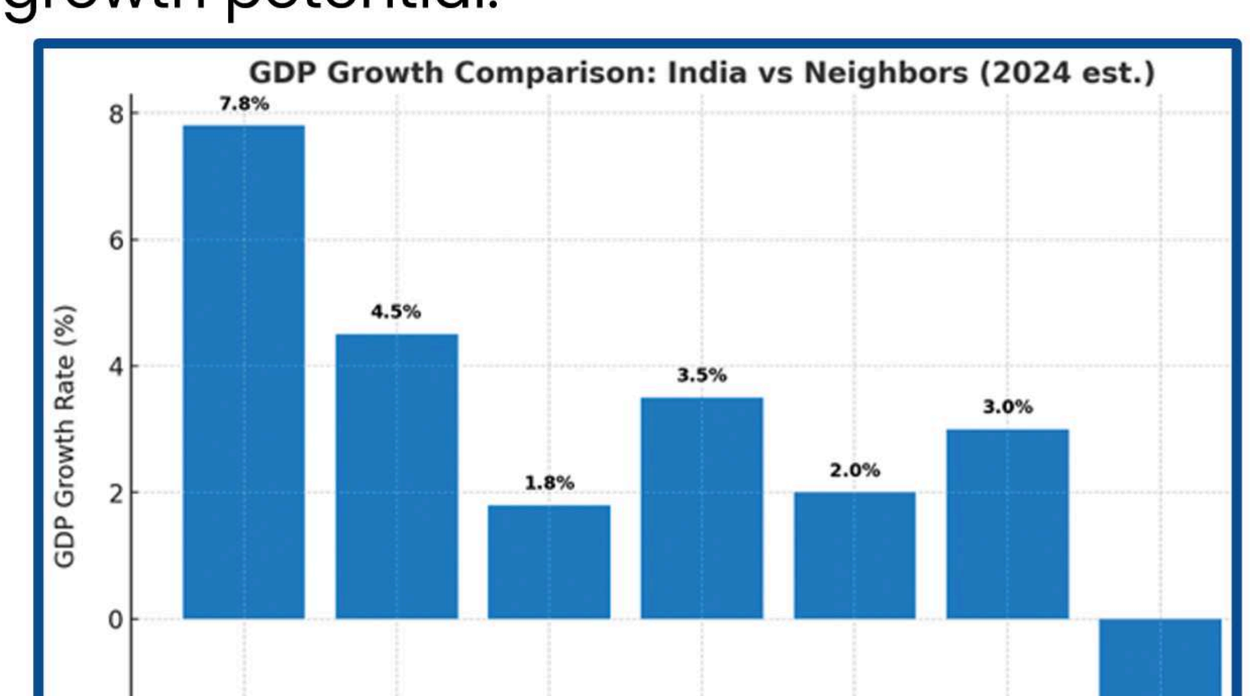
- From the military takeover in Myanmar and
- financial collapse in Sri Lanka to
- chronic instability in Pakistan and recent
- political upheaval in Bangladesh, the region presents a persistent source of security challenges, refugee influxes, and diplomatic friction.



However, instead of being derailed by these external pressures, India has steadily climbed the GDP growth charts by leveraging its robust domestic demand and strategic policies to insulate and advance its economy.

At the heart of this region lies **India**, which, despite global uncertainty and regional instability, continues to march forward with impressive momentum.

- With a **GDP growth rate of 7.8%** in the last quarter, India stands as a pillar of stability and progress in a neighborhood often shaken by political, social, and economic upheavals.
    - This while the USA is at the staring at an economic slowdown
    - Europe is at the brink of recession
    - China is struggling with the debt burden
- India is on the track sprinting with energy, determination, goals and strategic policies like the “Make in India” and Swadesi.
- August 2025 crossed 20 billion UPI transaction is a single month, with more than 24 lakh crore rupees.
- India’s rise is even more striking when viewed against the backdrop of its neighboring countries, many of which are battling crises that undermine their growth potential.



With the Weight of shared History, India has stood tall with honor and resilience.

Apart from neighbors, India has battled with all types of geopolitical weathers from USA tariff tsunami to Chinese incursions and from Maldivian stabs to Aghanistan's taliban - India has come out troubled waters.

- The New India – Digital, Confident, Global, fastest growing Major economy, over 100 unicorns, youngest population, Start-Up Nation, Space Power, and the voice of the Global South.
- The New India, can negotiate unrelentlessly negotiate with Washington, chooses to trade with Russia, competes with China, builds with Tokyo and still finds time to sell mangoes to the West.
- The New India has the strength of makes India a Global Power.
    - Demographics
    - Democracy
    - Diversity
    - Digital Power
    - Diaspora

In the world of 193 Countries (as per the United Nations), India is singularly alone but not lonely!

India is a civilization and not an Empire.

India is truly a Sovereign State!

Jai Ho



Trupti Shah

India's Bilateral and Multi-Lateral Free Trade Agreements



In today's age of global commerce, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) have become increasingly important in advancing India's economic relationship with the world to a new high. The agreements enable Indian exporters and importers to access overseas markets at lower tariff rates, simplify customs clearance, and establish long-term business opportunities.

We offer you a closer look at India's PTAs and FTAs of 2025 and how you could utilize them to your advantage.

What is the Difference Between FTA and PTA?

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are bilateral trade agreements among nations in which they reduce or abolish tariffs and non-tariff barriers on most trade in goods and services. FTAs tend to address intellectual property, investment, competition, and electronic commerce.

Example

1. India – UAE bilateral trade agreement
2. India – U.K. bilateral trade agreement

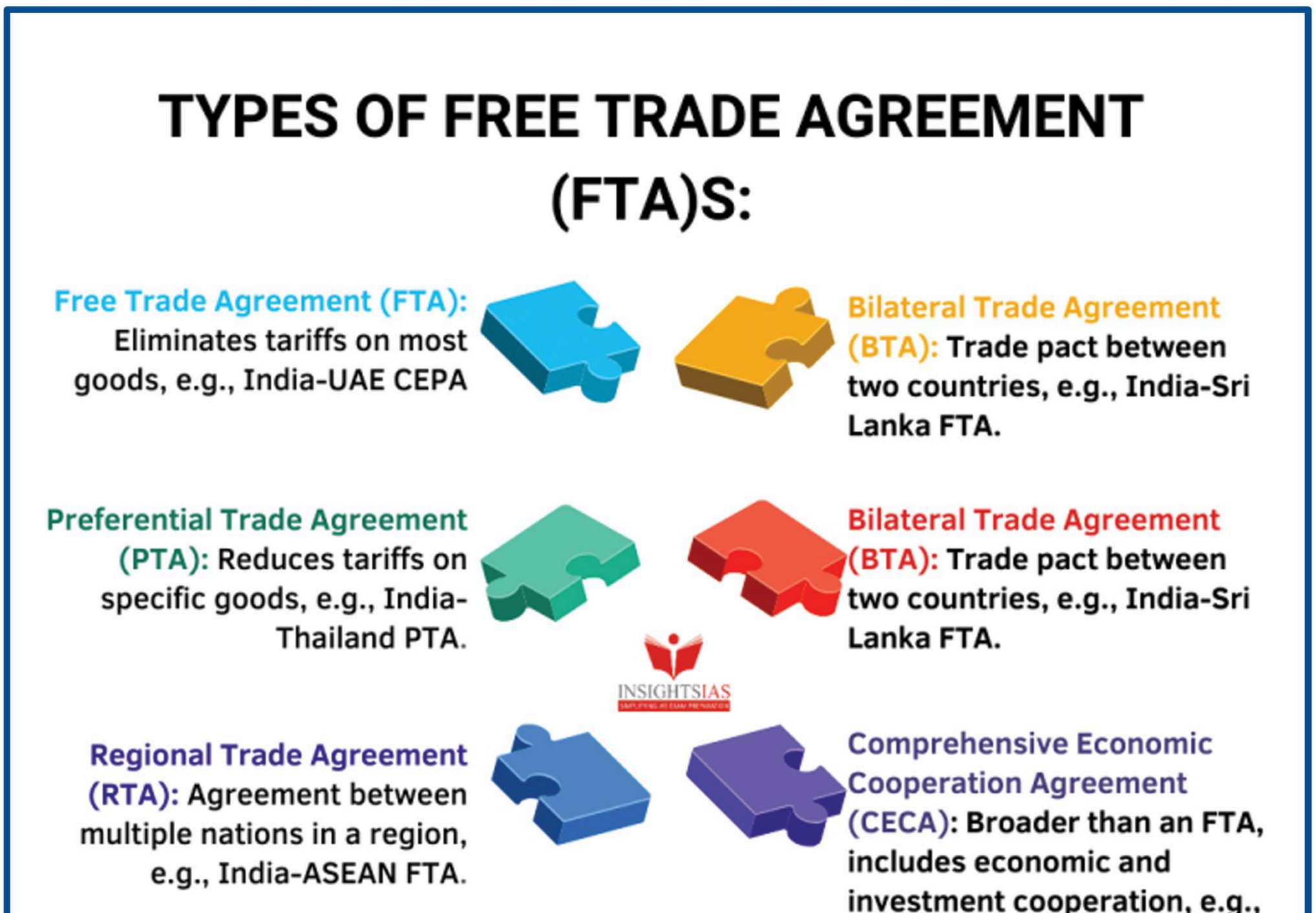
Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) are more limited in scope. They grant tariff concessions on a listed variety of products but not as extensively as FTAs. PTAs are a transitional phase to broader FTAs.

Example

1. India – Chile PTA
2. India – MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay)

So the key differences between FTA and PTA are:

- FTAs = Greater trade liberalization, wider product scope
- PTAs = Constricted preferences, constricted lists of products



Advantages of FTA and PTA Agreements for Indian Businesses

FTAs and PTAs can unlock a treasure trove of opportunities for Indian companies:

- **Lower Tariffs**

  Imports or exports via FTAs/PTAs are subject to less or no customs duty, making Indian products more appealing in foreign markets and lowering input costs for producers.

- **New Geographies Access**

  Trade agreements bring access to hitherto inaccessible or high-tariff regions, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) can access opportunities to grow abroad.

- **Export Growth Boost**

  Exporters can capitalize on Indian products like textiles, pharma, auto components, engineering goods, and IT services.

- **Increased Investment Flow**

  Since there is more economic cooperation, nations can achieve an improved investor mood and foreign direct investment (FDI) possibilities.

DID YOU KNOW?

India's first formal trade agreement was signed with China on October 14, 1954, a bilateral pact aimed at developing trade and strengthening friendship between the two nations!!

India's Free Agreements			
Country	Agreement	Notes	Tariff-free coverage
Afghanistan	India–Afghanistan PTA (2003)	Limited positive-list concessions.	Small coverage, few hundred products at concessional or zero duty.
Australia	India–Australia ECTA (2022)	First major FTA with developed economy after a long gap.	96% of Australian tariff lines duty-free for Indian exports immediately, rising to 100% by Jan 2026. India also offered ~40% lines zero now, more phased.
Chile	India–Chile PTA (2006; expanded later)	Positive-list PTA.	India gave preferences on ~202 tariff lines; Chile on ~296 lines — many with 100% tariff cut.
Japan	India–Japan CEPA (2011)	Comprehensive — goods, services, investment.	Over 90% of Japanese imports from India duty-free; India eliminated tariffs on ~17.4% lines immediately, ~66% phased over 10 years.
Malaysia	India–Malaysia CECA (2011)	Linked to broader India–ASEAN FTA.	Around 90% of tariff lines eventually liberalised; phased elimination for sensitive goods.
Mauritius	India–Mauritius CECPA (2021)	First African CEPA; covers goods, services, investment.	Mauritius gave 100% tariff elimination on 615 lines; India gave concessions on 310 lines.
Singapore	India–Singapore CECA (2005; amended 2018)	Deep integration (services, investment).	Singapore: ~100% duty-free already; India gave duty-free access on 506+ lines, plus phased cuts.
South Korea	India–Korea CEPA (2010; revised 2019)	Comprehensive — trade, services, investment.	~85% of tariff lines covered for elimination/reduction; phased over 8–10 years.
Sri Lanka	India–Sri Lanka FTA (2000)	India's first modern FTA.	India: >4,000 items duty-free for Sri Lanka; Sri Lanka: ~2,700 items duty-free for India (TRQs/sensitive items excluded).

Notes & caveats:

- Percentages differ (tariff lines vs. trade value).
- Many agreements use **phased elimination** (3–10 years).
- Some include **TRQs (tariff-rate quotas)** for sensitive products (sugar, textiles, agri).
- Singapore already had **zero tariffs** on nearly all imports before CECA.

Abbreviations

- CECA – Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- CEPA - Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- ECTA - Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement
- PTA – Preferential Trade Agreement

Here we provide you a ready list of India's Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA):

India's Regional Trade Agreements		
Agreement name	Member countries / region	Status with India
Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)	Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka (and in some versions Mongolia)	In effect; preferential trade among members.
India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (TIG)	ASEAN countries + India (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, India)	In effect (Goods) since ~2010.
South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA)	India + other SAARC members (Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives)	In effect; among South Asian countries.
Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)	Many developing countries (~40-50) including India	In effect; reduced tariffs / trade preferences among member developing states.
BIMSTEC Economic Cooperation / Trade proposals	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan, Nepal	Under negotiation (not fully implemented as a full FTA yet)

DID YOU KNOW?

It took 16 years for the India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). This is the longest period of negotiation so far. The final agreement was reached in 2024 and implementation in 2025.



Product – Cookware

Introduction

Cookware, the heart of every kitchen, is more than just a utility—it reflects culture, craftsmanship, and evolving consumer lifestyles. From traditional clay and cast-iron pots that have simmered recipes for generations, to modern non-stick and ceramic innovations that cater to health and convenience, cookware embodies both heritage and innovation.

Globally, the cookware industry is expanding rapidly, driven by rising culinary awareness, wellness trends, and the growing popularity of home cooking. China and Turkey are the market leaders in manufacturing and exporting cookware.

- For India, cookware holds a dual advantage: a deep legacy of indigenous designs and materials, and a rising presence in international markets through stainless steel, non-stick, cast iron, & handcrafted cookware exports.

- Indian strength is in mixed materials: stainless steel, non-stick, cast iron, also traditional/clay/wood. However may be less dominant in high-end ceramics compared to China/Europe.

- **India** is the **leading exporter** of pressure cookers globally

Global Growth Insights

- **2024**: Expected to grow to approximately USD 32.75 billion
- **2030**: Forecast to reach around USD 49.85 billion, growing at: 7.2% CAGR (2024–2030),
- **Largest segment**: Non-stick/coated cookware
- **Key region**: Asia-Pacific held ~41.5% share in 2024

Indian Cookware / Kitchenware Industry CAGR

- The overall Indian Cookware Market (2025-2033) is expected to grow at a CAGR of ~9.20%.
- The India Kitchenware Market (which includes cookware, tableware, etc.) is projected to grow at a CAGR of 8.5% from 2025 to 2033.
- For non-stick cookware specifically in India, the CAGR is about 6.9% over 2025 to 2030.
- The India cast iron cookware market is forecasted to grow at a faster rate: ~12.6% CAGR from 2025-2030.
- Pressure Cooker Segment CAGR (India)
- The pressure cooker market in India is expected to grow at a CAGR of ~9.6% over 2025-2033.

HS Code for Different Types of Cookware

Material / Type of Cookware	HS Code
Stainless Steel	73239310, 73239390
Non-Stick (Aluminum/PTFE)	76151030, 76151040, 76151090
Cast Iron	73239210, 73239290
Enameled	73239210, 73239390, 74181000
Ceramic	69111011, 69120010
Clay / Earthenware	69120090, 69149000
Copper	74181000, 74199930
Aluminum (general)	76151010, 76151020, 76169990
Hard Anodized	76151020, 76151090
Wooden / Bamboo	44190010, 44190020, 44190090, 44219100, 44219990

*Check with www.indiantradeportal.in or respective EPC for exact HS code

Export Information for Cookware

Information	Details
Trade Policy	Export Permitted Freely
RCMC	Engineering Export Promotion Council - **EEPC India** (Iron and Metal)
	Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council - **Capexil** - for Stone, Ceramic and Clay Cookware
	Export Promotion Council for Handicarfts - **EPCH** - Wood and Bamboo
	FIEO (for all types)
Government Benefits	Duty Drawback
	Interest Subvention (3-5%)
	RoDTEP (from 0.5% - 2%)
GST (paid to Supplier)	**From 0%, 5% to 18%**

* Check details from www.commerce.gov.in I www.indiantradeportal.in





Glaze cookware



Clay cookware

Countries to Export Cookware

Top Exports From India - Cookware Type and Countries		
Type of Cookware	**Material**	**Top Importing Countries from India**
Pressure Cookers	Aluminum, Stainless Steel	USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, UK, Nigeria, Bangladesh
Stainless Steel Utensils & Cookware Sets	Stainless Steel	USA, UK, Canada, Germany, UAE, Australia
Non-Stick Cookware (pans, tawas, fry pans)	Aluminum with PTFE / Ceramic Coating	USA, UK, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Australia, South Africa
Cast Iron Cookware (skillets, kadai, dosa tawa)	Cast Iron	USA, UK, France, Germany, UAE, Singapore
Brass & Copper Utensils (traditional cookware)	Brass / Copper	USA, UK, UAE, Canada, Mauritius, South Africa
Clay / Earthenware Pots (Handi, Matka, Tandoor)	Clay / Earthenware	UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, USA (Indian diaspora)
Ceramic Cookware (eco-friendly)	Ceramic / Stoneware	USA, Germany, France, Netherlands, UAE
Wooden Kitchenware (chakla-belan, ladles, rolling pins)	Wood	USA, UK, Germany, Australia, UAE
Glass Cookware (borosilicate, oven glassware)	Glass	USA, UK, Australia, Canada, UAE

Export Potential Countries

Export Potential Countries for Cookware	
Canada	South Africa
Mauritius	Egypt
Netherlands	Morocco
France	Spain
Germany	Kenya
Mexico	Nigeria
Brazil	Malaysia
Chile	South Korea

DID YOU KNOW?

India is a region of most durable and recyclable cookware made of steel and India also has bio-degradable and eco-friendly cookware made from clay and stones.

Cities and State as Sourcing Hub

Sourcing States - Based on Type of Cookware		
Type of Cookware	**Major City / District**	**State**
Pressure Cookers (Aluminum & Stainless Steel)	Coimbatore, Chennai Vasai, Palghar Bengaluru	Tamil Nadu Maharashtra Karnataka
Stainless Steel Cookware / Utensils	Jagadhri (Yamunanagar) Moradabad Chennai, Salem Rajkot, Ahmedabad	Haryana Uttar Pradesh Tamil Nadu Gujarat
Aluminum Cookware	Coimbatore Jagadhri Valsad	Tamil Nadu Haryana Gujarat
Cast Iron Cookware (Tawa, Skillets, Kadai)	Coimbatore, Erode Kolhapur Bardhaman	Tamil Nadu Maharashtra West Bengal
Copper & Brass Cookware	Moradabad Pune, Nashik Thanjavur (Panchaloha items)	Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra Tamil Nadu
Clay / Earthen Cookware (Handi, Tandoor, Pots)	Khurja Molela (Rajsamand), Jaipur Villages near Kolkata Villages in Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan West Bengal South India
Ceramic Cookware	Khurja Jaipur Morbi	Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan Gujarat
Wooden Kitchenware (Rolling pins, chakla-belan, ladles)	Saharanpur Channapatna Nagina (Bijnor)	Uttar Pradesh Karnataka Uttar Pradesh
Glass Cookware (Borosilicate, Ovenware)	Firozabad Bharuch, Ankleshwar	Uttar Pradesh Gujarat

General Quality Parameters (All Cookware Types)

- **Food Safety Compliance**
  - Must not leach harmful substances (lead, cadmium, nickel, PFOA, PFOS, BPA, etc.).
  - Compliance with FDA (U.S.), LFGB (Germany), EU Regulation (EC 1935/2004), BIS (India).

- **Thermal Performance**
  - Even heat distribution, low hotspots, compatibility with gas/induction/electric stoves.

- **Durability**
  - Resistance to corrosion, wear & tear, chipping, and high-temperature stability.

- **Surface Finish & Hygiene**
  - Smooth, non-porous surface, easy to clean, resistant to food sticking or bacterial growth.

- **Mechanical Strength**
  - Handles, lids, rivets tested for strength and safety (drop tests, fatigue tests).

- **Eco & Sustainability**
  - Preference for recyclable, eco-friendly, toxin-free materials.

- **Certifications (depending on export market)**
  - ISO 9001 / ISO 22000 (manufacturing/food safety management).
  - CE marking (Europe).

Quality Parameters	
Type	Key Parameters
Stainless Steel	304/316 grade, 18/10 ratio, thickness, corrosion tests
Non-Stick	PFOA-free, coating adhesion, abrasion resistance, migration test
Cast Iron	Pre-seasoned, hardness, porosity, rust resistance
Enameled	Lead-free, enamel bonding, thermal shock & chip resistance
Ceramic	Lead/cadmium-free, glaze quality, thermal shock, scratch test
Clay	Purity, porosity, firing strength, migration test
Copper	99% purity, tin/steel lining, migration limits, surface finish
Aluminum	Food-grade alloy, anodizing thickness, warping test
Wooden/Bamboo	Moisture content, smooth finish, food-safe oils, fumigation

Key Considerations:

- EU Market - needs LFGB (Germany), EU 1935/2004, REACH compliance.
- USA - needs FDA CFR 21, sometimes NSF certification for restaurant-grade cookware.
- Middle East & Gulf - often require SASO (Saudi Arabia), ESMA (UAE) certifications.
- India BIS Standards - Stainless steel (IS 5522), Aluminum (IS 21), Clay pots (IS 15777).
- Testing Frequency - Usually per batch for exports, especially for food contact safety.

Profitability

Most Profitable Segments

Brass, Bronze & Copper cookware – luxury heritage demand.
Clay & Stone cookware – eco-friendly & Ayurvedic positioning.
Cast Iron cookware – booming in US/EU wellness markets.
Pressure Cooker – high in demand

Factors Affecting Profits

- Raw material costs (steel, aluminum, clay, stone, brass, etc.) – India has relatively low-cost availability.
- Labor cost advantage – Indian skilled artisans and workers keep production cheaper than developed countries.
- Demand growth – Rising global health-conscious trends (ceramic, cast iron, brass, clay cookware).
- Government support – Duty drawback, RoDTEP, GST refund, EPC incentives.
- Brand positioning – Exporters who brand as “eco-friendly / Ayurvedic / heritage cookware” earn premium prices.

Top Exporting States of India Products and Sourcing Guide

Introduction

India’s economic growth and global trade footprint are strongly driven by its leading exporting states, each of which contributes uniquely through specialized industries, robust infrastructure, and globally competitive products. From high-value petrochemicals and diamonds to automobiles, textiles, electronics, and agricultural goods, these states not only power India’s foreign exchange earnings but also shape its industrial and innovation landscape. Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu stand out as the top exporting states, consistently setting benchmarks in manufacturing excellence, financial strength, and product quality. Understanding their contributions provides insight into how India’s regional strengths combine to fuel its position as a rising global trade leader.

1. **Gujarat**

   Gujarat stands out as India’s manufacturing and petrochemical powerhouse, contributing a significant share to India’s overall exports. Gujarat is India’s leading export hub, contributing nearly 25–28% of the country’s total exports. It is globally renowned for its chemical, pharmaceutical, diamond polishing, and petroleum product industries, supported by some of the largest ports such as Mundra and Kandla. The state’s proactive industrial policies, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and strong entrepreneurial infrastructure make it a preferred hub for global trade. Gujarat’s products, such as polished diamonds, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, are recognized internationally for their quality and competitiveness, reinforcing India’s position in high-value export markets.

Top Exported Products from Gujarat

Top State in Share of Exports in India - Gujarat

District	City / Town	Major Export Products	ODOP	G.I. Tagged Products
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Textiles (cotton fabrics, garments, home textiles), Pharmaceuticals, Engineering goods, Food	Textile (cotton)	Ahmedabad Tie & Dye (Bandhani)
Surat	Surat	Diamonds (cut & polished), Textiles (synthetic, silk), Zari work, Readymade garments	Diamond polishing	Surat Zari Craft (G.I.)
Rajkot	Rajkot	Engineering goods, Machine tools, Kitchenware, Silver jewellery & silverware, Auto parts, submersible pumps, Food	Engineering goods	Rajkot Patola (rare, handloom)
Morbi	Morbi	Ceramic tiles, Sanitary ware, Building materials	Ceramic tiles	–
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar, Sihor	Ship-breaking products, Brass parts, Dehydrated onions & garlics, Salt, Chemicals	Brass parts	Bhavnagari Gathiya (Food G.I.)
Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Brass hardware & fittings, Petroleum products, Bandhani print, Engineering goods	Brass parts	Jamnagar Bandhani
Vadodara	Vadodara	Fertilizers, Pharmaceuticals, Petrochemicals, Electrical machinery	Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Sankheda Furniture (Vadodara district – G.I.)
Bharuch	Ankleshwar, Bharuch	Chemicals, Dyes & Intermediates, Petrochemicals, Cotton yarn	Chemicals	–
Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	Electronics, IT services, Processed agro foods	Agro-based food	–
Kutch	Bhuj, Gandhidham, Mundra	Salt, Bentonite, Minerals, Handicrafts (embroidery, leatherwork)	Handicrafts	Kachchh Embroidery, Rogan Painting, Ajrakh Printing
Junagadh	Junagadh	Groundnuts, Processed agro products, Edible oils	Groundnuts	–
Mehsana	Mehsana, Unjha	Dairy products, Oil & Gas equipment, Isabgol (psyllium husk), Spices (Unjha is Asia's biggest spice market)	Isabgol	–
Banaskantha	Deesa, Palanpur	Dairy products (Banas Dairy), Potato, Isabgol	Dairy (Banas Dairy), Potato	Banas Dairy products
Sabarkantha	Himatnagar	Agro products, Dairy, Granite	Dairy	Idar Patthar (stone craft – G.I.)
Anand	Anand	Dairy products (Amul HQ), Confectionery, Processed foods	Dairy (Amul)	–
Patan	Patan	Patola silk sarees, Cotton textiles	Patola Saree	Patan Patola (G.I.)
Porbandar	Porbandar	Marine products (fish, shrimp), Cement, Chemicals	Fisheries	–
Navsari	Navsari	Handloom textiles, Horticulture crops, Bamboo products	Bamboo craft	Navsari Nagli (Ragi – G.I.)
Valsad	Vapi, Valsad	Chemicals, Paper, Engineering goods, Mangoes (Alphonso)	Mango (Alphonso)	Valsad Alphonso Mango (G.I.)
Panchmahal	Godhra	Dairy, Handicrafts, Stone cutting	Dairy	–
Dahod	Dahod	Agro products, Bamboo & wooden handicrafts	Bamboo craft	–
Narmada	Rajpipla	Agro forestry products, Bamboo craft	Bamboo products	–
Tapi	Vyara	Agro products, Tribal handicrafts	Tribal craft	–
Amreli	Amreli	Groundnut oil, Cotton yarn, Fisheries	Groundnuts	–
Devbhumi Dwarka	Okha, Dwarka	Marine products (fish, shrimp), Salt	Marine products	Okha Salt (traditional)
Gir Somnath	Veraval, Una	Marine products (fish, shrimp, cuttlefish), Agro products	Marine products	–
Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Cotton yarn, Handloom textiles, Beadwork handicrafts	Cotton textiles	Tangaliya Shawl (G.I.)
Khambhat	Anand	Agate Stone; Food	Agate Stone	Agate Stone

Gujarat is the top exporting State of India - Gujarat exports 26.6% of total Exports from India (2024-25) source - FIEO

Importing Countries for Products from Gujarat (indicative List)

Top Export Destinations For Products from Gujarat	
Importing Countries (indicative list)	
United States (USA)	United Kingdom (UK)
Netherlands	Germany
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Hong Kong
Singapore	Bangladesh
China	Vietnam
Australia	Indonesia
Tanzania	Japan
South Africa	South Korea
Saudi Arabia	Canada
Brazil	Spain
Source: FIEO (2024-25)	

2. Maharashtra

Maharashtra is India's financial and commercial capital, with Mumbai hosting the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Stock Exchange, and major corporate headquarters, giving the state unmatched economic influence. Maharashtra accounts for about 20–22% of India's total exports. Its export strength lies in automobiles, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, textiles, and IT services. Maharashtra's ports — Nhava Sheva (JNPT) and Mumbai Port — serve as crucial gateways for India's containerized exports. The state's industries focus heavily on quality, technology, and innovation, which is why Maharashtra consistently attracts foreign investors and buyers, particularly in engineering and auto sectors. Its economic leadership ensures strong global visibility for Indian products. Maharashtra's combination of financial strength, industrial diversity, and high-quality production makes it one of India's most reliable sourcing hubs.

Top Exported Products from Maharashtra

2nd Largest State in Share of Exports in India - Maharashtra				
City / Town	**District**	**Major Export Product(s)**	**ODOP**	**G.I. Tagged Product(s)**
Mumbai, Navi Mumbai	Mumbai City & Suburban	Diamonds, Gems & Jewellery, Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Engineering goods	–	–
Bhiwandi	Thane	Textiles, Powerloom Fabrics, Chemicals, Plastics	Textiles	–
Pune	Pune	Automobiles, Auto Components, IT & Electronics, Dairy Products	Dairy Products	–
Nashik	Nashik	Grapes, Pomegranates, Wine	Grapes	Nashik Grapes, Nashik Wine
Nagpur	Nagpur	Oranges, Cotton Textiles, Processed Foods	Oranges	Nagpur Oranges
Solapur	Solapur	Chaddar, Towels, Beedi, Pomegranates	Pomegranates	Solapur Chaddar
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Chappals, Jaggery, Sugar, Engineering goods	Jaggery	Kolhapuri Chappal, Kolhapur Jaggery
Satara	Satara	Turmeric, Milk Products, Engineering goods	Turmeric	Satara Turmeric
Sangli, Miraj	Sangli	Turmeric, Grapes, Raisins, Wine, Sugar	Turmeric	Sangli Wine
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Sugar, Dairy, Pomegranates, Onions	Pomegranates	–
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Bananas, Cotton, Pulses	Banana	Jalgaon Banana
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Auto Components, Electronics, Grapes	–	Paithani Saree
Amravati	Amravati	Cotton, Soybean, Pulses	Cotton	–
Wardha	Wardha	Cotton, Oranges, Handloom Products	Cotton	–
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Rice, Bamboo Products, Minerals	Rice	–
Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Cotton, Soy Products, Pulses	Cotton	–
Latur	Latur	Pulses, Oilseeds, Turmeric	Pulses	–
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Turmeric, Oilseeds, Pulses	Turmeric	–
Beed	Beed	Soybean, Pulses, Cotton	–	–
Dhule	Dhule	Onions, Bananas, Pomegranates, Cotton	Banana	–
Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Tribal Handicrafts, Cotton, Fruits	–	–
Palghar, Tarapur	Palghar	Fisheries, Dairy Products, Chemicals, Rice	Fisheries	–
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Alphonso Mango, Cashew, Kokum, Rice	Alphonso Mango	Ratnagiri Alphonso Mango
Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg	Alphonso Mango, Cashew, Coconut, Fisheries	Alphonso Mango	Sindhudurg Alphonso Mango
Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Bamboo Products, Rice, Minor Forest Produce	Bamboo Products	–
Buldhana	Buldhana	Cotton, Soybean, Pulses	–	–
Akola	Akola	Cotton, Soybean, Pulses	Cotton	–
Bhandara	Bhandara	Rice, Fisheries	Rice	–
Gondia	Gondia	Rice, Fisheries	Rice	–
Jalna	Jalna	Seeds, Onions, Pulses	–	–
Hingoli	Hingoli	Cotton, Soybean, Pulses	Cotton	–
Parbhani	Parbhani	Cotton, Oilseeds, Pulses	Cotton	–
Nanded	Nanded	Cotton, Turmeric, Rice	Cotton	–
Washim	Washim	Cotton, Pulses, Oilseeds	Cotton	–
Maharshtra is the 2nd largest exporting State of India - Maharashtra exports 15.1% of total Exports from India (2024-25) source - FIEO				

Importing Countries for Products from Maharashtra (indicative List)

Top Export Destinations For Products from Maharashtra	
Importing Countries (indicative list)	
U.S.A	Singapore
U.A.E	Australia
Hong Kong	Canada
Belgium	Japan
United Kingdom	South Korea
Germany	Vietnam
China	Bangladesh
Netherlands	Saudi Arabia
Italy	South Africa
Mexico	Brazil
Source: FIEO (2024-25)	

3. Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is unique as India's industrial and electronic export hub, combining traditional strengths with modern industries. Tamil Nadu contributes around 10–12% of India's exports, with a unique mix of traditional and modern industries It leads in automobile and auto components, textiles (particularly knitwear from Tiruppur and home textiles from Karur), leather products, and rapidly growing electronics manufacturing (especially smartphones). With ports like Chennai and Tuticorin, and a highly skilled workforce, Tamil Nadu's exports are globally competitive. The state is also famous for high-quality, GI-tagged traditional products such as Kanchipuram silk sarees and Madurai Sungudi, showcasing India's cultural heritage alongside industrial excellence. Its diversified export base strengthens India's global trade footprint with both volume and quality. With ports at Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu ensures efficient global connectivity. The state is also home to several GI-tagged products like Kanchipuram silk sarees and Madurai Sungudi, giving it a cultural edge in exports. Its diversified export base and skilled workforce make Tamil Nadu a strategic sourcing hub for global businesses.

Top Exported Products from Tamil Nadu

3rd Largest State in Share of Exports in India - Tamil Nadu				
District	City / Town	Major Export Products	ODOP	G.I. Tagged Products
Chennai	Kanchipuram; Chennai	Engineering & auto components, electronics, IT/ITeS, textiles, leather goods; container/port gateway (Chennai Port)	Bakery / confectionery & snack products	Kancheepuram (nearby) — Kancheepuram (Kanjeevaram) silk sarees (GI).
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Textile machinery, garments, pumps, engineering goods, wet grinders (manufacturing & exports)	Coconut products	Coimbatore Wet Grinder (GI).
Tiruppur	Tiruppur	Knitwear and ready-made garments (major knitwear export hub)	Poultry ; knitwear export hub.	Textile clusters;
Kancheepuram	Kanchipuram	Silk sarees / handloom textiles (major supply to domestic & export markets)	Groundnut / edible oils	Kancheevaram (Kanchipuram) Silk Sarees (GI).
Karur	Karur	Home textiles (bed linen, terry towels), hosiery, textile-related engineering & small engineering units	Moringa / Moringa products	Textile & home-linen exports
Madurai	Madurai	Garments, textile sarees, jewellery, food processing (agri & dal processing)	Dhal / pulses	Madurai Sungudi (handloom fabric — GI).
Salem	Salem	Steel / ferro alloys, textiles (handloom/fabrics), processed agricultural items	Tapioca / tapioca-based	Salem fabric (GI) — traditional textile / weaving products.
Erode	Erode	Textiles (powerloom, knitwear), turmeric processing, leather, handloom carpets (Bhavani)	Turmeric-based units	Bhavani Jamakkalam (Jamakkalam = handloom carpets)
Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Engineering goods, granite, food/snacks, rice varieties; rail & heavy engineering support	maize/animal-feed/related	Manapparai Murukku (Trichy district product has received GI recognition in recent years).
Thoothukudi	Tuticorin	Major port (Tuticorin Port) — seafood/seafood processing (shrimp), salt, chemicals, bulk cargo exports	Fish / Fisheries	Thoothukudi region products — salt and seafood (GI registry items vary); major export gateway for seafood.
Vellore / Ambur	Tirupattur	Leather & leather products (Ambur & Vaniyambadi leather clusters are export-oriented), footwear	Milk &Ambur is leather hub for exports.	Leather goods (Ambur / Vaniyambadi leather clusters recognized nationally).
Karur (again — textile/remo)	Karur	(See Karur row — included because Karur is a key export hub for home textiles and auto components)	Moringa	—
Karur / Dindigul / Sivakasi / Virudhunagar region	Dindigul; Sivakasi; Virudhunagar	Dindigul: Locks & agricultural produce; Sivakasi / Virudhunagar: fireworks, printing & packaging, matchboxes (export & domestic)	Maize; Millet	Dindigul locks (GI). Sivakasi is a major export/industrial cluster (printing/labels).
Coimbatore	Pollachi	Coconut products, processed agro products, cold-chain for fruits (major sourcing & exports of coconut/copra products)	Coconut products	Pollachi agricultural products (no one single GI but important agri cluster).
Thanjavur	Thanjavur	Paddy / rice (Thanjavur Seeraga Samba), traditional crafts, musical instruments; handloom products	Coconut related products	Thanjavur Doll, Thanjavur Paintings, Thanjavur art plate (multiple GI items from Thanjavur).
Ramanathapuram	Cuddalore / Nagapattinam	Fisheries & seafood processing, cashew processing (Cuddalore & nearby), salt	Cashew / Fish	Coastal food specialities (local GI applications exist for some seafood/food items).
Ariyalur	Ariyalur	Limestone / cement inputs, readymade garment exports (small), cashew processing	Cashew processing	Local craft products

Tamil Nadu is the 3rd largest exporting State of India - Tamil nadu exports 11.9 % of total Exports from India (2024-25) source - FIEO

Importing Countries for Products from Tamil Nadu (indicative List)

Top Export Destinations For Products from Tamil Nadu	
Importing Countries	
U.S.A.	Bangladesh
U.K.	Sri Lanka
Germany	Saudi Arabia
China	Egypt
Netherlands	Jordan
France	Turkiye
Italy	Morocco
Kenya	South Africa

Source: FIEO (2024-25)

Country
Kingdom of Morocco

Morocco, officially the Kingdom of Morocco, is a country in the Maghreb region of North Africa.

It has coastlines on the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and has land borders with Algeria to the east, and the disputed territory of Western Sahara to the south, occupied by Morocco since 1975.

Morocco's geographical position as a bridge between the continents of Europe and Africa provides India with a strategic entry point to expand its influence in these regions.

Islam is both the official and predominant religion.

Arabic and Berber are the official languages.

The culture of Morocco is a mix of Arab, Berber, African and European cultures.

Its capital is Rabat, while its largest city is Casablanca.

It has the fifth-largest economy in Africa.

Morocco is a member of major global and regional organizations including the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU), the Arab League, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It also belongs to regional bodies like the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD).

The economy of Morocco is a market economy, governed by the law of supply and demand. Since 1993, in line with many Western world changes, Morocco has followed a policy of privatization.

The services sector accounts for just over half of the GDP.

The industry sector– consisting of mining, construction and manufacturing – is an additional quarter.

The sectors that recorded the highest growth are the tourism, telecommunications, and textile sectors.

Kingdom of Morocco	
Basic Information	**Details**
Language	Arabic
Capital City	Rabat
Currency	Moroccan Dirham
	1 INR = 0.10 MAD
	1 USD = 9.03 MAD
Major Cities	Casablanca, Fez, Marakech, Agadir, Tangier Chefchaouen; Meknes
Time Time - follows Time Zones	4.30 hours behind India Eastern Time Zone of USA No
Income Group	Lower Middle Income Economy
Indian Population	about 500



India – Morocco Trade Relations

Economic and trade relations between India and Morocco have witnessed significant growth. Bilateral trade surged from US$2.007 billion in 2018-19 to US$3.597 billion in 2022-23, driven primarily by increased imports of Moroccan phosphates and raw materials. India, in turn, exports textiles, pharmaceuticals, vehicles, and machinery, highlighting its industrial capacity and diversification goals.

Additionally, joint ventures in renewable energy, agriculture, and tourism show deepening economic ties. India's investments in Morocco's green energy sector align with global sustainability objectives, while the development of tourism infrastructure leverages Morocco's strategic location as a gateway to Europe and Africa.



Most-favored-nation (MFN) status: The 1960 and 1981 agreements established a reciprocal "most-favored-treatment" status for all trade matters, meaning that both countries extend the same trade advantages to each other as they offer to their most-favored trading partners.

India - Morocco Bilateral Trade	
India Exports to Morocco	**Morocco Exports to India**
Articles of Iron & Steel	Fertilizers
Vehicles other than Railways	Inorganic Chemicals
Mineral Fuels; Mineral Oils	Rare Earth Metals
Pharmaceuticals	Salt; Sulphur
Cotton	Aluminum & articles thereof
Man-made filaments	Pulp of Wood
Coffee, Tea, Mate	Oil Seeds
Organic Chemicals	Fruits; grains, medicinal plants
Cereals	Lac; gum, resins
Plastic	Ore, Slug and Ash
Source (OEC World), 2023	

- India exported 1032.58 million USD
- Morocco exported 1404.28 million USD
- India is trade deficit with Morocco

India's Presence in Morocco

https://indianembassyrabat.gov.in/

B2B Contacts in India & Morocco

In Morocco

- 1. **Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc (CGEM):** Represents the Moroccan private sector, promoting a favorable environment for business development.
  Website: cgem.ma

- 2. **Association Marocaine des Exportateurs (ASMEX):** Represents the Moroccan export sector, supporting companies in enhancing competitiveness and expanding internationally.

- 3. **India Morocco Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IMCCI):** A

non-profit organization promoting economic relations and business development between India and Morocco.
Website: https://www.inmocham.org/

- 4. **Association Marocaine des Investisseurs en Capital (AMIC):** Focuses on private equity and venture capital investment in Morocco.
  Website: https://amic.org.ma/

- 5. **Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Services of Casablanca (CCIS):** Represents businesses across trade, industry, and services sectors in Casablanca.
  Website: casablanca.cci.ma

- 6. **Fédération des Technologies de l'Information, des Télécommunications et de l'Offshoring (APEBI):**

- 7. **Other specialized associations:** Including those for textile industries (AMITH), feed millers (AFAC), mining (FDIM), agricultural equipment importers (AMIMA), and consulting and engineering (FMCI).

Indian Embassy in Morocco - https://indianembassyrabat.gov.in/

In India

- 1. **Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI):** One of the largest and oldest apex business organizations in India.
  Website: www.ficci.com

- 2. **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII):** A prominent business association representing Indian industry and actively promoting trade and investment.
  Website: www.cii.in

- 3. **The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM):** Represents Indian trade and industry, providing a

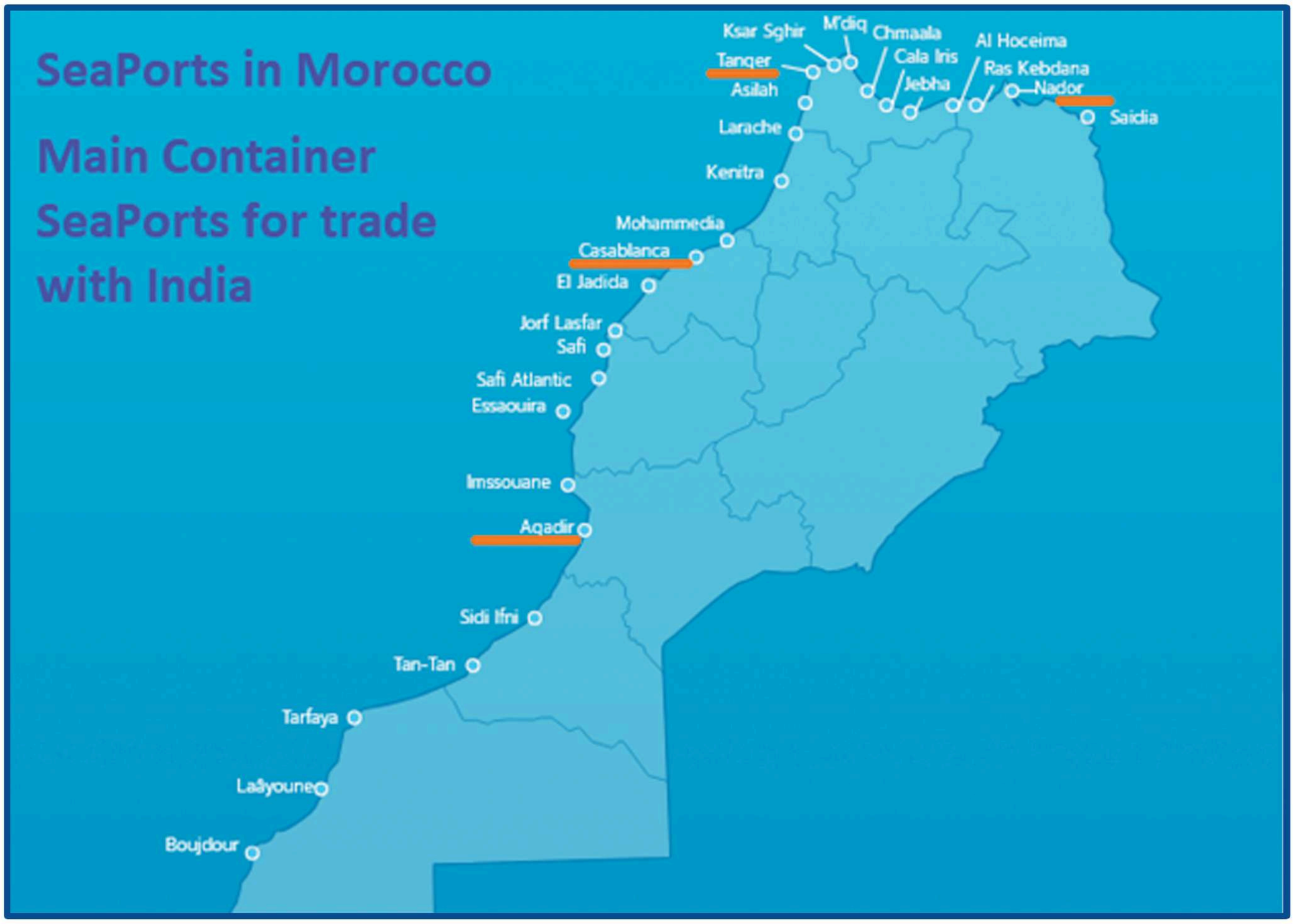
forum for discussion and advocacy.
Website: www.assocham.org

- 4. **India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO):** A government-owned enterprise promoting trade and facilitating participation in exhibitions and trade fairs.
  Website: www.indiatradefair.com

- 5. **Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO):** Represents Indian exporters and plays a crucial role in promoting India's foreign trade.
  Website: www.fieo.org

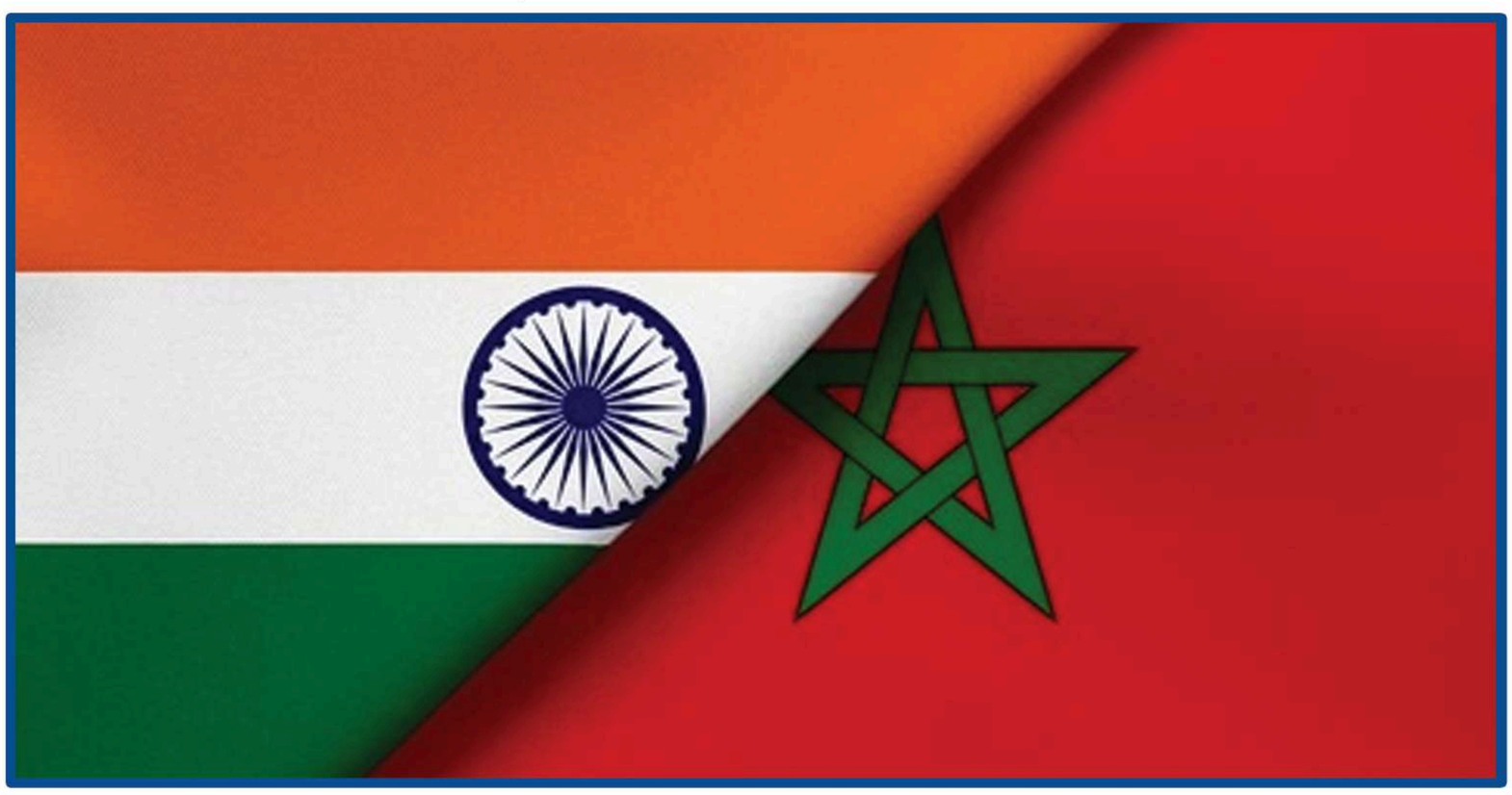
- 6. **Various Export Promotion Councils (EPCs):** Dedicated to promoting exports of specific product categories, such as:
  - Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) Website: www.apeda.gov.in
  - Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
  - Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) Website: www.chemexcil.in
  - The Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL) Website: www.plexcon.org
  - 7. **Other specialized organizations:** Including those for electronics and computer software exports (ESC), engineering exports (EEPC), and gems and jewelry exports (GJEPC).
    Website: www.escindia.in, www.eepcindia.org, www.gjepc.org
  - **Embassy of Morocco in India** https://in.diplomatie.ma/

Sea Ports of Morocco



International Airports in Morocco

1. Casablanca Mohammed V International Airport (CMN)
2. Marrakesh Menara Airport (RAK)
3. Fes–Saïs International Airport (FEZ)
4. Agadir Al-Massira International Airport (AGA)
5. Tangier Ibn Battouta Airport (TNG)



Questions and Answers

Question 1: Can I export Match sticks from India?
If yes, what are its quality parameters?

Answer:

India is a leading global exporter of matchsticks, with the town of Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu being the primary hub for production. The country is known for its large production capacity, competitive pricing, and a wide variety of matches designed for diverse international markets.

Below table gives the key Quality Certificates required for Match sticks before exporting:

Key Quality Certificates for Match sticks	
Standard / Certification	**Description**
ISO 9994	Safety specifications for match performance and burn rate
BS EN 1783	European standard for safety matches (non-toxic, low-phosphorus)
REACH Certification	Compliance with EU chemical regulations (very important for EU markets)
BIS Certification (India)	Bureau of Indian Standards ensures consistent stick quality, ignition, safety

Also, use

1) Non-toxic chemicals and moisture-resistant packaging.
2) Certifications like ISO 9001:2015 and CE Marking.

3) Exporters must comply with protocols such as the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) code for sea freight and IATA regulations for air freight.
4) Head Adhesion should be firm or extra bonded
5) Burn time needs to be from 6 to 10 seconds.
6) Stick wood should be smooth or kiln-dried pine.
7) Striking Surface: Should contain powdered glass, red phosphorus, and binders without excess abrasives. Note: do not use white phosphorous. It is banned in most countries
8) Check the importing norms of the country for quality and packaging

Question 2 : In DA payment terms, we send all original export documents to the buyer. Then if we have to claim ECGC what documents do we submit?
Bandini Mohpatra, Puri, Orissa



Answer:

Get “notarized/registered true copies” of all the original export documents you are sending to the buyer directly.

Check the documents required by the ECGC and use registration of true copies as per the ECGC standards.

These “registered true copies” can then be used to submit to ECGC in case the buyer does not make promised payment

Question 3 : Can I export branded wheat flour from India?



Answer:

Yes, you can.

There are special provisions for some brands like Ashirvad Atta as an example. You are allowed to export this product only if the manufacturer has imported under Advance authorization and then made atta before exporting.

Question 4 : Can I export wheat grains from India?

Manavi Patwari, Jalna, Maharashtra

Answer:

As per India's current policy, the export of wheat grains from India is prohibited. The government imposed this ban in May 2022 to ensure national food security and stabilize domestic prices. While the general ban remains in effect as of September 2025, some specific exceptions and conditions apply.

The Indian government permits the export of certain quantities of wheat in the following circumstances:

- Government-to-government requests: Shipments may be allowed on a case-by-case basis to meet the food security needs of other countries, especially vulnerable and neighboring nations.

- In 2025, for example, India permitted the export of a specific amount of wheat to Nepal.

- Government-authorized channels: Exports must be facilitated through government-sanctioned bodies like the National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL).

- Contractual obligations: In some instances, the government has allowed shipments for which irrevocable letters of credit were issued before the ban took effect.

Question 5 : Is certificate of origin compulsory for exports from India?

Answer:

A Certificate of Origin (CoO) is not always legally compulsory for every export from India, but it is a vital document that is almost always required by the buyer or the importing country's customs authority. Without it, you could face significant delays, higher tariffs, and even rejection of your shipment.

The necessity of a CoO depends on:

- The trade agreements between India and the importing country.
- The nature of the goods being exported.
- The specific customs rules of the destination country.

When a Certificate of Origin is required

To claim preferential tariffs

India has numerous Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with other countries and blocs. To take advantage of reduced or zero import duties under these agreements, a preferential CoO is mandatory. Examples include:

- India-ASEAN FTA: For exports to ASEAN countries.
- India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): For exports to the UAE.

For customs clearance

Even when a preferential tariff is not being claimed, a non-preferential CoO is often required by the destination country's customs for routine clearance. This helps customs officials track trade flows, enforce quotas, & apply standard tariffs. Without it, your goods may be held

up at the port, causing additional costs and missed deadlines.

When requested by the buyer

Your overseas buyer or their bank may specifically request a CoO as part of the terms of the Letter of Credit (LC) or sales contract. This is because they may need it for their own compliance and reporting or to qualify for tariff benefits in their country.

Question 6 : Why is packing mentioned in the ITC HS code of a product, example aloe vera gel?

Manavi Patwari, Jalna, Maharashtra

Answer:

Packing is relevant to aloe vera gel's HS code because HS codes classify products for customs and tax purposes, and the type of packaging can determine a product's specific classification under the World Customs Organization's (WCO) Harmonized System of Nomenclature. For example, aloe vera gel in a plastic tube might fall under a different HS code than gel in a glass jar, or gel sold in bulk, because different codes are used for the final packaged product versus its raw ingredients or bulk form.

Here's a breakdown of why packaging is important for HS codes:

- **Product Classification:**

  HS codes are used to classify a vast range of goods, from raw materials to finished products. The final presentation, including its packaging, helps determine the precise category under which the product should be listed.

- **International Trade:**

  The HS code is a universally recognized system used by customs and tax authorities worldwide for tracking and taxing international trade.

- **Impact on Duties and Taxes:**

  The correct HS code is crucial because it determines the applicable import duties, taxes, and other regulatory requirements for a product

- **Distinguishing Products:**

  A product's packaging can distinguish it from other similar products or raw forms. For instance, aloe vera gel might have a different code if it's sold in a retail-ready plastic container compared to being sold as a bulk ingredient.

- **Specific Use of Codes:**

  Certain HS codes specifically describe containers and packing materials. For example, HS Code 3923 covers "ARTICLES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OR PACKING OF GOODS OF PLASTICS". Therefore, The container for the aloe vera gel is itself a factor in its overall classification.

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Mohammad Imran Qureshi

Location- **Vadodara**
Product- **Laboratory Glass**
Country- **USA,Kenya,Vietnam**



Deep Bagaria

Location-**Bhavnagar**
Product- **Betonite Clay**
Country- **Kenya**



Dev Shah

Location-**Surat**
Product- **Raw Diamond (Import)**
Country- **Namibia**



Viraj Patil

Location- **Nashik**
Product- **Mango Pulp/Fresh Fruits**
Country- **Germany,Dubai,Qatar**



Paras Kansal

Location-**Delhi**
Product- **Fabric, PU Foam**
Country- **Thailand**

Student's Placement by iiiEM



Supriya Bhatt

Job Location- **Work From Home**
Name Of Company- **Source One Ventures**
Designation- **Export Operation Executive**
Salary Offered-**55,000/- Per Month**



Bhargav Vora

Location- **Ahmedabad**
Job Location- **Ahmedabad**
Name Of Company- **Vishwas Exports**
Designation-**Export Executive**
Salary Offered-**15,000/- Per Month**



Ronak Patel

Location- **-Vadodara**
Job Location- **-Vadodara**
Name Of Company- **Swift Freight**
Designation-**Export Documentation Executive**
Salary Offered-**15,000/- Per Month**



Smit Lad

Location- **Surat**
Job Location- **Surat**
Name Of Company- **TransAsia Shhipping Pvt.Ltd**
Designation-**Trainee-Export Import**
Salary Offered-**12,000/- Per Month**



Vishal Kasara

Location-**Mumbai**
Job Location- **Mumbai**
Name Of Company- **Spectrum International**
Designation-**Export Executive**
Salary Offered-**12,000/- Per Month**

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OUTLOOK BUSINESS

GLOBAL GDP POWERHOUSES: WHO LEADS IN 2025?

USA	$30.5T
CHINA	$19.2T
GERMANY	$4.7T
INDIA	$4.2T
JAPAN	$4.2T
UK	$3.8T
FRANCE	$3.2T
ITALY	$2.4T
CANADA	$2.2T
BRAZIL	$2.1T
RUSSIA	$2.1T
SPAIN	$1.8T
SOUTH KOREA	$1.8T
AUSTRALIA	$1.7T
MEXICO	$1.7T
TÜRKIYE	$1.4T
INDONESIA	$1.4T
NETHERLANDS	$1.3T
SAUDI ARABIA	$1.1T
POLAND	$1.0T

Courtsey: Visual Capitalist

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