The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

Import Tariffs

India's ad valorem duty rates are levied on the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value of imports. India levies specific duties on many textile and apparel products in Rupees per square meter, kilogram, or piece. In cases where the item is subject to both ad valorem and specific duties, Indian Customs charges whichever calculation results in a higher duty.

### India: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yarn</th>
<th>HS Chapter/Subheading</th>
<th>Tariff Rate Range (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-silk</td>
<td>5003-5006</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wool</td>
<td>5105-5110</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cotton</td>
<td>5204-5207</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-other vegetable fiber</td>
<td>5306-5308</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-man-made fiber</td>
<td>5401-5406/5501-5511</td>
<td>10 (1,3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woven Fabric</th>
<th>HS Chapter/Subheading</th>
<th>Tariff Rate Range (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-silk</td>
<td>5007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-wool</td>
<td>5111-5113</td>
<td>10 - 12.5 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cotton</td>
<td>5208-5212</td>
<td>10 (1,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-other vegetable fiber</td>
<td>5309-5311</td>
<td>10 - 20 (1,2,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-man-made fiber</td>
<td>5407-5408/5512-5516</td>
<td>10 - 20 (1,2,3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Knit Fabric   | 60                    | 10 - 20 (1)           |
| Non Woven Fabric | 5603                | 10 - 20               |
| Industrial Fabric | 59                 | 10 - 20               |
| Apparel       | 61-62                 | 10 - 20 (1)           |
| Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc. | 63 | 10 - 20 (1) |
| Carpet        | 57                    | 10 - 20 (1)           |
| Footwear      | 64                    | 25                    |
| Travel Goods  | 4202                  | 15                    |

(1) Certain products are subject to alternate rates of duty with an ad valorem and specific Rupees per unit duty component.
(2) Certain fabrics in HS chapters 52, 54, 55, and 58 have been identified as upholstery fabrics and are subject to lower per unit specific duty rates. For the effective rates of duty on specified varieties of woven fabrics, see note at end of chapter 52 of the Indian Customs Tariff.
(3) There is a full exemption of duty on aramid yarn, thread and fabric for manufacture of bulletproof jackets for the armed forces.

**Note:** India recently increased tariff rates on many textile, apparel, footwear and travel goods products, as listed below. Notifications regarding tariff modifications can be found on India's Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs website.

- On September 26, 2018, India announced tariff increases on all finished footwear to 25% (from 20%) and on all travel goods to 15% (from 10%). See notification 67/2018-Customs, issued on September 26, 2018.
- On July 16, 2018, India announced tariff increases to 20% (from 10%) on many products in HS chapters 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63. Note that most of India's tariffs on textile products comprise ad valorem and specific per unit rates, where whichever rate is higher is the one that applies. In most cases, only the ad valorem rate was increased. See notification 53/2018-Cus, issued on July 6, 2018.

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

Imports of certain items must be imported through specified ports. Apparel must be imported through Jawaharlal Nehru Port Mumbai.

Pre-shipment inspection is required for certain textile and clothing articles. Imports of textiles, textile articles, woolen textiles and woolen blended fabrics must have a pre-shipment certification from a Textile Testing Laboratory accredited to National Accreditation Agency of the Country of Origin (i.e., the exporting country).
For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:
- Central Board of Excise and Customs - CBEC
- Directorate General of Foreign Trade - DGFT

Standards

There are 4 mandatory standards for textile products under the Fire Retardant Textile Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2013.

- IS 15748:2007- Protective Clothing for Industrial Workers Exposed to Heat (excluding clothing for firefighters and welders)

AZO dyes—The importation of textiles and textile articles is permitted subject to the condition that the products do not contain any of the hazardous dyes, such as AZO, whose handling, production, carriage or use is prohibited by the Government of India under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. A pre-shipment certification is required declaring that the shipment is free of azo-dyes. The pre-shipment certificate must be from a textile testing laboratory accredited to the National Accreditation Agency of the country of origin, certifying that the products do not contain any of the prohibited dyes.

See the Office of Textile Commissioner website for a list of standards and further information.

Local standards organization and other resources:
- Bureau of Indian Standards - BIS

Labeling

Textiles Regulation 1988, which imposes safety and marking guidelines, applies only to tops containing wool, yarns made wholly of cotton, and fabric containing cotton or wool. Specific information to be included on the label and the type of label is provided for each category of product. Product labels must be in Hindi (Devnagari script) or in English.

The following classes of goods must be marked with the country of origin: piece goods of cotton, silk, staple fiber yarn and wool, including mixture piece goods, i.e., piece goods made of different kinds of yarns or piece goods made of yarns spun of mixtures of different kinds of textile fiber.

IS 15798 (2007): Textiles - Requirements for labelling and marking of consumer textiles specifies requirements for labeling and marking of consumer textiles, which include woven and knitted fabrics and apparel. The standard pertains to various requirements of textiles such as blend composition, length, width, mass (g/m), color fastness, fire resistance, shrinkage and care labelling instructions for their subsequent use.

See also the standards for labeling that can be found at the Bureau of Indian Standards - BIS:
- IS 10194:1982 Guide for positioning of labels in garments
- IS 15651:2006 - Textiles - Requirements for environmental labelling – Specification

As per a Notification issued by the Ministry of Commerce on November 24, 2000, all prepackaged products (intended for direct retail sale only) imported into India must carry the following declarations on the label:

- name and address of the importer
- generic or common name of the commodity packed
- net quantity in terms of standard unit of weights and measurement (in metric) / size if garment
- month and year of packing in which the commodity is manufactured, packed or imported, and the maximum retail sales price (MRP)
- fiber content

Footwear: Similar guidelines are applicable to footwear, which includes sizing and listing which standards are used. India follows the British size system for footwear.

India has a voluntary Eco-Labeling scheme known as 'Ecomark', which provides for easy identification of environment-friendly products. Criteria for the Ecomark has be set for 16 product categories, including textiles and leather.

For further information regarding labeling, see the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Market Information
For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click here.