

## **Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (SEZEP)**

### **Issues Related to RBI**

#### **Meeting on 25 June 2026**

##### **1. EXCESSIVE BANK CHARGES FOR EXPORT BILL REGULARIZATION (EDPMS)**

Service sector SEZ units have reported high charges by AD banks for regularization of export bills—ranging from ₹500 to ₹1,700 per invoice—impacting small IT/ITES units. It may be brought to the notice of RBI to regulate or cap charges at a nominal rate per invoice or **adopt** a slab system to ease compliance and support small exporters. Even though IT Sector holds a considerable percentage in the forex earnings of the country, this sector is not getting much assistance from the Government. Regularization of the bank charges on their invoices will be a great help to them.

##### **2. INR Payment for supply of services from SEZ to Domestic Tariff Area**

It is against the currency policy of the Government that it is mandatory for making payment in Foreign Currency for the supply of services by SEZ units to DTA entities, even though both the entities are situated in India. It does not happen in China and other countries. RBI should mandate payment in INR for such supply of services from SEZ to DTA. It also increases transaction costs

##### **3. Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS)**

Exporters are facing significant difficulties in closing the export transactions under EDPMS while shipments are routed through ports located in Iran, despite the fact that the ultimate destination, consignee and payment realization are from non-sanctioned countries.

A common example is exports to Uzbekistan, a landlocked country that relies heavily on the Port of Bandar Abbas in Iran as its nearest and most commercially viable gateway. In such cases, when the consignee is in Uzbekistan, the goods are destined for Uzbekistan, and export proceeds are duly realized by the Uzbek buyer through normal banking channels, the shipping bill necessarily mentions Bandar Abbas, Iran, as the port of discharge or transit point.

However, several banks are refusing to regularize or close the corresponding EDPMS entries merely because the word "Iran" appears in the shipping documentation. Such an

approach overlooks the actual nature of the transaction and fails to distinguish between exports to Iran and exports routed through an Iranian port to a third-country destination.

The issue is further aggravated by the fact that banks are often unwilling to examine the complete set of export documents, including the commercial invoice, bill of lading, consignee details, final destination and proof of realization of export proceeds. Instead of seeking clarification from the Reserve Bank of India or other competent authorities, or undertaking a proper examination of the transaction, banks are adopting an excessively restrictive interpretation that results in unnecessary delays and hardships for genuine exporters.

In several instances, exporters are left with outstanding EDPMS entries despite full realization of export proceeds, which adversely affect their compliance status, export incentives, banking relationships, and future export operations. There is also concern that such unresolved EDPMS cases are being used by certain banks as leverage during negotiations on unrelated banking matters, causing additional hardship to exporters.

We therefore request RBI to kindly intervene and issue appropriate directions/advisories to banks to assess such transactions based on their actual substance and commercial reality, rather than solely on the appearance of the word "Iran" in shipping documents. Banks may be instructed to consider the final consignee, ultimate destination, nature of the transaction, and realization of export proceeds before withholding EDPMS closure.