सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE











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OVERVIEW



Vision and Mission

The Vision of Department of Commerce is to make India a major player in world goods and services trade, including project exports, through a significantly enhanced and growing volume, diversity and technological sophistication of its exports, across both physical and e-commerce modes, while achieving a healthy and sustainable current account balance and thereby enable India to assume a leadership role in international trade organizations, commensurate with its growing economic and strategic importance.

To implement this Vision, Government is taking holistic measures to make exports competitive by ensuring access to affordable credit, initiating exporter friendly schemes, promoting districts as export hubs, improving logistics and improving utilisation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).

Trade Performance

India's exports have faced a very challenging period in recent years, on account of developments arising from the global financial crisis of 2008-09, which accentuated after 2013-14, when the world economy experienced a major trade slowdown. However, through concerted efforts like improved logistics, facilitation through increased digitization to reduce human interface and increase transparency of government schemes aimed at incentivization and facilitation of exporters, quick resolution of implementation issues of GST, capacity building through skilling etc., the Government was able to arrest the downturn affecting India, and our merchandise exports grew on a secular basis over the last three financial years, to reach a new peak of USD 330.08 Billion in 2018-19, which was also qualitatively better, as high value added sectors had a greater share in it than in earlier years.

Taking services exports also into account, India's total exports (goods and services combined) have for the first time surpassed the USD Half Trillion (500 Billion) mark in 2018-19, to reach a new peak of USD 538.08 Billion.

Services sector exports are a significant success story for the country in terms of their steady growth and resilience in the face of global challenges. The services sector in general, and services exports in particular, have been a major engine of our economic growth, and have contributed pre-dominantly to India's income, employment and export growth. The services sector is also a key recipient of foreign direct investment. Services exports from India, which were USD 17 Billion in 2001-2002 and USD 152 Billion in 2013-14, have reached USD 208 billion in 2018-19, catapulting India to being a key exporter of services globally. The surplus from international trade in services is now financing almost 50% of the trade deficit on the merchandise side. With increasing servicification of manufacturing, emergence of new technologies like 3-D printing and digital commerce, the services sectors will assume even greater importance in future. Recognising the enormous potential and opportunity which the services sector presents, Government is pursuing a comprehensive and focussed strategy aimed at encouraging innovation, skill development, infrastructure upgradation and cross cutting domestic reforms to enhance competitiveness aimed at making India a Global Services Hub.

With the global economic outlook and export scenario again showing a downturn, India's exports have once again come under stress during the current financial year. Developments like increasing protectionist tendencies in the world, uncertainties due to the US-China trade differences and sanctions on Iran, have contributed to this scenario. As per the WTO, world merchandise trade volumes are expected to rise by only 1.2% in 2019, which is substantially slower than the 2.6% growth forecast in April 2019. However, with continued emphasis by the Government, aimed at facilitation and enhancement of competitiveness, while working closely with the Export Promotion Councils and the larger exporter community, India's export performance will be promoted vigorously in the face these adverse global developments.

Global Economic Overview

Global growth is projected to rise from an estimated 2.9 percent in 2019 to 3.3 percent in 2020and 3.4 percent for 2021. As per IMF, WEO, January, 2020, on the positive side, market sentiment has been boosted by tentative signs that manufacturing activity and global trade are bottoming out, a broad-based shift toward accommodative monetary policy, intermittent favorable news on US-China trade negotiations, and diminished fears of a no-deal Brexit, leading to some retreat from the risk-off environment that had set in at the time of the October WEO. However, few signs of turning points are yet visible in global macroeconomic data.

Global Trade

As per World Trade Organsiation, "Trade conflicts pose the biggest downside risk to the forecast but macroeconomic shocks and financial volatility are also potential triggers for a steeper downturn. Trade-related indicators signal a worrying trajectory for world trade based on global export orders and economic policy uncertainty. World merchandise trade volumes are now expected to rise by only 1.2% in 2019, substantially slower than the 2.6% growth forecast in April 2019. The projected increase in 2020 is now 2.7%, down from 3.0% previously. The economists caution that downside risks remain high and that the 2020 projection depends on a return to more normal trade relations."

Slowing economic growth is partly due to rising trade tensions but also reflects country-specific cyclical and structural factors, including the shifting monetary policy stance in developed economies and Brexit-related

Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Ministry of Commerce has been engaged in promoting trade facilitation in trading across borders to reduce transactions costs, through the introduction of electronic processes aimed at paperless transactions and automation. DGFT has undertaken initiatives to electronically link up with customs clearances related regulatory processes for expedited and paperless clearances. This has led to automated issuance of Import Export Code (IEC) and exports benefits. Electronic communication in real-time and electronic data exchange for streamlining clearance procedures has led to doing away with paper copy for various export Schemes being operated by DGFT. A common digital platform for Issuance of "Certificate of Origin" has been started by DGFT to further boost the "ease of doing business" for exporters by providing a single point access to all Designated Agencies authorized to Issue Certificate of Origin for Trade Agreements India has signed with its trading partners.

Some of the landmark initiatives under our Trade Facilitation commitments, as driven by the NCTF are:

- Establishment of a National Single Window system to route all import related formalities viz. examination, sampling, clearance etc., which involves plethora of agencies, through a single online national portal;
- Simplification of fees and charges for various clearance related activities at the borders;
- Paperless filing of import documents through 'E-sanchit' project;
- Publishing of resource information viz. procedures for import/export, laws & regulations etc. online for ease of access;
- Paperless issuance of duty exemption schemes such as Advance authorization and EPCG; and
- System driven issuance of Import-Export codes with a post issuance Risk Management Audit.

Developing Districts as Export Hub

To develop each District as an Export Hub, an initiative involving the Department of Commerce and the State Governments has been started. To take this forward, the efforts of the Central Government and the State Governments are being synergised in promotion of exports from each district. Accordingly, the Department of Commerce is working closely with the State Governments to create an institutional mechanism in each district to promote export opportunity across all districts of the country.

Government eMarketplace (GeM)

The GeM portal has achieved a total cumulative order value of Rs.38,266 crores as on 05th January, 2020 and has brought transparency into Government procurement. It has been able to partner MSMEs and Start-ups in their growth story. GeM is now moving ahead for creating a Unified Procurement System in the country for providing a single platform for procurement of goods, services and works. This will bring about economies of scale, enhance competition and improve the experience of buyers, sellers and service providers. GeM will take all steps to ensure that Government procurement is efficient, transparent and competitive.

Champion Services Sector Scheme

In pursuance of decision of the Union Cabinet, the identified nodal Ministries/Departments formulated their proposals for sectoral schemes in consultation with stake holders and Department of Commerce. On 6th September, 2019, the Expenditure Finance Committee approved the proposal for the umbrella scheme of Department of Commerce, the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS), along with the sectoral schemes of six nodal Ministries/Departments under CSSS, namely, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, for a total amount of Rs.3369.75 Crores for 2019-20 to 2023-24 out of the Rs. 5000 Cr fund approved by the Cabinet. The CSSS will give a fillip to a broad-based growth across high potential services sectors.

Logistics

Realising the importance in these efforts of the convergence of various modes of transportation and optimisation of supply chains, a new division has been created in the Department of Commerce to focus on promoting multimodal logistics with a view to bringing about integrated development of logistics and reduce logistics cost to levels par with international standards. Government through this institutional arrangement is formulating a National Logistics Policy, development of a National Logistics Portal, expanding the scope of the existing Multi Modal Transportation of Goods (MMTG) Act to the domestic sector, policy on development of Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLP) and a Logistics Planning and Performance Monitoring Tool (LPPT). Initiatives like Direct Port Delivery (DPD), Direct Port Entry (DPE), e-Sanchit, upgraded ICEGATE, Scanners at various ports, launch of new Port Community System (PCS 1x), etc. have improved the country's efficiencies in these areas.

These steps have contributed to India's performance in the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) improving from a rank of 134 in 2015 to 63 in 2020. The performance on 'Trading Across Borders' has also shown improvement from to 128 in 2015 to 68 in 2020.

SEZ Reforms

The SEZ Act was amended to enable trusts and other entities to be notified by the Central Government to set up SEZ units. The legal framework governing the minimum land area requirement and categorisation of SEZs as sector-specific and multi-product SEZs have been amended to ease the norms. This would enable unlocking the potential of vacant lands available in SEZs to attract investments and boost exports. Further, the provision governing the maximum tenure for lease of properties by SEZ developers to SEZ units has been amended to align the same to the maximum tenure allowed as per the regulations of the State government.

Addressing Key Concerns Related to Unfair Trade Practices

The Government has endeavoured to ensure a level playing field for domestic producers in the face of any unfair trade practices that may arise from trading partners. The Government has put in place a unified and streamlined agency in the form of the Director General Trade Remedies (DGTR) to transparently implement provisions available in international law to address unfair trade practices like dumping, as also issues involving subsidies and import surges, through anti-dumping, counter-vailing and safeguard duties. The Government is also pro-actively engaged in developing and implementing mandatory technical standards across sectors with a view to enhancing the domestic eco-system for the production of safe and high quality products, as also to guard against threats to public safety and health arising from sub-standard imports. The Government stands strongly behind all domestic manufacturers in these respects and will continue to pro-actively protect these legitimate interests of our manufacturers.

Agriculture Export Policy

Department of Commerce has brought out a comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" (AEP) with an aim to double agricultural exports by integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is supporting the States in preparing state-specific Action Plans to achieve the goals of the policy. Various States and UTs have commenced actions towards this end. Over 25 States and UTs have designated nodal agencies in the State. Action Plans have been finalised in many states, and work is in an advanced stage in others. 46 product-specific clusters have been identified for promotion of exports, and cluster-level committees have been formed in several locations to take the initiative forward.

FTA Review

India has made efforts for review of its existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with a view to ensuring balance in our trade relations and enhancing our export potential to benefit domestic industry and address their concerns. We are working with our existing FTA partners to address these issues.

The government has set up an FTA Monitoring Committee, which would examine and address key issues relating to FTAs. These include analysing trends in imports coming through the FTA route and exports availing the FTA route, steps to address any emergent situation; obtain regular feedback from industry and other sources to identify and address concerns on both import and export side; addressing FTA related awareness building and facilitation needs of exporters, assess gaps in market access for exporters and pursue bridging of the same through initiation of FTA reviews; and oversee efforts to train and reach-out to stakeholders for improving FTA use by India's exporters, specially MSMEs.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS



Functions

The Department formulates, implements and monitors the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which provides the basic framework and strategy to be followed. The Trade Policy is periodically reviewed to incorporate changes necessary to take care of emerging economic scenarios both domestic and international. Besides, the Department is also entrusted with responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, Special Economic Zones, state trading, export promotion and trade facilitation, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities.

The Department is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Special Secretary, one Additional Secretary& Financial Adviser, five Additional Secretaries/ Additional Secretary level officers, eleven Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary level officers and a number of other senior officers.

The Department is functionally organized into the following 10 Divisions:

I. International Trade Policy Division

II. Foreign Trade Territorial Division

III. Export Products Division

IV. Export Industries Division

V. Export Services Division

VI. Economic Division

VII. Administration & General Service Division

VIII. Finance Division

IX. Supply Division

X. Logistics Division

The various offices / organizations under the administrative control of the Department are:

(A) Two Attached Offices,

(B) Ten Subordinate Offices,

(C) Ten Autonomous Bodies,

(D) Five Public Sector Undertakings,

(E) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Government e Marketplace)

(F) Fourteen Export Promotion Councils

(G) One Advisory Body and

(H) Six Other Organizations.

A complete list of these offices/Organizations along with the postal Addresses is given at Annexure 1.

The broad organizational set up and major role and functions of the offices / organizations under the administrative control of the Department are discussed below:

(A) Attached Offices

(i) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Organization is an attached office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and is headed by Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Right from its inception till 1991, when liberalization in the economic policies of the Government took place, this organization has been essentially involved in the regulation and promotion of Foreign Trade. Keeping in line with liberalization and globalization and the overall objective of increasing of exports, DGFT has since been assigned the role of a "Facilitator". The shift was from prohibition and control of imports/exports to promotion and facilitation of exports/imports, keeping in view the interests of the country.

Organizational Set-Up

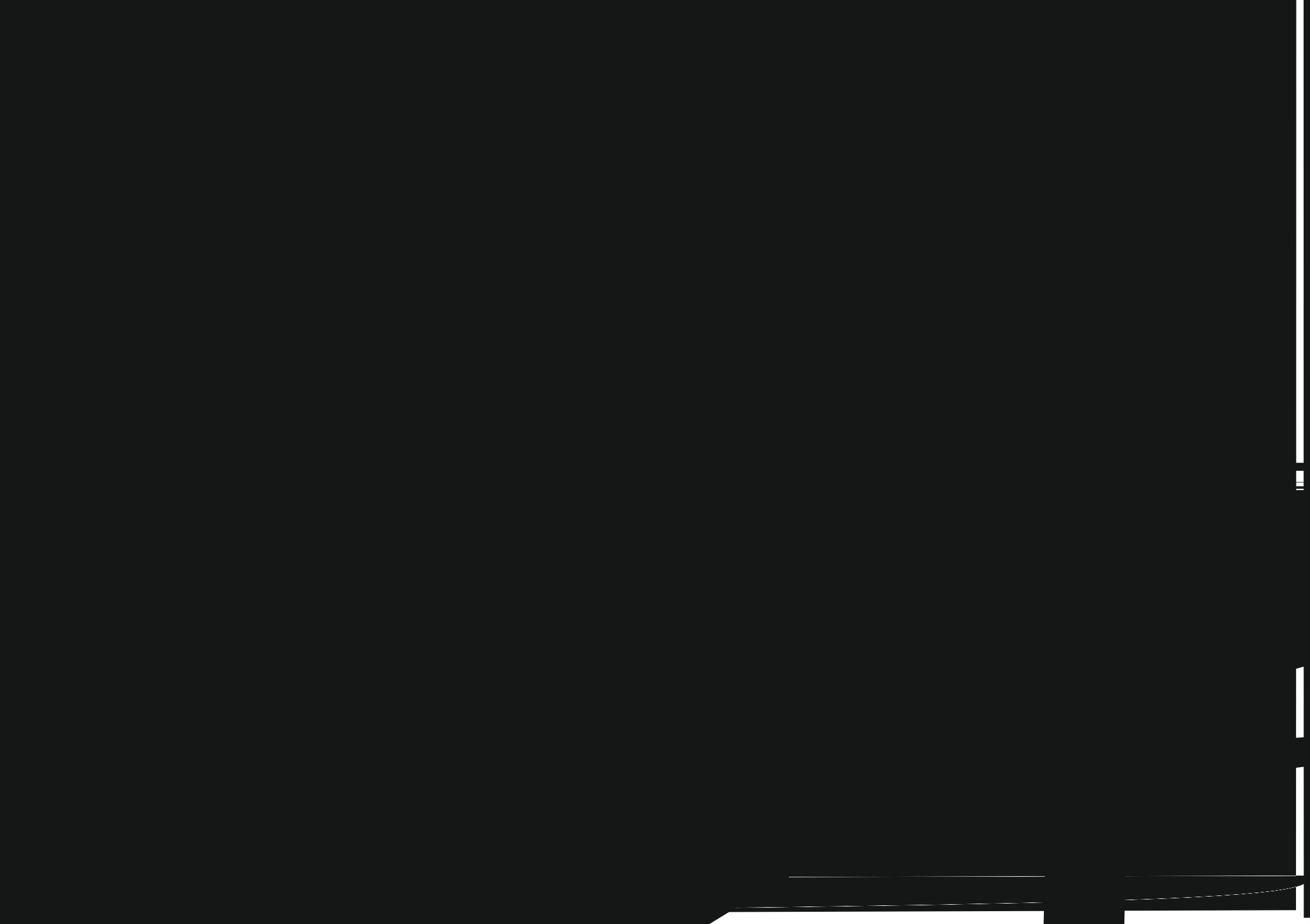
This Directorate, with headquarters at the New Delhi, is headed by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. It assists Government in formulation of Foreign Trade Policy and is responsible for implementing the Foreign Trade Policy and Schemes under FTP with the main objective of promoting India's exports. Further, it is responsible for implementations of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations notified there under. The DGFT also issues authorizations to exporters and monitors their corresponding obligations through a network of 24 Regional Authorities (RAs).

In addition to implementation of Foreign Trade Policy and FTDR Act, 1992, regional offices provide facilitation to exporters in regard to developments in International Trade i.e. WTO agreements, Rules of Origin and anti-dumping issues, etc. to help exporters in their import and export decisions in a international dynamic environment.

(ii) Directorate General of Trade Remedies(DGTR)

The Director General of Trade Remedies (earlier known as Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties) is the integrated single window agency for providing progressive and swift trade defence mechanism in India.

Earlier, the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) dealt with Anti-Dumping and CVD cases, Directorate General of Safeguards (DGS) dealt with Safeguard measures and DGFT dealt with Quantitative Restriction (QR) Safeguards. The DGTR has brought DGAD, DGS and Safeguards (QR) functions of DGFT into its fold by merging them into a single national entity. DGTR now deals with Anti-Dumping, CVD and Safeguard measures. It also provides trade remedy support to India's domestic industry and exporters in dealing with increasing instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by



Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts, Estimation & flow of Non-tax Revenue Receipts etc.

The function of the Accounting wing includes payment of claims, accounting transactions, consolidation of Accounts and other related matters like finalization & payment of pension, revision of pension with the help of Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO) & payment of final GPF cases, loans & advances, Grants in aid, maintenance of General Provident Fund (GPF) / Contributory Provident Fund (CPF), New Pension System (NPS), Leave Salary Contribution & Pension Contribution (LSC & PC), etc. Further, implementation and smooth functioning of PFMS (EAT/DBT) in various entities is also coordinated by CCA Office along with monitoring of smoothly working of PFMS modules viz. EIS, EAT, Pension, GPF, CDDO Package, NTRP, LOA etc.

There is an internal audit wing of the Department which handles the internal audit work of all the Departments. There are 347 units under the jurisdiction of Department of Commerce and M/o Textiles. The role of internal audit is to study the Accounting and Implementation of Prescribed Procedure with a view to ensure that they are correct & adequate.

(C) Autonomous Bodies

(i) Coffee Board

The Coffee Board is a statutory organization under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, constituted under the Coffee Act 1942. The Board comprises of 33 members including the Secretary, who is the Chief Executive officer appointed by the Govt. of India. The Board has a non-Executive Chairman and 31 members comprising Members of the Parliaments and members representing various stakeholders of the Coffee Industry. The Coffee Board focuses its activities in the areas of research, extension, development, market intelligence, external & internal promotion and welfare measures. The Coffee Board functions with its Head Office in Bengaluru and the Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) at Balehonnuru, Chikkamagaluru District, Karnataka. The Coffee Board also has Regional Research Stations at Chundale (Kerala), Thandigudi (Tamil Nadu), Narasipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Diphu (Assam) and its Extension Units are spread over the traditional coffee growing areas (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Non-Traditional Areas (Andhra Pradesh and Odisha) and North Eastern Region (Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh).

(ii) Rubber Board

The Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted under Section (4) of the Rubber Act, 1947 and functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board is headed by a Non -Executive Chairman appointed by the Central Government and has 28 members representing various stakeholders of natural rubber industry including Members of Parliament. The executive and administrative powers of the Board are vested with the Executive Director. The Board's headquarters is located at Kottayam in Kerala.

Developmental and regulatory functions pertaining to the entire value chain of the Indian rubber industry are discharged by the Board by way of assisting and encouraging research, development, extension and training activities related to natural rubber (NR). The functions of the Board also include maintaining statistics of rubber, promoting marketing of rubber and undertaking labour welfare activities. The Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII), established in 1955, is situated at Kottayam, Kerala and has nine Regional Research Stations (RRS) located in various rubber growing states of the country. The Board has also a Training department viz., Rubber Training Institute (RTI) located at Kottayam and acts as the link between research and extension activities for technology transfer. It has the mandate for human resource development in all sectors of the NR industry comprising production, processing, product manufacturing, marketing and consuming sectors and has a significant role in the development of rubber industry.

(iii) Tea Board

The Tea Board is a statutory body constituted under the Tea Act, 1953 to discharge various functions, duties and responsibilities envisaged in the Act for the overall development of the tea industry in India. The Tea Board consists of 31 members, including the Chairman. The tenure of the Board is three years. The present Board is for the period of 11/02/2019 to 10/02/2022. The Deputy Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and there are two Executive Directors who are stationed at Zonal offices one each at Guwahati in Assam (for entire North Eastern Region) and another at Coonoor in Tamil Nadu (for entire South India Region). The functions of the board are to develop effective management strategies to facilitate competence and innovation in tea plantations, innovative processing technology for producing good quality teas, augmentation of high value tea exports, capacity building for human resources at all levels in tea industry, strengthening of Research and Development efforts on all aspects of tea, add value to tea production, linkage of small tea farms to tea factories and to promote next generation auction platforms with all services hosted on a cloud platform, so that price realization can be ensured across all stakeholders.

(iv) Tobacco Board

Tobacco Board was established on 01/01/1976 under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 with its Head Quarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh . Tobacco Board is

headed by a non –executive Chairman appointed by Central government. The important functions of the Tobacco Board are:

- Regulating the production and curing the Virginia tobacco to match demand in India and abroad.
- Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufactures of Virginia tobacco products.
- Promoting the grading of tobacco at the level of the growers.
- Establishment of auction platforms for the sale of Virginia tobacco and function as auctioneer.
- Maintenance and improvement of existing markets and development of new markets outside India.
- Keeping a constant watch on the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price for the same.

(v) Spices Board

Spices Board was constituted as a statutory body on 26th February, 1987 under Section (3) of the Spices Board Act, 1986. The Spices Board consists of 31 members and the Board is lead by the Chairman (non-official) and headed by the Secretary with its head office at Kochi in Kerala. The Spices Board is responsible for the overall development of cardamom industry and export promotion of 52 spices as scheduled under the Spices Board Act, 1986. The functions of the Board include research & development, domestic marketing of small and large cardamom, promotion, development, regulation of export of spices and quality control through quality evaluation labs, post harvest quality improvement and development of organic spices in the North Eastern region. The Board is the authority to issue certificates of registration as exporter of spices and issue of cardamom dealers and auctioneers certificates. The Board undertakes programes and projects like infrastructure support for hi-tech processing in spices for value addition, encouraging studies and research on medicinal properties of spices, development of new products, packaging, setting up spice parks in major spice growing centres and arranging buyer seller meets. The licensed/registered cardamom auctioneers and dealers facilitate the domestic marketing through cardamom e-auctions at the e-auction centres established by the Board.

(vi) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority is a statutory body fucnctioning under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. It is primarily mandated for the development of export of marine products from India. The Authority with its headquarters at Kochi and field Offices across the maritime States of India. It is headed by a Chairman.

(vii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in the year 1985. The APEDA has its headquarters at New Delhi and 5 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Guwahati. It is headed by a senior All India Service officer posted as Chairman.

APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility of export promotion and development of 14 agricultural and processed food products groups listed in the First Schedule of the APEDA Act. Rice has been included in the Second Schedule of APEDA Act.

APEDA also functions as the Secretariat of the Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for Organic exports.

(viii) Export Inspection Council of India (EIC)

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established by Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and pre shipment Inspection.

The EIC is the official export certification body of India as well as Competent Authority for the notified commodities which ensure Quality and Safety of food products exported from India. The major role of EIC is to ensure the Quality and Safety of products exported to meet the requirements of the importing countries. This assurance is provided through either consignment-wise inspection system or quality assurance/food safety management system based certification through its field Agencies, the Exports Inspection Agencies (EIAs) established under Section 7 of the Act. The EIAs are located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai and Delhi with a network of 24 sub offices having state – of - the art laboratories, accredited by NABL , across India.

ix. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

In order to realize the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to create an institution with a focus on research and training related to foreign trade, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd of May 1963. In recognition of its all-round achievements, the Institute was given the status of "Deemed University" in May 2002 by University Grants Commission (UGC) enabling it to award degrees and start its own Doctoral Programmes. The National Assessment

and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited IIFT with the Highest Grade 'A' with overall CGPA score of 3.53 in 2015. IIFT's iSER has been accepted by IAC and IIFT is in the process of getting AACSB Accreditation.

(x) Indian Institute of Pakaging (IIP)

The Indian Institute of Packaging is an autonomous body in the field of packaging technology which was set up on 14th May, 1966 as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, by the leading packaging and allied industries and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India. The main objective of this Institute is to promote the export market by way of innovative package design and development and also to upgrade the packaging standards at national level. The head office of the Institute is situated at Mumbai and its branches are located at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The Institute has got an excellent rapport with International organizations like World Packaging Organisation (WPO) and Asian Packaging Federation (APF). The Institute is involved in different activities like testing and certification of packaging materials and packages, training and education, consultancy services and R&D activities related to packaging. In addition, the Institute organizes a bi-annual event i.e. International Packaging Exhibition i.e. INDIAPACK and national contest for excellence in packaging i.e. INDIASTAR.

(D) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

(i) State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC)

STC was set up on 18thMay 1956 primarily with a view to undertake trade with East European countries and to supplement the efforts of private trade and industry in developing exports from the country. Since then, STC has played an important role in country's economy. It has arranged imports of essential items of mass consumption (such as wheat, pulses, sugar, edible oils, etc.) and industrial raw materials into India and also contributed significantly in developing exports of a large number of items from India. The core strength of STC lies in handling exports/imports of bulk commodities. Over the years, STC has also diversified into exports of steel, iron ore, molasses and imports of bullion, hydrocarbons, minerals, metals, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, etc. On domestic front, STC mainly undertakes sale of edible oil, seeds, fertilizers, coal, metals, pulses, jute bags, etc.

In view of non-availability of banking limits, the Company is presently undertaking business with central/state government departments and their entities, etc. where there is no involvement of STC's funds.

The STCL Ltd, a subsidiary of the STC, is in the process of winding up and has stopped all its business activities since 2014-15 onwards.

(ii) MMTC Limited

The MMTC Limited was incorporated in 1963 as an independent entity primarily to deal in exports of minerals and ores and imports of non-ferrous metals. Over the years, MMTC diversified its business portfolio keeping in view national requirements and new business opportunities including import and export of various items. Commodities like fertilizers, steel, diamonds, coal & hydrocarbon, bullion, agro etc. were progressively added to the portfolio of the company.

Besides acting as canalizing agency for Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore/Concentrate & Import of Urea, MMTC functions as one of the Nominated Agency for Import of Gold & Silver, sale of Sovereign India Gold Coin, Import of Pulses, trading in other commodities like Agro Products, Fertilizers, Coal, Steel, Non-ferrous metals, Pig Iron etc. and investment in trade related JVs like NINL, MMTC PAMP, FTWZ, Indian Commodity Exchange Limited (ICEX) etc.

Subsidiary Company

The MMTC Transnational Pte. Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC and was incorporated in October 1994 under the laws of Singapore with a share Capital of USD 1 million. Since inception, the company has been engaged in commodity trading and has established itself as a credible and reputable trading company in Singapore.

(iii) PEC Limited

PEC Limited was incorporated as a subsidiary Company o State Trading Corporation in 1971 as "The Projects an Equipment Corporation of India Limited" and became a independent Company in 1991. The name of the compan was changed to PEC Limited on November 25, 1997. Th main functions of PEC Limited include export o engineering equipment and projects, import of bullion an trading in industrial raw materials and agro commodities

basis" to promote and support exports from India. It is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The vision of ECGC Ltd. is to excel in providing export credit insurance and trade related services. The mission of ECGC is to support the Indian Export Industry by providing cost effective insurance and trade related services to meet the growing needs of Indian export market by optimal utilization of available resources.

ECGC's services enable access to bank finance, access to information, and support in recovery of delinquent debts from foreign buyers/countries. To augment the capital requirement of ECGC, It was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to provide the capital infusion of ₹2000 Crore during the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20. Accordingly, ₹50 Crore in FY 2017-18, ₹500 Crore in FY 2018-19 and ₹500 Crore during FY 2019-20 has been released to ECGC to support Indian exporters to tap new, emerging and challenging markets like Africa, CIS and Latin American Countries.

National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)

Government of India established NEIA Trust in 2006 to promote project exports from India that are of strategic and national importance. The trust was set up with an initial corpus of ₹66 Crore. To support more project export, it was decided by the Government of India to provide more budgetary support and agreed to provide ₹1040 Crore during the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20. Accordingly, ₹440 Crore in FY 2017-18, ₹300 Crore in FY 2018-19 and ₹300 Crore in FY 2019-20 has been released as grant-in-aid corpus to NEIA trust. With the contribution received from the Government of India over the years, the corpus has increased to ₹3978.8 Crore as of October 31, 2019.

NEIA through its cover for project exports helps make Indian project exporters more competitive and gain a stronger foothold in regions of national strategic interest. Successful project exports enables sustained visible impact on India's capacity in executing projects abroad.

NEIA has supported 154 projects valued ₹47,903 Crore of 54 exporters in 43 countries so far.

(v) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

The India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) was formed in the year 1992, after renaming of Trade Fair Authority (TFAI) and merging of Trade Development Authority of India (TDA). ITPO is a Schedule 'B' Mini-ratna Category-I CPSE under the administrative control of Department of Commerce with 100% shareholding by the Government of India. Its Registered Office is at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The regional offices of ITPO are located in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai resulting in representative participation of trade and industry from different regions of the country in its events in India and abroad.

ITPO is a section 8 Company and the following are its main objectives:

- To promote, organize and participate in industrial trade and other fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad and to take all measures incidental thereto for boosting up country's trade;
- To publicize in India and abroad International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions to be held in India and invite the foreign participants to participate in them;
- To undertake promotion of trade in goods and services connected with or relating to fairs, exhibitions, conventions in India and abroad;
- To undertake promotion of exports and to explore new markets for traditional items of export and develop exports of new items with a view to maintaining, diversifying and expanding the export trade.

(E) Government e-Marketplace- Special Purpose Vehicle created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (GeM-SPV)

Government e-Marketplace- Special Purpose Vehicle created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (GeM-SPV)

- Government e-Marketplace (GeM) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, to create and maintain the online marketplace for procurement of common use Goods and Services by all Central government ministries/ departments.
- Governments of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, vide notification dated 8th December 2017 has made the following entry:-
    - "32. Development, operation and maintenance of National Public Procurement Portal - Government e Marketplace"
- GeM provides transparent, efficient and inclusive online platform for procurement of all common use Goods and Services by Government Organizations.
- The Purchase through GeM by Government Departments have been authorized and made mandatory by Ministry of Finance by adding a new Rule No. 149 in the General Financial Rules, 2017. All the States and UTs are Procuring through GeM.
- GeM has also taken steps to promote MSMES, start-ups, women entrepreneurs etc to access public procurement market.

- GeM has enabled various modes of procurement as prescribed in GFR and has made available various analytical tools to facilitate buyers to make informed decision while making procurement.
- GeM received:
  - The Digital India Platinum Award for "Exemplary online Service" in February 2019.
  - Technology Sabha Award under "Digital Icon" category in August 2019.
  - Digital transformation Award under "End to End Digital Services" category in November 2019.
- GeM is manned by Government officers on deputation as well market resources.

(F) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

At present, there are fourteen Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), as mentioned below, under the Department of Commerce. The EPCs are registered as nonprofit organizations under the Companies Act/Societies Registration Act and perform both advisory and executive functions. Roles and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, which also recognizes them as registering authorities for exporters.

Chemexcil

The Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil) was constituted in 1963 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council's Head office is located in Mumbai and it has four regional Offices located at New Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The total membership of the Council as on 31.12.2019 stood at 4221. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:-

- Dyes & Dye Intermediates
- Inorganic, Organic and Agro Chemicals
- Cosmetics, Soaps, Toiletries and Essential oils
- Castor Oil

Cashew EPC

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) was set up by the Government of India on 17th August 1955, for promoting exports of cashew kernels, cashew nut shell liquid and allied products from India. The Council has been, since its inception, providing the institutional frame work for improving international trade for performing the different functions that serve to intensify and promote exports of cashew kernels, cashew nut shell liquid, flavored cashews and allied products.

The Council undertakes detailed studies and collects trade/market information and other particulars relating to the market potential of cashew and make them available to the exporters. It also deals with the trade enquiries received mostly through International Fair Participation from various parties and disseminated them to its members. The changing global trade information for cashew and cashew products is updated on a continuous basis.

CAPEXIL

CAPEXIL, a premier Export Promotion Council, was set up in 1958 under the Companies Act,1956. The Council's Registered Office and Head office is located in Kolkata and it has four regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under overall supervision of the Department of Commerce. As on 31.12.2019, the total membership strength of the Council stood at 4357.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:

Publications & Printing, Paper Board and Products, Glass and glassware, Miscellaneous Products, Processed Minerals, Ceramics and Allied Products, Plywood and Allied Products, Rubber Products, Ossein and Gelatine, Bulk Minerals and Ores, Natural Stones and Products, Paints, Printing Ink and Allied Products, Auto Tyres and Tubers, Animal by products, Cement, cement clinkers and Asbestos cement products, Graphite and explosives.

Council for Leather Exports

The Council for Leather Exports (CLE) was set up in July 1984. It is an autonomous non-profit company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 entrusted with export promotion activities and development of the Indian leather industry.It serves as a bridge between member-exporters and buyers all over the world. It has its registered Head Office at Chennai and five regional offices at Kanpur, Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai & Mumbai and extension offices at Agra, UP and Jalandhar, Punjab.

EEPC India

EEPC India is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The company has its headquarters at Kolkata with regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi and Sub-Regional Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad

(Secunderabad) and Jalandhar for providing services to exporters of engineering products. With a view to establish closer connections with the engineering manufacturers & exporters and to have a better reach, EEPC India opened their Chapters in 12 Tier II and Tier III cities, viz., in Tamil Nadu (11 May, 2019), Chhattisgarh(19 June, 2019), Jharkhand (3 July, 2019), Karnataka (23 July, 2019), West Bengal (3 August, 2019), Himachal Pradesh (10 August, 2019), Madhya Pradesh (24 August, 2019), Andhra Pradesh (19 September, 2019), Maharashtra (18 October, 2019), Odisha (8 November, 2019), Rajasthan (9 November, 2019) and Uttarakhand (22 November, 2019).

As an advisory body, it actively contributes to the policies of Government of India and acts as an interface between the engineering industry and the Government. Set up in 1955, EEPC India now has a membership base of around 13,000 out of which 60% are SMEs. EEPC India facilitates sourcing from India and boosts the SMEs to raise their standard at par with the international best practices. It also encourages the SMEs to integrate their business with the global value chain. Keeping 'Engineering the Future' as the motto, EEPC India serves as the reference point for the Indian engineering industry and the international business community in its efforts towards establishing India as a major engineering export hub.

Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion Council

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the apex trade body of the Indian gems and jewellery industry has completed 53 glorious years of its existence this year. It has approximately 6702 members as on 30th November 2019. The gems and jewellery manufacturing sector is among India's leading foreign exchange earning sectors. Exports of gems and jewellery from India during the fiscal year 2019-20 (Upto October, 2019) registered a performance of US$ 23 billion, contributing to about 12.37% of the country's total merchandise exports. The sector consists of large number of SME units, employing skilled and semi-skilled labour, almost entirely in the unorganized sector.

Plastic EPC

The Plastics Export Promotion Council was established in 1955 and registered under section 25 of Companies Act of 1956, with the aim of promoting the exports of Plastics & Linoleum products from India. The Council's head office is located in Mumbai and regional offices are at Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad and New Delhi. The total membership of the Council as on 31.10.2019 stood at 2587. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

Sports Goods EPC

The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) was established in the year 1958 with an objective to promote exports of Sports Goods & Toys. The Council provides services to its members in the field of important developments taking place in the domestic and international industry.

The sports goods industry in India is moving beyond cricket towards a wide variety of other sports, resulting in the growth of sports-related industries. This has opened up new business opportunities for investors looking at the Indian market – from brand building and infrastructure to niche entrepreneurial ventures.

SHEFEXIL

The Shellac Export Promotion Council was founded in June, 1957, under the Companies Act, 1956 . Its name was changed to Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) on 08.02.2007. The Council's registered office is located at Kolkata and it has no additional branch or regional office. The total membership of the Council as on 31.12.2019 stood at 557.The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

Shefexil is the designated Nodal EPC for Non Timber Forest Produce and also for products from North-East region. The Council is presently entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:

- Shellac and Lac based Products;
- Vegetable Saps & Extracts of herbs;
- Guar Gum;
- Plant & Plant Portion (Herbs);
- Fixed vegetable, Oil cake and others;
- Other vegetable materials;
- Multi products belonging to the North Eastern region

Pharmexcil

India's Pharmaceuticals manufacturing picked up momentum in 1970's from Various Drug Policies of the government favouring the domestic manufacturing sector where indigenous technology was emphasized. The country soon became not only self-sufficient but also an exporter of pharma products.

India is considered as the Global Pharmacy of generic drugs and has the reputation of providing quality healthcare at an affordable cost. India has proven international quality standard capabilities as measured by the number of ANDA approvals, DMF filings, USFDA / UK MHRA approved manufacturing facilities / bio equivalence centers etc., which are considered as key indicators to measure the capabilities of any national pharma sector. India exports

APIs, intermediates, Pharmaceutical formulations, bio-pharmaceuticals, Clinical Services, med evices, surgical, herbals, Nutraceuticals, Ayurved mani products, veterinary drugs etc. to almost es in the world.

Service EPC

Services Export Promotion Council is set up by Ministry of Commerce & Indu India to facilitate services' exporte advisory body, SEPC actively c formulation of polices of Governmen an interface between the servic Government. It has been instrumen efforts of Indian service exporting projecting India's image abroad as high-quality services to demonstrat Indian services industry. It organize promotional activities such as Buyer-Buyer-Seller Meets, participatio fairs/exhibitions and setting up Indi booths in selected overseas exhibitio

The council encourages and keeps t abreast about the trends and c international markets for servi assistance to its members in taking t opportunities in order to expan exports. Set up in 2006, SEPC membership base of more than 480 15 services sectors which come Members of SEPC can avail the be Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) Commerce and Industry, Governmen

Project EPC

Project EPC acts as an apex coordi Indian project exporters to secure, projects overseas within the frame Trade Policy of Government of Indi guidelines prescribed by the Reser undertaking overseas projects a Memorandum PEM (Project Exports

PEPC not only undertakes the necess initiatives but also provides n information, guidance and support Engineering (EPC) construction engineering contractors and consu private sector – to set up overseas p following modules of engineering ser best technologies and use Indian items:-

- Civil construction (structures/infr
- Turnkey
- Process an
- Project co cement)/p

Indian Oilseeds (IOPEPC)

IOPEPC, erstwh development a and oilcakes. Be orks towards ouraging rters.

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(i) To advise Government on Policy measures for preparation and implementation of both short and long term plans for increasing exports in the light of emerging national and international economic scenarios;

(ii) To review export performance of various sectors, identify constraints and suggest industry specific measures to optimize export earnings;

(iii) To examine existing institutional framework for imports and exports and suggest practical measures for further streamlining to achieve desired objectives;

(iv) To review policy instruments and procedure for imports and exports and suggest steps to rationalize those for optimum use; and

(v) To examine issues which are considered relevant for promotion of India's trade and for strengthening international competitiveness of Indian goods and services.

Merger of Council of Trade and Development and Board of Trade: providing a common platform for addressing stakeholder concerns

The erstwhile Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion have now been merged into a single body i.e. Board of Trade. Subsequent to the Merger, the first meeting took place on 6th of June, 2019 and the second meeting took place on 12th September 2019 under the chair of Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways, Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal.

This common platform, comprising of representatives from industry, export promotion councils, Government of India and State Governments and representatives from Banking and Finance Sector is playing a critical role in addressing export related concerns, with focus on addressing these on a priority basis.



(H) Other Organizations

(i) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) was set up in 1965 as the apex body of export promotion organisations. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act No.21 of 1860). The Federation is headquartered in Delhi and has its Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The Federation has been identified as an Export Promotion Council (EPC) under Appendix 2T of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

The FIEO serves as a platform for interaction between exporters and policy makers and is instrumental in the promotion of exports. The FIEO has over 30,000 members. The key objective of the FIEO is to provide an integrated package of services to various organisations connected with export promotion. In the Foreign Trade Policy, the FIEo is designated as Registering Authority for status holder exporting firms and for exporters dealing in multiple products. It also issues Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) which is required by many countries as proof of origin of goods.

(ii) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in 1978 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, with a focus to provide a vocational education in the field of Diamond, Gems & Jewellery. IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India & is a project of GJEPC. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the

areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing & Jewellery Manufacturing, Gemmology and thereby covering the entire spectrum of Gems & Jewellery education under one roof. Institute, as a knowledge provider to the re-skilling programmes launched by the GJEPC, upgrades/imparts the skill to small/medium diamond/jewellers manufacturers. IDI is also recognized as an Anchor Institute-Gems & Jewellery by Industries Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat.

The Institute's Gemological Laboratory is engaged in testing & identification of Diamonds, Gem Stones & Jewellery, and issuing a Diamond Grading, Gem Stone Identification & Jewellery Quality report. The Institute's Diamond Grading Laboratory is authorized by the DGFT, MoC&I, as per Chapter 4 of the FTP 2015-2020 for certification /grading of Diamonds of 0.10 Ct & above. IDI also operates Diamond Detection & Resource Centre (DDRC) at its Katargam campus to provide diamond screening services to small / medium diamond manufacturer/ diamond traders/Jewellers at affordable rates. IDI also conducts various workshops/seminars on "Synthetic Diamond Identification" to spread awareness in diamond trade on the subject.

(iii) Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

The Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) was set up in 1986 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with an objective to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the leather and footwear industry. The Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017 has conferred the status of "Institution of National Importance" (INI) to the Institute. FDDI has been playing a pivotal role in supporting Indian leather and footwear industry through its academic programmes, testing and R&D, consulting and projects approved by Govt. of India.

FDDI conducts wide range of professional programmes in the areas of Footwear Design & Production, Leather Goods and Accessory Design, Retail &Fashion Merchandise, Fashion Design etc.

(iv) National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

The National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI) is under process of winding up and awaiting for the approval. No activities has been carried out during 2018-19.

(v) Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT)

The Department of Commerce launched a Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme in April 2003 for a period of 10 years to compensate small growers of Rubber, Tea, Coffee and Tobacco all over the country for losses caused by price fluctuations. With the approval of CCEA, a Corpus Fund was set up in the year 2003 with Government of India's contribution of ₹432.88 crores and growers' contribution of ₹2.67 crores (Total ₹435.55 crores) to implement the scheme. Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT) was registered on 11.09.2003 as a Public Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 to implement the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme and administer the PSF Corpus in the Public Account of Government of India. The Trust Deed was signed between NABARD and the Department of Commerce, Government of India with NABARD as 'settlor' for a period of 10 years. The PSF scheme was closed on 30.09.2013. However, the PSF Trust has been re-registered for a period of 10 years commencing from 11.09.2013 for the benefit of growers of plantation crops.

(vi) India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, with the primary objective of promoting and creating international awareness of Brand India in overseas markets and to facilitate dissemination of knowledge about Indian products and services. Towards this objective, IBEF works closely with stakeholders across government and industry.



Annexure-1

Attached Offices/ Subordinate Offices/ Autonomous Bodies/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Export Promotion Councils/Other Organizations under the Department of Commerce.

Attached Offices

1. Directorate General of Foreign Trade, UdyogBhavan, New Delhi – 110107.
2. Directorate General of Trade Remedies, Jeevan Tara Building, 4th Floor, 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001. Ph.:011-23348653, 23348654

Subordinate Offices

1. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 565, Anandapur, Ward No. 108, Sector– 1, Plot No. 22, ECADP Kolkata – 700107 Phone: 91.33.24434055(4 lines) Fax : +91.33.24434051
2. Cochin Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, Kakkanad, Kochi – 600030, Kerala.
3. Falta Special Economic Zone, IInd MSO Building, 4th Floor, R.No. 44, Nizam Palace Complex, 234/4, AIC Bose Road, Kolkata – 700020, West Bengal.
4. MEPZ Special Economic Zone, National Highway 45, Administrative Office Building, Tambaram, Chennai – 600045, Tamil Nadu.
5. Kandla Special Economic Zone, Gandhidham, Kutch-370230, Gujarat.
6. SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400096, Maharashtra.
7. Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, Duvvada, Visakhapatnam – 530046, Andhra Pradesh.
8. Noida Special Economic Zone, Noida Dabri Road, Phase-II, Noida – 201305, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Pay and Accounts Office (Commerce), UdyogBhavan, New Delhi - 110107.
10. Pay and Accounts Office (Supply Division), 16-A, Akbar Road Hutments, New Delhi – 110011.

Autonomous Bodies

1. Coffee Board, 1, Dr. B.R. AmbedkarVeedhi, Bangalore – 560001, Karnataka.
2. Rubber Board, Sub-Jail Road, P.B. No.1122, Kottayam – 686002, Kerala.
3. Tea Board, 14, BTM Sarani, Brabourne Road, P.B. No.2172, Kolkata – 700001, West Bengal.
4. Tobacco Board, P.B.No.322, Guntur – 522004, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Spices Board, SugandhaBhavan, N.H. Bypass, PB-2277, Palarivattom P.O. Kochi – 682025, Kerala.
6. Marine Products Export Development Authority, MPEDA House, Panampilly Avenue, Kochi – 682036, Kerala.
7. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, NCUI Building, Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi – 110016.
8. Export Inspection Council of India, 3rd Floor, NDYMCA Cultural Centre Building, 1, Jai Singh Road, New DelhI-110001.
9. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, B-21, Institutional Area, South of IIT, New Delhi – 110016.
10. Indian Institute of Packaging, B-2, MIDC Area, P.B.No. 9432, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400096, Maharashtra.

Public Sector Undertakings

1. State Trading Corporation of India, Jawahar VyaparBhavan, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi - 110001.

Subsidiary of STC

1. STCL Ltd., No. 7A, "STC Trade Centre", 3rd Floor, Nandini Layout, Bengaluru – 560096, Karnataka.
2. MMTC Ltd., Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003.
3. PEC Ltd.,"Hansalaya", 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001.
4. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., 10th Floor, Express Towers, P.B. No. 373, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021, Maharashtra.
5. India Trade Promotion Organization, PragatiMaidan, Mathura Road, New Delhi – 110001.

Special Purpose Vehicle

1. Government e Marketplace SPV (GeM SPV), Jeevan Bharti Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110 001.

LIST OF THE EPCs UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1. Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22021288, 2021330; Fax: 022-2026684).
2. Cashew EPC, Cashew Bhawan, Mundakkal West, Kollam — 691001, Kerala (Tel: 0474-2742704, Fax: 0484-2377973)

3. CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1 Wood Street, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22890524/25; Fax: 033-22891724).

4. Council for Leather Exports, No.1, CMDA Tower II, 3rd Floor, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008. Tamil Nadu (Tel. 044-28594367; Fax:044-28594363).

5. EEPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1stFloor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel.033-22890651/52;Fax: 033-22890654).

6. Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZ Units, 8-G, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001 (Tel. 011-23329766-69; Fax: 011- 23329770).

7. Gem &Jewellery EPC, Office No. AW — 1010, Tower — A, G- Block, Bharat Diamond Bourse, Next to ICICI Bank, Bandra — Kuria Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400051 (Tel: 022-23821801/06, Fax: 022-23808752)

8. The Plastic EPC, Crystal Tower, Gundivali Road No.3, Off Sir M.V. Road, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-26833951;Fax: 022-26833953).

9. Sports Goods EPC, 1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi- 110055 (Tel. 011-23516183; Fax: 011-23632147).

10. SHEFEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 2nd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22834417/697; Fax: 033-22834699).

11. Pharmexcil, 101, Aditya Trade Centre, Ameerpet, Hyderabad — 500038, Andhra Pradesh (Tel. 23735462/66; Fax: 23735464).

12. Services EPC, 6A/6, 3rd Floor, NCHF Building, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi — 110049 (Tel. 41046327-29/ 41734632).

13. Project EPC, 411, Surya Kiran Building (4th Floor), 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001 (Tel. 91-11-41514673, 41563287).

14. Indian Oilseeds and Produce EPC, 78-79 Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22023225; Fax: 022-22029236).

Other Organizations

1. Federation of Indian Export Organizations, Niryat Bhawan, Rao Tula Ram Marg, Opp. Army Hospital (Research& Referral), New Delhi-110057.

2. Indian Diamond Institute, Katargam, GIDC, Sumul Dairy Road, P.B. No. 508, Surat-395008, Gujarat.

3. Footwear Design & Development Institute, A-10/A, Sector-24, Noida – 201301, GautamBudh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

4. National Centre for Trade Information, NCTI Complex, PragatiMaidan, New Delhi - 110001.

5. Price Stabilisation Fund Trust, Room No.2003. 20th Floor, JawaharVyaparBhawan, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place. New Delhi - 110001.

6. India Brand Equity Foundation, 20th Floor, JawaharVyaparBhawan, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001.

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INDIA'S EXTERNAL SECTOR



Global Economy

Global growth has remained more or less stagnant in the last few years affecting global trade growth. As per World Economic Outlook, January 2020, Global growth is projected to rise from an estimated 2.9 percent in 2019 to 3.3 percent in 2020 and 3.4 percent for 2021—a downward revision of 0.1 percentage point for 2019 and 2020 and 0.2 for 2021 compared to those in the October World Economic Outlook (WEO).

Risks to global growth tilt to the downside. An escalation of trade tensions beyond those already incorporated in the forecast remains a key source of risk to the outlook. Financial conditions have already tightened since the fall. A range of triggers beyond escalating trade tensions could spark a further deterioration in risk sentiment with adverse growth implications, especially given the high levels of public and private debt.

Global growth could surprise favorably if trade differences are resolved quickly so that business confidence rebounds and investor sentiment strengthens further; however, the balance of risks to the outlook remains on the downside. A further escalation of trade tensions and the associated increases in policy uncertainty could further weaken growth.

While Emerging and Developing Asia is the most dynamic in the global economy, it has also been affected by the global developments. In Asia, India and China continue to be the major growth drivers. In 2017, China (6.9%) had a higher growth compared to India (6.7%) (WEO, January, 2019). As per the latest report i.e. WEO, January, 2020, the projections for growth rate of India and china are 5.8% and 6% respectively for the year 2020. India is projected to grow at 6.5% in the year 2021.

Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections

			Projections	Difference from October 2019 WEO Projections
	2018	2019	2020	2020
World Output	3.6	2.9	3.3	-0.1
Advanced Economies	2.2	1.7	1.6	-0.1
United States	2.9	2.3	2.0	-0.1
Euro Area	1.9	1.2	1.3	-0.1
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	4.5	3.7	4.4	-0.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.4	5.6	5.8	-0.2
China	6.6	6.1	6.0	-0.2
India	6.8	4.8	5.8	-1.2

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, January 2020

Global Trade Situation

As per World Trade Organsiation, "Trade conflicts pose the biggest downside risk to the forecast but macroeconomic shocks and financial volatility are also potential triggers for a steeper downturn. Trade-related indicators signal a worrying trajectory for world trade based on global export orders and economic policy uncertainty. World merchandise trade volumes are now expected to rise by only 1.2% in 2019, substantially slower than the 2.6% growth forecast in April 2019. The projected increase in 2020 is now 2.7%, down from 3.0% previously. The economists caution that downside risks remain high and that the 2020 projection depends on a return to more normal trade relations."

Slowing economic growth is partly due to rising trade tensions but also reflects country-specific cyclical and structural factors, including the shifting monetary policy stance in developed economies and Brexit-related uncertainty in the European Union.

Due to the high degree of uncertainty associated with trade forecasts under current conditions, the estimated growth rate for world trade in 2019 is placed within a range of 0.5% to 1.6%. Trade growth could fall below this range if trade tensions continue to build, or outperform it if they start to recede. The range of likely values is wider for 2020, ranging from 1.7% to 3.7%, with better outcomes depending on an easing of trade tensions.

Leading Merchandise Exporters and Importers in World, 2019

Rank	Exporters	Value (US Billion $)	Share (%)	Annual Change (%)	Rank	Importers	Value (US Billion $)	Share (%)	Annual Change (%)
1	China	2487	12.8	10	1	United States of America	2614	13.2	9
2	United States of America	1664	8.5	8	2	China	2136	10.8	16
3	Germany	1561	8	8	3	Germany	1286	6.5	11
4	Japan	738	3.8	6	4	Japan	749	3.8	11
5	Netherlands	723	3.7	11	5	United Kingdom	674	3.4	5
6	Korea, Republic	605	3.1	5	6	France	673	3.4	9
7	France	582	3	9	7	Netherlands	646	3.3	12
8	Hong Kong, China	568	2.9	3	8	Hong Kong, China	628	3.2	6
9	Italy	547	2.8	8	9	Korea, Republic of	535	2.7	12
10	United Kingdom	486	2.5	10					
19	**India**	**325**	**1.7**	**9**	**10**	**India**	**511**	**2.6**	**14**
	World	**19451**	**100**	**10**		**World**	**19867**	**100**	**10**

Source: WTO, 2019

India's Merchandise Trade Performance

Merchandise exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for almost three years and were estimated at USD 330.08 billion for the year 2018-19, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.41 billion achieved in 2013-14 for the first time. During April-December 2019(QE) exports were USD 239.29 billion as against USD 244.08 billion during the period April-December 2018, registering a negative growth of (-) 1.96 percent.

Cumulative value of imports during 2018-19 was USD 514.08 billion as against USD 465.58 during 2017-18, registering a growth of 10.42 percent. Import during April-December (QE) 2019 stand at USD 357.39 billion recording a decline of (-) 8.90 percent compared to USD 392.31 during April-December 2018. The trade deficit in 2018-19 was estimated at USD 184 billion as against the deficit of 162.06 in 2017-18. In April-December 2019(QE), trade deficit narrows down to USD 118.10 billion from USD 148.23 billion in April-December 2018.



Source: DGIC&S

Inflation

Retail inflation, measured by y-o-y changes in the CPI, increased sharply to 4.6 per cent in October 2019, propelled by a surge in food prices. Fuel group prices remained in deflation, while inflation in CPI excluding food and fuel moderated further from its level a month ago. Turning to the drivers of CPI, food inflation spiked to 6.9 per cent in October 2019– a 39- month high – pushed up by a sharp

increase in prices of vegetables due to heavy unseasonal rains. Fuel group prices remained weak for the fourth consecutive month in October 2019 due to deflation in prices of LPG, firewood and chips. Inflation in CPI excluding food and fuel softened further from 4.2 per cent in September 2019 to 3.4 per cent in October 2019, primarily due to favorable base effects. Price increases also moderated across several services as reflected in transportation fares, telephone charges, tuition fees and house rentals.

Ease of Doing Business (EODB): As per the Doing Business 2020, World Bank has ranked India at 63th with EODB (an improvement of 14 places from 77th in 2019) among the 190 countries. For the same year, New Zealand tops the list of 190 countries in ease of doing business, followed by Singapore, Hong Kong, and Denmark.



Source: World Bank Doing Business, India Profile 2020

Conclusion

Throughout the year, protectionist policy pronouncements and actions in the form of labeling, bilateral tariff escalations, sanctions and retaliations dominated the global political arena. They dealt a body blow to world trade, affected financial markets and posed risks to macroeconomic prospects of several economies, advanced and emerging alike. While the situation needs to be watched to ascertain the immediate and medium term developments, this recent trend appears to be indicative of a global and domestic slowdown for the year 2019. This means more challenging times ahead of India.

India's exports also faced a very challenging period in recent years, on account of developments arising from the global financial crisis of 2008-09, which accentuated after 2013-14, when the world economy, including China experienced a major trade slowdown.

However, since then concerted efforts aimed at addressing domestic and overseas constraints, including through improved logistics, enhanced and wider application of incentives, affordable credit provisioning, trade facilitation through digitization to reduce human interface and increase transparency, quickly addressing GST implementation issues, capacity building through skilling etc., the Government has been able to arrest the downturn. As a result, barring a few stray months, our merchandise exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for over three years and have reached a new peak of USD 330.08 billion in 2018-19. The combined Exports (Merchandise + Services) crossed US $ 500 billion marks to US $ 538.08 billion in 2018-19.





TRENDS IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

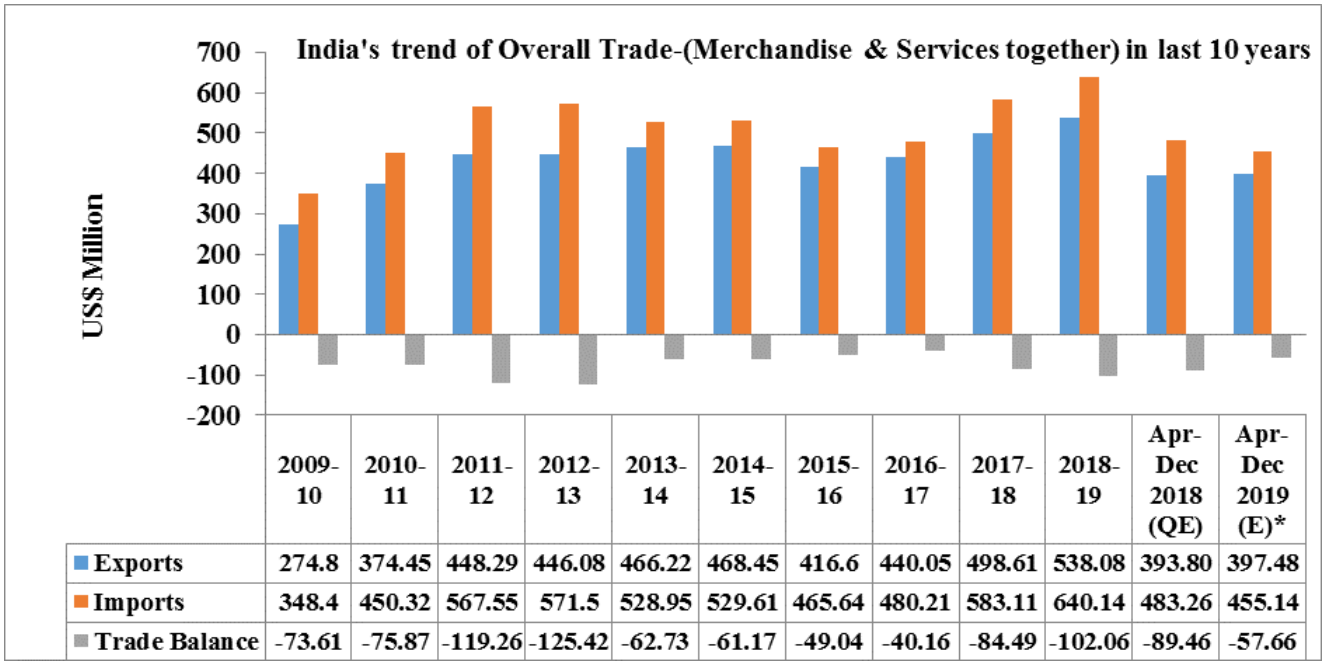


I. Overall Trade

- During 2018-19, India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) reached a new peak, crossing the half trillion-dollar mark for the first time, and achieved a total of USD 538.08 billion in 2018-19 which were about 7.91 per cent of the previous year's exports. For the period April-December 2019(E)* exports are estimated at USD 397.48 billion as against USD 393.80 billion during April-December 2018 (QE), registering a positive growth of 0.93 percent.
- Overall imports in 2018-19 were USD 640.14 billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 9.78 per cent over the same period last year. For the period April-December 2019(E)* imports are estimated at USD 455.14 billion as against USD 483.26 billion during April-December 2018 (QE), registering a negative growth of (-)5.82 percent.
- Overall trade deficit in 2018-19 was USD 102.06 billion which was higher than the deficit of USD 84.49 billion in 2017-18. Overall Trade deficit for the period April-December 2019(E)* is estimated at USD 57.66 billion as against USD 89.46 billion during April-December 2018 (QE).

The broad trends in overall Exports, Imports and Trade Balance in the last ten years are indicated in the graph below:

Chart 1: Overall Trade - (Merchandise & Services together)



	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Apr-Dec 2018 (QE)	Apr-Dec 2019 (E)*
Exports	274.8	374.45	448.29	446.08	466.22	468.45	416.6	440.05	498.61	538.08	393.80	397.48
Imports	348.4	450.32	567.55	571.5	528.95	529.61	465.64	480.21	583.11	640.14	483.26	455.14
Trade Balance	-73.61	-75.87	-119.26	-125.42	-62.73	-61.17	-49.04	-40.16	-84.49	-102.06	-89.46	-57.66

Source: DGCI&S, RBI Database and RBI Press Releases
**Note: The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2019.*
The data for December 2019 is estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

II. Merchandise Trade

- Merchandise exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for almost three years and were estimated at USD 330.08 billion for the year 2018-19, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.41 billion achieved in 2013-14 for the first time.
- During April-December 2019(QE) exports were USD 239.29 billion as against USD 244.08 billion during the period April-December 2018, registering a negative growth of (-)1.96 percent.
- Cumulative value of imports during 2018-19 was USD 514.08 billion as against USD 465.58 during 2017-18, registering a growth of 10.42 percent. Import during April-December (QE) 2019 stand at USD 357.39 billion recording a decline of (-) 8.90 percent compared to USD 392.31 during April-December 2018.
- The trade deficit in 2018-19 was estimated at USD 184 billion as against the deficit of 162.06 in 2017-18. In April-December 2019(QE), trade deficit narrows down to USD 118.10 billion from USD 148.23 billion in April-December 2018.

The broad trends of Merchandise Exports, Imports and Trade Balance in the last ten years are given in the table below.


3.5

IV. Major commodities of export and import in 2018-19

Exports of Top Ten Commodities in 2018-19

Values in USD billion

Rank	Commodity	Apr-Mar2018	Apr-Mar2019	Growth(%)	Share(%)
1	Petroleum Products	37.47	46.54	24.26	14.10
2	Pearl, precious, semi-precious stones	25.87	25.98	0.39	7.87
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	12.91	14.39	11.46	4.36
4	Gold and other precious metal jewellery	12.81	12.95	1.10	3.92
5	Iron and Steel	11.24	9.74	-13.36	2.95
6	Organic chemicals	7.14	9.33	30.58	2.83
7	RMG Cotton incl. accessories	8.51	8.69	2.16	2.63
8	Motor vehicle/Cars	8.47	8.50	0.32	2.58
9	Electric machinery and equipment	6.71	8.42	25.58	2.55
10	Products of Iron and Steel	6.77	7.26	7.23	2.20

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Imports of Top Ten Commodities in 2018-19

Values in USD billion

Rank	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	Growth(%)	Share(%)
1	Petroleum: Crude	87.37	114.04	30.52	22.18
2	Gold	33.66	32.91	-2.22	6.40
3	Pearl, precious, semi-precious stones	34.28	27.08	-21.01	5.27
4	Petroleum products	21.29	26.88	26.27	5.23
5	Coal, Coke and Briquittes etc.	22.90	26.18	14.31	5.09
6	Telecom instruments	21.85	17.92	-17.99	3.49
7	Electronics components	10.18	15.75	54.63	3.06
8	Organic chemicals	12.43	14.25	14.66	2.77
9	Iron and Steel	10.43	12.58	20.61	2.45
10	Industrial. machinery for dairy etc.	10.48	12.47	18.97	2.43

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

V. Major export destinations and import sources in 2018-19

Top Ten Export Destinations of India in 2018-19

Values in USD billion

Rank	Country	Apr-Mar2018	Apr-Mar2019	Growth(%)	Share(%)
1	U S A	47.88	52.43	9.49	15.88
2	United Arab Emirates	28.15	30.13	7.04	9.13
3	China	13.33	16.75	25.64	5.08
4	Hong Kong	14.69	13.00	-11.49	3.94
5	Singapore	10.20	11.57	13.42	3.51
6	U K	9.71	9.33	-3.94	2.83
7	Bangladesh	8.61	9.21	6.92	2.79
8	Germany	8.69	8.90	2.48	2.70
9	Netherland	6.26	8.81	40.73	2.67
10	Nepal	6.61	7.77	17.44	2.35

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Top Ten Import Sources of India in 2018-19

Values in USD billion

Rank	Country	Apr-Mar2018	Apr-Mar2019	Growth(%)	Share(%)
1	China	76.38	70.32	-7.94	13.68
2	U S A	26.61	35.55	33.59	6.92
3	United Arab Emirates	21.74	29.78	37.02	5.79
4	Saudi Arab	22.07	28.48	29.04	5.54
5	Iraq	17.62	22.37	27	4.35
6	Switzerland	18.92	18.09	-4.42	3.52
7	Hong Kong	10.68	17.99	68.48	3.50
8	Korea Rp	16.36	16.76	2.43	3.26
9	Singapore	7.47	16.28	118.05	3.17
10	Indonesia	16.44	15.85	-3.56	3.08

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata



FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND EXIM TRADE



I. Introduction

The Five-year Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 released on 01.04.2015 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services. With the release of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, FTP Statement, Handbook of Procedures, Appendix and Aayat-Niryat forms were also released on 01.04.2015. Handbook of Procedures notifies the procedure to be followed by an exporter or importer or by the licensing/Regional Authority or by any authority for purpose of implementing the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, Rules, Standard Input Output Norms (SION) and Orders issued under the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy.

The FTP for 2015-2020 seeks to provide a stable and sustainable policy environment for foreign trade in merchandise and services; link rules, procedures and incentives for exports and imports with other initiatives such as "Make in India", "Digital India", "Skills India" and "ease of doing business" to promote the diversification of India's export basket by helping various sectors of the Indian economy to gain global competitiveness. The Foreign Trade Policy through its various schemes serves the objective of neutralization of duty incidence, encourage technological up gradation and provides promotional measures to boost India's exports with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in order to provide exporters a level playing field. The FTP has been suitably modified to incorporate the relevant Goods and Services Tax (GST) provisions.

II. Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

Foreign Trade Policy Statement

The Foreign Trade Policy Statement explains the vision, goals and objectives underpinning the Foreign Trade Policy for the period 2015-2020. It describes the market and product strategy envisaged and the measures required not just for export promotion but also for the enhancement of the entire trade ecosystem.

It is a comprehensive statement on the Government priorities in the Foreign Trade Sector. For improving foreign trade performance it is necessary to develop a broader frame work that provides the scope for coordinating with a number of administrative ministries. Through the FTP statement the overall thinking on external sector have been articulated, Firstly, its spells out the government strategy for addressing some of the structural and institutional institutes which are relevant for improving the performance of the Foreign Trade Sector. Secondly, it states the ways in which the Government would make trade and economic integration agreement with trade partners and would work better for Indian enterprises. Foreign Trade Policy has taken 'whole of government's approach'. Through FTP Government has taken a major 'path breaking' initiative that the Department has taken to mainstream States, Union Territories and various Ministries of Government of India.

The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" for export of specified goods to specified markets and "Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)" for increasing exports of notified services.

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods which are either produced or manufactured in India. Under the Scheme exporters were eligible for Duty Credit Scrips at the rate either 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, 10 and 20% of Free on Board (FOB) value of exports realized, based on the HS Code of the exported product. These scrips are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central Duties/taxes including customs duties. The Scheme covers exports of 8056 tariff lines (HS codes 8 digits level) to all countries.

Initiatives taken for "Ease of Doing Business" under MEIS in year 2019-20

- The online e-com module to grant MEIS benefit without any manual intervention under a system authenticated mechanism for most of the HS Codes in MEIS schedule was launched in September 2018. Since April 2019, shipping bills from SEZs are also being processed online without any manual intervention and scrips under MEIS are being issued in a paperless form, except for a limited products.
- The Regional Authorities (RAs) scrutinize the applications under MEIS with a new intelligent Risk Management System, which incorporates products which are classified as sensitive and also products on which inputs of the investigation agencies have been received.
- Supplementary module for certain categories of MEIS applications was launched, which provides an online mechanism to issue scrips to exporters when higher additional amount is due to them.
- Benefits under MEIS to Project Exporters are disbursed through scrips under a new mechanism.

Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Under the SEIS, there are rewards on Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings, to service providers of notified services who are providing services from India to the rest of the World, in the form of Duty Credit scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central

Duties/taxes including customs duties. In the Mid-term review of the FTP, the rates for all services under SEIS was increased by 2% from 01.11.2017.

A simplified application form for exporters to apply under SEIS scheme was notified in June 2018 with an online module having a facility to upload all documents.

The following table shows the details of issuance of scrips under MEIS and SEIS along with value of scrips and FOB value of exports during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec. 2019:

Export Promotion Schemes		2017-18	2018-19	Apr-Dec 19
Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)	Number of Scrips	2,18,402	2,98,350	2,29,075
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	25,994	39,29,8.41	30,870

Figure 1 Number of scrips issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019.



Figure 2 Value of scrips issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019.

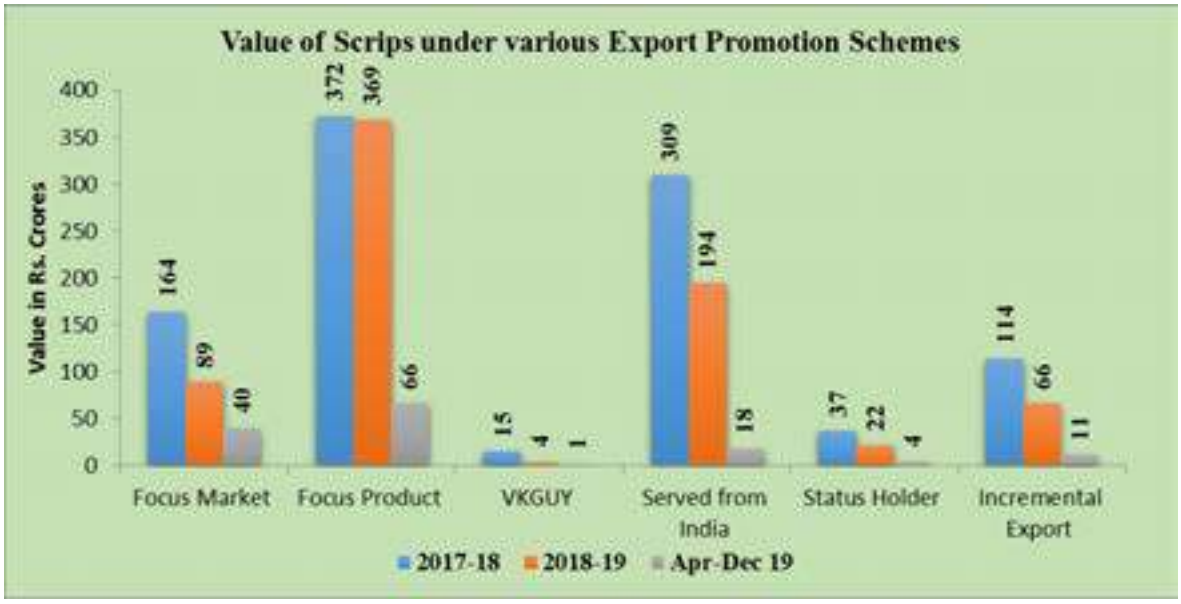
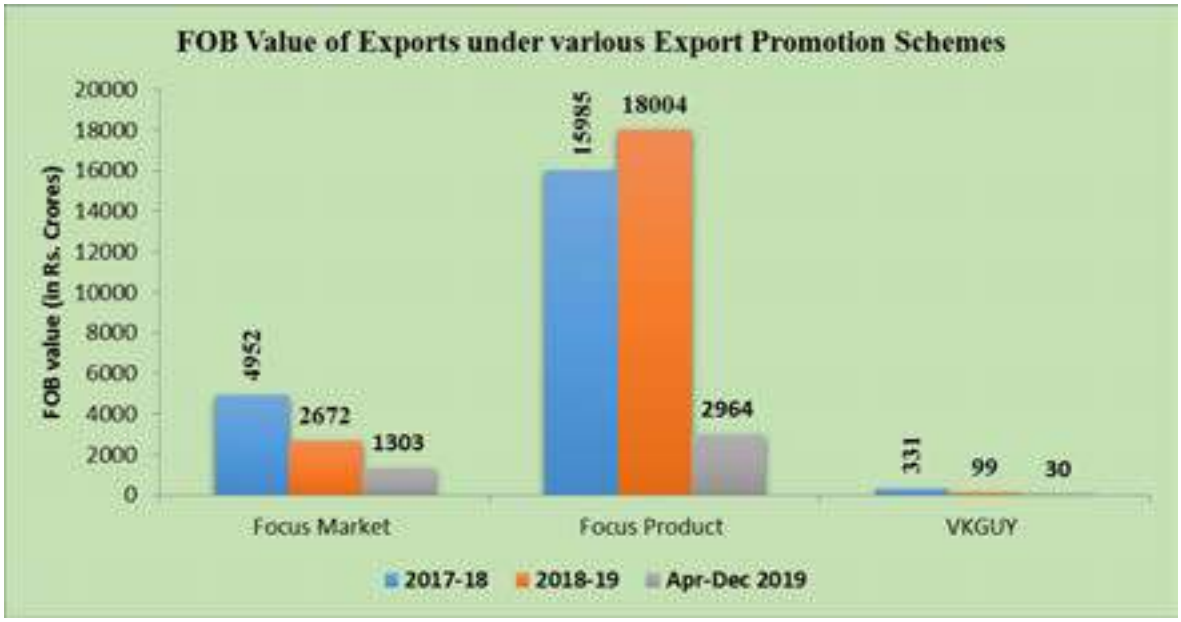


Figure 3 FOB value of export under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr- Dec. 2019



IV. DUTY REMISSION SCHEMES

Duty neutralization / remission schemes are based on the principle and the commitment of the Government that "Goods and Services are to be exported and not the Taxes and Levies". The purpose is to allow duty free import / procurement of inputs or to allow replenishment either for the inputs used or the duty component on inputs used. Brief of these schemes are given below:

Advance Authorization (AA) Scheme

Advance Authorization Scheme allows duty free import of inputs, along with fuel, oil, and catalyst etc., required for manufacturing the export product. Inputs are allowed either as per Standard Input Output Norms (SION) or on adhoc Norms basis under Actual User condition. Norms are fixed by Technical Committee i.e. by the Norms Committee. This facility is available for physical exports (also including supplies to SEZ units & SEZ Developers) and deemed exports including intermediate supplies. Minimum value addition prescribed is 15% except for certain items. Exporters have to fulfill export obligation over a specified time period, both in quantity and value.

In FTP 2015-2020, under the AA Scheme (i) a longer export obligation (EO) period of 24 months has been provided for export items falling in the category of defense, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy instead of the normal 18 months. A list of military stores requiring NOC of Department of Defence Production has been separately notified. (ii) Imports against Advance Authorisation shall also be eligible for exemption from Transitional product Specific Safeguard Duty. (iii) One time relaxation is provided for clubbing of advance Authorizations issued during foreign trade policy 2002-07 and Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09. (iv) One time relaxation is also provided for extension of export obligation period of Advance Authorization issued under Foreign Trade Policy 2002-07, Foreign Trade Policy 2004-2009 and Advance Authorization issued prior to 5th June, 2012 under Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14. (v) A detailed procedure for availing AA Self Ratification scheme has been added. (vi) Advance Authorization for annual requirement can also be issued where Ad hoc norms exist for the resultant product.

Some of the steps taken towards ease of doing business during last year:

- Physical copy of AA has been discontinued with regard to procurement from Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- Exemption from integrated tax and compensation cess under AA, Export Oriented Units (EOU) scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2020.
- Instruction have been issued not to issue deficiency letter multiple times or in a piecemeal manner.
- Self declaration along with CA certificate regarding the destruction of unutilized quantity has been allowed.
- Discontinuation of the requirement of submission of hard copy of application for issuance of AA authorization.
- Duty free replenishment facility for the Gem and Jewellery sector under GST regime has been restored.
- A new provision incorporated about cases referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)

Under DFIA Scheme operational from 01.05.2006, Duty Free Import Authorization shall be issued on post export basis for products for which Standard Input Output Norms (SION) have been notified, once export is completed. One of the objectives of the scheme is to facilitate transfer of the authorization or the inputs imported as per SION, after exports are completed. Provisions of DFIA Scheme are similar to Advance Authorization Scheme. A minimum value addition of 20% is required under the Scheme. For items where higher value addition has been prescribed under Advance Authorization in Appendix, the same value addition shall be applicable for DFIA also. Pre-export DFIA has been discontinued in FTP 2015-2020.

Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector

Gems & Jewellery exports constitute a major portion of the total merchandise exports. It is an employment oriented sector. Export from this sector was impacted due to global economic slowdown. Duty free import / procurement of precious metal (Gold / Silver / Platinum) from the nominated agencies is allowed either in advance or as replenishment. Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme shall not be available for Gems and Jewellery Sector. The Schemes for Gems and Jewellery Sector are as follows:

- Advance procurement/replenishment of precious metals from Nominated Agencies
- Replenishment authorization for gems
- Replenishment authorization for consumables
- Advance Authorization for precious metals

In view of demand raised by the industry, the findings like posts, push backs, locks which help in collating the jewellery pieces together, containing gold of 3 carats and above up to a maximum limit of 22 carats have also been allowed under duty exemption scheme. Further vide Public notice no. 35 dated 26th September 2019, Advance Authorization scheme has been discontinued where the export items are gold medallions/coins or any jewellery/articles of gold manufactured by fully mechanized process.

Issuance of Authorization under Duty Remission Schemes

Authorizations are issued under the various schemes, viz., Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) and Replenishment License (Gems & Jewellery).

Details of number of authorizations issued, CIF value of imports and FOB value of exports under various schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and April -December 2019 are given in the following table:

Duty Remission Schemes		2017-18	2018-19	Apr-Dec 2019
Advance Authorization	Number of Authorization	21,505	23,042	17,040
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	1,79,243	2,05,060	1,33,117
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	3,00,915	3,78,808	2,48,000
Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)	Number of Authorization	815	1,321	1,253
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	2,247	3,253	2,129
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	3,047	5,183	3,893
Replenishment License (Gem & Jewellery)	Number of Authorization	63	103	113
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	59	77	108
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	668	1,001	891

Figure 4. Number of authorizations issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019.

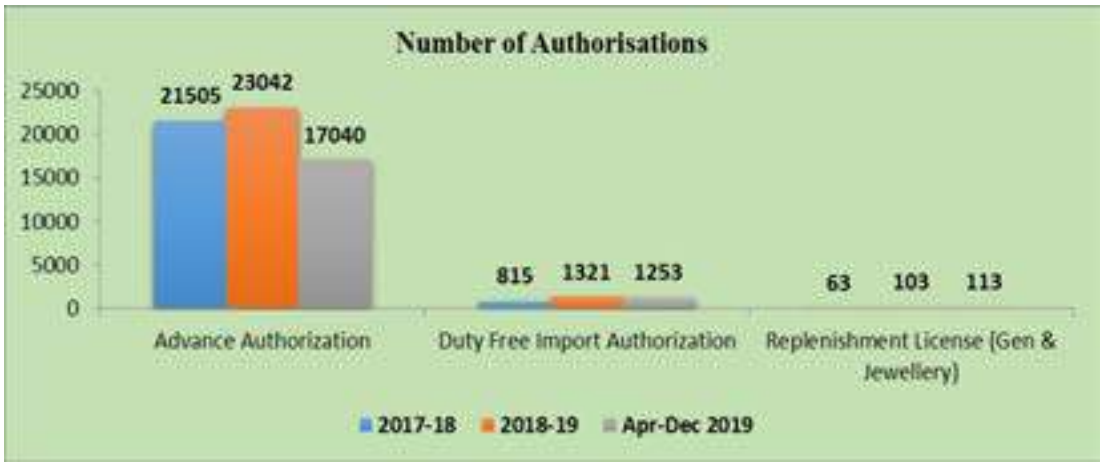


Figure 5. CIF value of import under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec. 2019

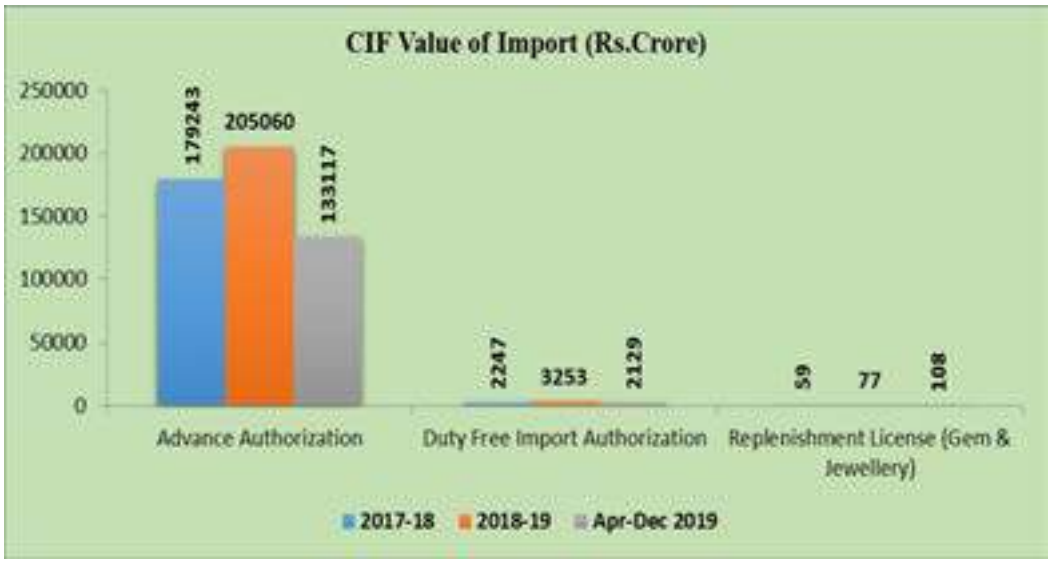


Figure 6. FOB value of export under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019

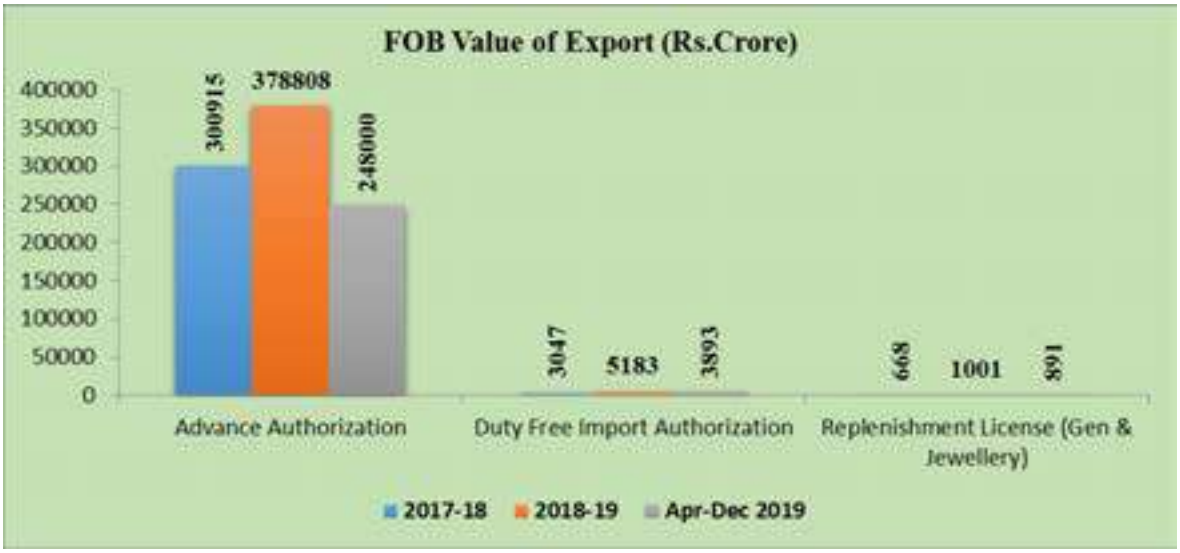
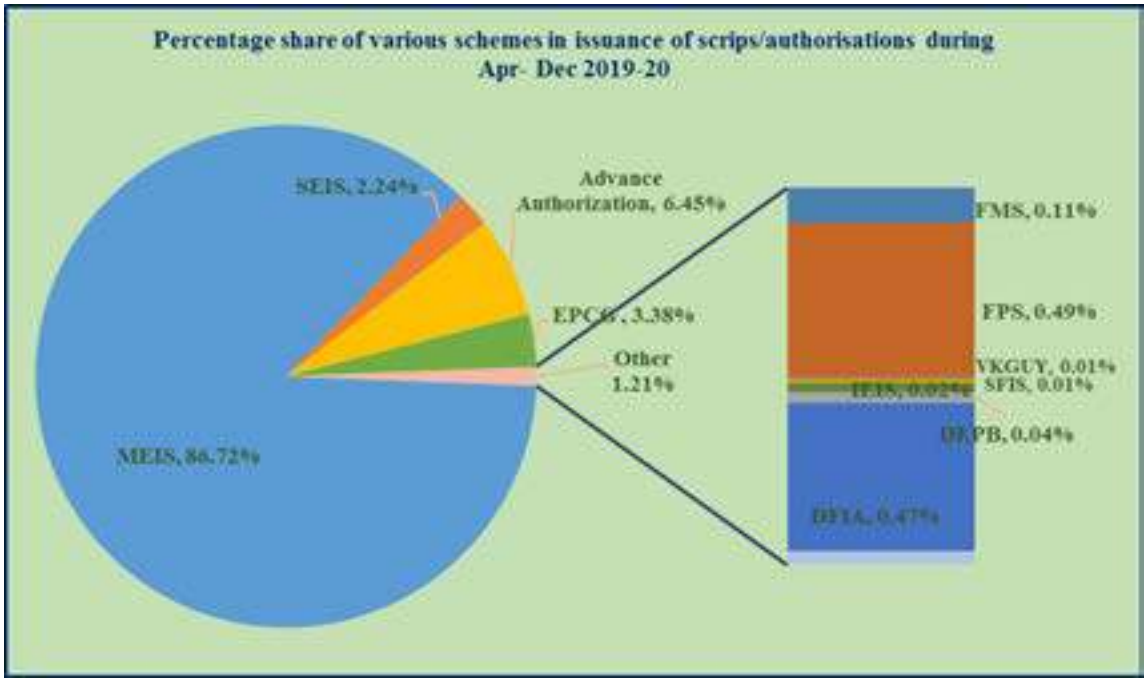


Figure 7. Percentage share of various schemes in issuance of total number of scrips during Apr- Dec. 2019



V. Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme facilitates import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services and enhances India's manufacturing competitiveness. EPCG Scheme allows import of capital goods (except certain specified items) for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Under the Scheme, EPCG authorization is issued to a manufacturer exporter with or without supporting manufacturer(s), merchant exporters tied to supporting manufacturer(s) and designated/certified common service providers. A person holding an EPCG authorization may source capital goods from a domestic manufacturer also and such domestic manufacturer is eligible for deemed export benefits under the FTP and as may be provided under GST Rules. Capital goods imported under the EPCG authorization for physical exports are also exempt from Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Compensation Cess upto 31.03.2020.

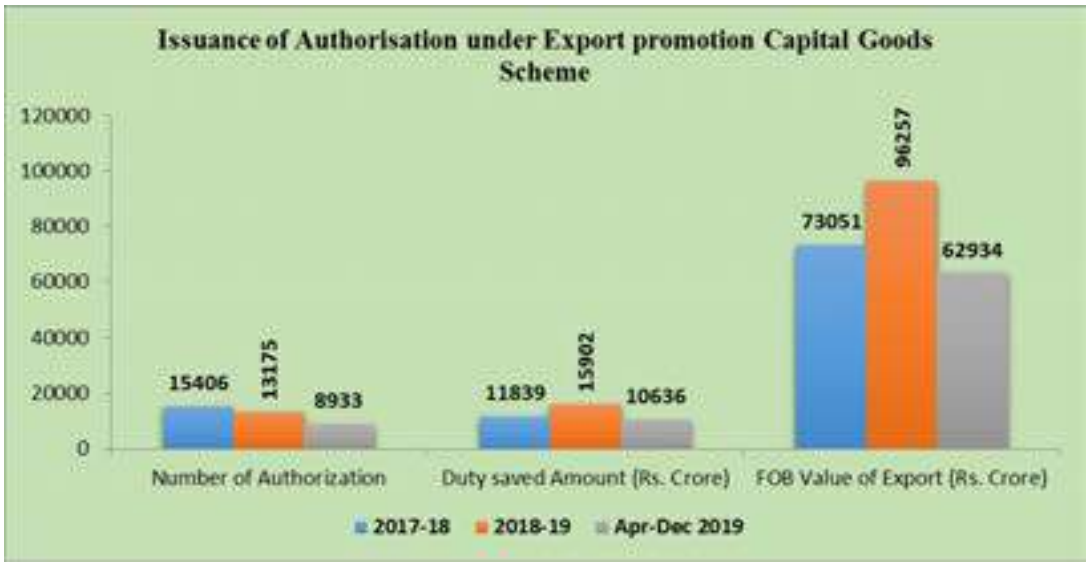
The authorisation is issued subject to a specific export obligation (EO) equivalent to six times of duties, taxes and cess saved on import of capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years from the date of issue of authorisation. The export obligation period of six years can also be extended by two years subject to certain conditions. The Scheme requires maintenance of average level of exports achieved by the

exporter in three years prior to issue of license for the same and similar products, within the overall export obligation period including extended period, except for certain specified sectors/ products. In the case of indigenous sourcing of capital goods and in respect of export of notified Green Technology Products, the specific EO is 75% of the normal EO. Further, for units located in J&K, North Eastern Region including Sikkim, specific EO is 25% of the normal EO. Exports shall be physical exports, however, certain deemed exports are also counted towards fulfillment of EO. With a view to accelerating exports, in cases where authorisation holder has fulfilled 75% or more of specific export obligation and 100% of Average Export Obligation till date, if any, in half or less than half the original export obligation period specified, remaining export obligation can be condoned and the authorization redeemed by the Regional Authority. EPCG authorization is valid for import for 24 months from the date of issue of authorization and the import of capital goods is subject to Actual User Condition till export obligation is completed. Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip is also available to exporters who intend to import capital goods on full payment of applicable duties, taxes and cess in cash and choose to opt for this Scheme. Basic Customs duty paid on capital goods gets remitted in the form of freely transferable duty credit scrip(s), and the specific EO is 85% of the normal EO. Duty remission shall be in proportion to the EO fulfilled.

Details of EPCG authorizations are given in the table as follows:

Issuance under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme			
EPCG Scheme	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**Apr-Dec 2019**
Number of Authorization	15,406	13,175	8,933
Duty Foregone Amount (Rs. Crore)	11,839	15,902	10,636
FOB value of Export (Rs. Crore)	73,051	96,257	62,934

Figure 8 Number of authorizations issued under various export promotion schemes along with duty saved amount and FOB value of export during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019



VI. Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit

The Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) for pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit is being implemented by the DGFT through RBI. The scheme came into effect from 1st April 2015 and is for a period of 5 years. Under the Scheme, interest equalisation @ 3% per annum is provided to eligible exporters which include manufacturing exporters for exports in the identified 416 four digit tariff lines and to all Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) exporters across for all their merchandise exports. Banks provide loans to eligible exporters by way of pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit, and in respect of exporters covered under the IES, the rate of interest is reduced by 3% per annum.

Keeping in view the poor performance of exports from MSMEs and the difficulties faced by them in accessing loan at competitive rates, as a part of the MSME package, it has

and terminal excise duty under the scheme, if the claim is not settled within 30 days from the date of issue of final Approval Letter by RA.

X. Niryat Bandhu Scheme

The Government of India had conceptualized the Niryat Bandhu Scheme ,as part of its Foreign Policy (FTP) on 13th October, 2011 which was incorporated in the FTP 2009-2014 as a novel scheme for mentoring the first generation entrepreneurs. The objective of the Scheme is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor (hand holding) them through orientation programs, counseling sessions and individual facilitation so that they may get into international trade and boost exports from India through timely and appropriate guidance of DGFT officers.

The outreach awareness programs are conducted under the Scheme through the Regional Authorities(field offices) of DGFT, spread all over the country, which directly comes into interaction with the new and prospective exporters while issuing of Importer Exporter Code (IEC), authorizations, incentives, scrips, etc.

Considering the significance of MSMEs in manufacturing sector and employment generation, the outreach programs specifically focus on the exporters from MSME Clusters, with the objective of adding new exporters from that sector and boosting the export of the specific product. DGFT identifies MSME Clusters for its outreach programs to be implemented all over the country. These clusters are mostly in the small cities with the objective to train potential entrepreneurs and exporters from these cities. DGFT has identified "Industrial Partners", such as Export Promotion Councils, to provide resource inputs for the export of the product, and "Knowledge Partners", such as academia, customs, banks, etc., who would provide resource inputs on procedural aspects for export of that product.

Total allocation of funds for the year 19-20 was 95 lakhs and out of which 12.14 lakhs has been utilized to various Regional Authorities till 20.12.2019. The sub-components under Niryat Bandhu are C1 (New IEC holders), C2 (Town of excellence/Industrial clusters) C3 (Seminars at Business Schools/Universities.

XI. Matter related to Exports

Export Authorization

The Export Cell deals with Export Policy of various items under Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification for Export and Import, categorised as 'free' / 'restricted' or 'prohibited'. The Export Policy of items are reviewed in consultation with the concerned subject commodity Division of the Department of Commerce & Ministry / Department concerned and notified time to time. Accordingly, Export Cell provides clarifications / interpretations on Export Policy of items whenever sought by individuals / firms / companies or Ministry / Department / Organisation concerned. Export of items categorised as 'Restricted' in Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification for Export, is subject to license.

Facilitative measures to boost export: In order to facilitate trade in restricted export, Export Policy of Red Sanders wood exclusively sourced from cultivation origin obtained from private land (including pattaland) has been notified vide Notification No. 56/2015-20 dated 18.02.2019 to allow export of Red Sanders Wood in log form, roots and value added products to facilitate exporters. The export policy of Fertilizers has also been liberalised and Item under 'Restricted Category' has been moved to 'Free Category' subject to prior permission / NOC obtained by the manufacturers / exporters from Department of Fertilizers and compliance of other laid down conditions. Prohibition on Export of all varieties of Edible Oil, except Mustard Oil – All varieties of edible oils, except mustard oil, has been reviewed and item made 'Free' for export without any quantitative ceilings, pack size etc. Export of Beach Sand Mineral has been bought under STE and shall be canalized though Indian Rare Earth Limited (IREL).

Various other facilitative measures such as issuance of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for obtaining restricted export license via trade notice 35 dated 25.10.2018, live status of applications on the website of DGFT, issue based query redresal system namely, Contact@DGFT for exporters have been provided.

To reduce the processing time and promote ease of doing business for industry, an online system to obtain authorisations for export of restricted items (Non-SCOMET) has been introduced with effect from 19th March, 2019 vide Trade Notice No.50/2015-20 dated 18.03.2019. The process of filing application by exporters, processing of applications by the DGFT and consultation process with the administrative departments has also been made online. This would reduce the transaction cost for the exporters in filing and obtaining such authorisations. Further the time limit of validity of Export Licence has also been extended to 24 Months from 12 months vide Public Notice No. 1/2015-20 dated 04.04.2019.

Restricted Export License: The applications for issuance of export authorization for 'Restricted' items (other than SCOMET items). e.g. as Onion seeds, live animals, seaweeds, non-Basmati Rice Paddy (Husk) other than seed quality, fodder material, chemicals under Montreal Protocol and export of value added products of wood etc., are processed in Export Cell and considered by an EXIM Facilitation Committee (EFC) chaired by Addl. DGFT incharge of export and comprising representatives of various Ministries and Departments. EFC generally meets once in a month and based on NOC/comments of subject commodity Division of the DOC and Administrative Ministry / Department concerned, cases are decided and

licenses are issued from DGFT HQ only.

During the year 2019-20 (upto 30.11.2019), 241 applications for export permission were received, out of which, 204 applications were approved and granted export permissions, 37 cases rejected/dropped/closed and remaining rest of the cases deferred for the subsequent month for want of inputs/NOC from the concerned Ministry/Dept.

SCOMET

Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) items are dual-use items having potential for both civilian and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) applications. Export of such items is either restricted, requiring an authorisation for their export, or is prohibited. The SCOMET list was harmonised with the lists of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) leading to India joining the MTCR in June 2016. The Export Control List has further been harmonised with the control lists of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and Australia Group (AG) and comprehensive list notified vide, Notification No.05/2015-20 dated 24.04.2017 (effective from 1st May 2017). The SCOMET list is updated from time to time and last updates were made in April, 2019, which were effected from 24th July, 2019. Through this Notification the updated export control list of SCOMET items has been replaced with the existing Appendix 3 of Schedule 2. Further, the licensing jurisdiction for various categories of the SCOMET list has also been clearly defined. The export policy relating to SCOMET items is given in Paragraph 2.73 of Hand Book of Procedures of FTP 2015-20 and the list of such items is given in Appendix 3 to Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items. There are eight categories of such items. All applications for export of SCOMET items as well as applications for onsite verification are considered on merits by an Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) in the DGFT under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Foreign Trade as per guidelines and criteria laid down in Para 2.74 of the Hand Book of Procedures. Members include, inter-alia, MEA, Cabinet Secretariat, DRDO, ISRO, DAE, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTy), Deptt. of Biotechnology, D/o Defence Production.

In order to facilitate trade and 'Ease of Doing Business', the DGFT has further simplified the procedure in consultation with the industry and laid down policy for Stock and Sale, Repeat Order, Repair/Replacement/Return of imported goods, temporary export for demo/ exhibition Repair etc. of dual use items and liberalised the bulk export of goods under Stock and Sale on post reporting basis. The DGFT has also laid down policy/procedure for Global Authorisation for Intra-Company Transfer (GAICT) for export of SCOMET Items/Software/Technology between Indian subsidiary to its foreign parent company and/or to subsidiaries of the foreign parent company. Sector specific industry outreach / awareness programmes are also conducted throughout the year in collaboration with various Government agencies and industry associations.

During the year 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), out of 628 applications (including 88 deferred cases brought forward from previous year) processed for export permission, 419 applications were granted authorisations. During the year 2019-20 (upto 30.11.2019), out of the total 415 applications (including 53 deferred cases from previous year), 299 applications were granted export authorisation and remaining applications are under consideration. The total value of authorizations for export of SCOMET items stood at US$ 524.36 million during 2018-19 and US$201.32 million in 2019-20 (upto 30th November 2019).

XII. Matters related to Imports

Import Authorization

Import Policy Division in DGFT formulates the import policy of items in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments and regularly updates the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) which provides the import policy and policy conditions of items being imported. It also formulates and updates provisions for facilitating import and export of items. The Division deals with policy matters and procedural issues on issuance of Importer Exporter Code; Registration Cum Manufacturer Certificate; Free Sale Certificates, besides the registration of exporters under the REX system for exports under EU-GSP scheme. Enlistment of Agencies for issuance of Certificate of Origin (non-preferential) and recognition of Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies for issuance of Certificates for import of Metallic Waste and scrap is also done by Import Policy division.

(1) **Restricted Item:** Import cell considers applications for import of items which are "restricted" for import. The applications for issuance of import authorisation for import of such restricted items (such as Live Animals, Cereals, Petroleum and Chemical products; minerals; wastes and scrap items, Refrigerant Gases, gold dore) are considered by an Exim Facilitation Committee (EFC) consisting of representatives of various administrative Ministries and Departments. Cases are decided on receipt of written technical inputs/ comments of the concerned administrative Ministries and Departments. Apart from the above, the EFC also grants permission under Para 2.20 of FTP with the approval of DGFT for import of items (such as fuel, rice, wheat, fuel and petroleum products etc.) which otherwise is allowed only through the State Trading Enterprises. During 2019-20 (upto November, 2019) out of total 618 applications received, import permission was granted in 389 cases.

(2) **Preferential Tariff Rate Quota:** Imports of Vanaspati

/bakery shortening and margarine, Pepper and desiccated Coconut under Indo- Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement/ Nepal are allowed as per Appendix 2A (I). During 2019-20, permission was granted to 84 applicants for Black Pepper, 14 for Vanaspati / Bakery and 12 for desiccated coconut under Indo – Sri Lanka and to 4 applicants for Vanaspati under Indo – Nepal.

TRQ for import of 30,000 MT of Crude Soya Oil from Paraguay under India-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement is laid down vide Public Notice No.42/2015-2020 dated 8th November, 2018.

(3) **Most Favoured Nation Tariff Rate Quota:** Imports under Tariff Rate Quota Scheme is allowed on four items viz., (1) Skimmed and whole milk powder, milk food for babies etc. and White Butter, Butter oil, Anhydrous Milk Fat (2) Maize (corn) (3) Crude sunflower seed or sanflower oil or fractions thereof and (4) Refined rape, colza or mustard oil, up to certain quantities as well as concessional rates of customs duty as per Para 2.60 of Handbook of Procedure, 2015-2020. However, during the year 2019-20, due to restrictions imposed by the Courts, no applications were received under the Tariff Rate Quota Scheme.

In view of the un-precedented shortage of feed grade maize (for poultry industry) due to draughts, pest attack and significant reduction in cultivable land as in Bihar, import of 5 lakh MTs of feed grade Maize (corn) has been allowed, through STEs (MMTC & NAFED) under TRQ Scheme @15% Customs Duty meant only for Actual Users while import for trading purpose is not allowed.

(4) **Temporary Restricted items like Peas/Pulses:** Prior to 2017-18, import policy of Peas and Pulses was 'Free'. Considering the adverse agrarian scenario in the Country, Government decided to change the import policy of Toor Dal, Moong and Urad from "free" to "restricted" in August, 2017. Peas were added to the restricted list in the month of April, 2018. A statement, indicating the quota allocated for import of Tur, Moong, Urad and Peas for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:

Category	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Peas	NA	1	1.5
Tur	2	2	4.0
Moong	1.5	1.5	1.5

apparels and made-ups exports from India, Ministry of Textiles had notified a new scheme called Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) on export of garments and made-ups vide Notification No. 14/26/2016-IT (Vol II) dated 7th March, 2019. The scheme will be implemented by DGFT. DGFT has given effect to the notification of Ministry of Textiles by amending the Foreign Trade Policy. Under the RoSCTL, a MEIS type mechanism of duty credit scrips will be issued.

3. **Developing District as Export Hub:** To synergise the efforts of the Department of Commerce and the State Governments for promotion of exports from the States, DGFT through its Regional Authorities has started working closely with the State Governments to create an institutional mechanism. Further, to implement the vision of Hon'ble PM to develop each District as an Export Hub, an initiative involving the regional offices of DGFT and the State Governments has been started. State Governments and other relevant Central Government Ministries/ Departments to identify export potential of each District and formulate District level export. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the designated Regional Authorities of DGFT and the State Governments to create District Export Promotion Committees (DEPC) in each District to prepare and implement the District level export plans and address all issues related to exports. DGFT is working with the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) and GSTN to create a mechanism to compile district level export data.

4. **DGFT IT Revamp Project:** To match the growing expectations of trading community, DGFT has initiated the process of revamping its present ICT ecosystem to replace the aging application hardware/software with a cloud enabled, centralized processing environment with role based access and data analytics etc. The endeavor of the IT revamp project is to move to a paperless, seamless interface with all its stakeholders i.e. exporters, importers, other govt. bodies, technical authorities, certifying professionals etc. The 1st Stage of the new system is proposed to go live in January 2020 tentatively.

5. **Common Digital Platform for Preferential Certificates of Origin:** A new online platform for issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin has been developed which would be a single-point access for all FTAs/PTAs, for all designated CoO issuing agencies and for all export products. The objective of the platform is to provide an electronic, paperless, contactless platform for the CoO application process. Currently, the platform is operational for India Chile PTA, SAFTA & SAPTA. DGFT is working for on-boarding the FTAs/PTAs and the designated issuing agencies.

6. **Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS):** The recently launched SIMS module is operationalized to provide advance estimates of Steel imports into India. The steel was launched by the CIM on 16th September 2019. Under SIMS importers are required to submit advance information for import of specific iron & steel items appearing in Chapter 72, 73 and 86 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule – I. On submission of online data/information, the system will generate an automatic Unique Registration Number. The URN generated must be quoted for all such imports w.e.f. 01.11.2019.

XIV. Monitoring of Export Promotion Schemes and Data Analytics : For effective monitoring and evaluation of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) Report on Export Promotion Schemes 2019 was brought out by Statistics Division of DGFT. Based on the MIS returns from RAs, the report containing data and analysis for last three years is being increasingly used for informed decision making and. In view of its usefulness and users' demand, the MIS report is also being compiled on monthly basis. Since the constitution of a Data Analysis Unit (DAU) in Statistics Division of DGFT after mid – term review of FTP (2015-20) in Dec 2017, a Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade Statistics that provides a ready reference and analysis on export and import data of India on major commodities and major countries at Quick Estimates, Provisional Estimates and Final 8 digit level estimates is being brought out. The Bulletin also provides the State-wise export data, which is available in DGFT website under "Statistical Reports" menu.



EXPORT PROMOTION MECHANISM



MAJOR SCHEMES

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

The Government is making efforts to address infrastructure bottlenecks which are the most critical constraints to achieving accelerated export growth. In addition to the core infrastructure comprising roads, rail, ports etc., other support infrastructure is required for promotion of exports. With an objective of enhancing export competitiveness by bridging gaps in such infrastructure directly affecting exports the Department launched a new scheme, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in the year 2017-18 for creation of export-focused infrastructure.

The focus of the scheme is to develop an appropriate foundation for the development and growth of exports through engagement of the Central and State Agencies by extending assistance to them. The TIES scheme provides assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centers, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, ports/airports cargo terminuses etc. Last and first mile connectivity projects related to export logistics will also be considered. There is also a negative list of projects that is not eligible for funding under the scheme. Implementing agencies for the projects under TIES scheme are Central and/or State-owned agencies. The Central Government funding is in the form of grant-in-aid subject to a ceiling of Rs 20 crores for each of the projects with up to 50% of the total equity in the project and up to 80% of the total project cost for projects located in North East and Himalayan States.

During F.Y 2019-20 (till November, 2019), 2 meetings of the Empowered Committee on TIES have been held on 15.07.2019 and 01.11.2019. Until November 2019, a total grant in aid of Rs. 368 crores has been approved for 37 projects related to construction of Border Haats, Marine Infrastructure upgradation, Testing and certification Labs, Trade Centres, STPs, CETPs, upgradation of Cargo Terminal, Cold Chain, warehousing etc., spread across 16 states/UTs of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

STATES/UTs, SPECIFIC EXPORT STRATEGIES

Central Government and State Governments have a collective role and responsibility in promoting exports and boosting the contribution of foreign trade to the achievement of national objectives and priorities.

As part of these efforts to mainstream the States/UTs, Department of Commerce, Government of India has been actively interacting and engaging with the States/UTs, to create an enabling environment for boosting exports from the Country. Exports positively influence the level of economic growth, employment generation and integration of the States/UTs into global value chains, and therefore, States/UTs have been encouraged to prepare an export strategy that is aligned with their respective visions of development. The State/UT governments have been requested to identify items with export potential and promotion thereof and include separate sections for strategies for export of goods and exports of services, with emphasis on promotion of organic cultivation, standards certification, promotion and marketing of GI products, improvement in export infrastructure & logistics as an integral part of their export strategies.

Many States have prepared their export strategy. For some states/UTs, assistance has been provided under MAI Scheme of this Department for preparing their export strategies by FIEO or IIFT.

DoC, through the regional authorities of DGFT, is also working closely with the State/UT governments to have a sustainable promotion of exports at the district level in implementing the vision to develop each district as an export hub, and encouraging the states/UTs to have specific actionable district level plans for promotion of export of products that are unique to each district.

APPOINTMENT OF DESIGNATED OFFICERS TO DEAL WITH EXPORT RELATED ISSUES IN THE STATES/UTs

Senior officers in Department of Commerce have been appointed as Nodal Officers for States/UTs for institutionalizing a mechanism for continuous and effective co-ordination and communication with the States/ UTs for matters related to international trade.

Subsequent to the suggestion made by Department of Commerce, many State/UT Governments have nominated their senior officers as Export Commissioners to review and coordinate all export related efforts by different agencies of the State/UT Government. States/UTs have further been requested to designate a senior officer as Trade Facilitation Commissioner, who can be made in-charge of all the issues related to exports and trade facilitation.

EXPORT LOGISTICS

There are two high level committees, viz., the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Sea (SCOPE-Shipping) and the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Air (SCOPE-Air). The objective of these committees is to discuss issues related to smooth movement of international cargo and address problems of exporters in consultation with various Ministries/ Departments related to exports including Customs, Containerization, Air, Shipping, Railways, etc. Two meetings of SCOPE-Shipping were held on 04.07.2019 (48th meeting) and 30.07.2019 (49th meeting). The 56th

meeting of SCOPE-Air was held on 04.07.2019 and 57th meeting was held on 30.07.2019.

STATES COORDINATION SECTION

MEETINGS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AND EXPORTERS

Under this initiative, senior officers from DoC, including the Commerce Secretary, DGFT and representatives from FIEO, APEDA, have been convening joint meetings in States/UTs with the Chief Secretary, State Government officials, exporters and other stakeholders to address their concerns and facilitate efficiency in exports. The meetings deliberate on specific issues related to exports from the state, the issues related to local taxation/levies, power availability, road/rail connectivity, export related infrastructure, other bottlenecks being faced by exporters etc. These meetings give the exporters an interactive platform to articulate the current problems being faced by them with the various regulatory agencies both at the centre and state level. The possible implications of the various international agreements on the export basket of the State are also discussed so that the States can plan the development of the industry.

Department of Commerce has convened such joint meetings in states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telan Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pra Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Puni Assam, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand a the above, a combined me States was also conve also being planne

In order t frequ t

(FIEO) was export promotion tered under the Societies t, 1860 (Act No.21 of 1860). The Federation is headquartered in Delhi and has its Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The Federation has been identified as an Export Promotion Council (EPC) under Appendix 2T of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

The FIEO serves as a platform for interaction between exporters and policy makers and is instrumental in the promotion of exports. The FIEO has over 30,000 members. The key objective of the FIEO is to provide an integrated package of services to various organizations connected with export promotion. In the Foreign Trade Policy, the FIEO is designated as Registering Authority for status holder exporting firms and for exporters dealing in multiple products. It also issues Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) which is required by many countries as proof of origin of goods.

The FIEO is maintaining and updating the Indian Trade portal **(www.indiantradeportal.in)**. The trade portal now covers Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rates, preferential tariff and Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) measures of 87 countries. The FIEO also has a monthly bulletin **'FIEO News'** and a weekly e-bulletin **'INTRADE Update'** which keeps exporters posted with weekly global developments affecting International Trade. The FIEO provides e-platform to buyers/sellers through large network of members and non-members, and also organizes Trade Fairs and Exhibitions across the globe.

During 2019-20, FIEO organized workshops and round table meetings at different places within the country; sponsored business delegations comprising of Multi Product Groups Organi overseas; arranged exhibitions and ca ws abroad. FIEO also facilitated On of their members with Gover nai, Mumbai, Kolkata, also organized export nmes, short term training eneurs in the export field per on "Banking and Export opportunity to discuss online ce and sort out trade related

tudies and research work in the field ed States to identify potential products evise strategy fo facilitating exports of . Exports Strategy f Karnataka, Telangana, and Arunachal Prade were finalized during f.

he FIEO organised the count pavilion at the China International Import Expo, Sha ai in November, 2019 which was visited by the Preside f China.

FIEO facilitated adoption of v s Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to rationali a bring transparency in logistics charges.

The FIEO recently launched it mobile app – Niryat Mitra, having the services of: daily pdates on policy, SPS/TBT measures, MFN/Preferentia ariff, FIEO's events etc.; access to FIEO's event cale ar and option to register online in FIEO's events; op for members to upload product photographs, com logo and company profile on FIEO website; access O's monthly and weekly publications, reports, artic releases etc.

MARKET ACCESS INITIAT SCHEME

The Market Access Initi

promote India's exports on a sustained basis. The broad objectives of the MAI Scheme are as follows:

- To display and promote India's capabilities as provider of world class goods and services.
- To project India as an attractive sourcing destination.
- To create a strong brand image for India.
- To facilitate exporters / industry bodies to participate in major events abroad in identified markets, to create an impact of Indian goods and services.
- To facilitate exporters to get exposure to new/ potential markets and access information on global trade.

Assistance under the MAI Scheme is granted to the Export Promotion Councils, the Commodity Boards and the Apex Trade Organizations for carrying out various export promotion activities covered under the Scheme. The approval process of proposals involve scrutiny through the Committee empowered under the Scheme.

In order to facilitate market access to Pharma/ Chemical/ Cosmetics/ Agro Chemical/ Agricultural/ Animal/ Marine/ Food/ Engineering products, there are provisions under the MAI Scheme for supporting individual exporters by reimbursing expenses incurred on registration of products abroad and on other statutory compliances abroad. With effect from 7th January, 2019, the Government has enhanced the upper ceiling of reimbursement of expenditure on statutory compliances abroad from ₹50 lakh per exporter per annum to Rs.2 crore per exporter per annum. Further, additional components pertaining to these sectors like plant inspection charges for pharma products, expenses on bar-coding of export consignments, fees paid for quality certification of natural products, cost on data generation/ letter of access, etc have been included in the list of eligible items for reimbursement. During the year 2019-20, 490 projects had been approved for receiving assistance under the MAI scheme.

Year-wise status of MAI allocation/release for last 5 years is as under: -

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2014-15	199.99	199.99
2015-16	224.99	224.99
2016-17	220.51	200.51
2017-18	213.25	213.25
2018-19	269.99	269.99
2019-20 (as on 09.01.2020)	300.00	229.39

Major Events approved for MAI support during 2019-20

S. No.	Name of the events	Organisations	Dates of event
1.	Global Exhibition on Services (GES)	CII / SEPC	November, 2019
2.	International Pharma & Healthcare Exhibition (IPHEX 2018)	Pharmexcil	June, 2019
3.	5th Edition of Advantage Healthcare India (AHI) 2019	FICCI	December, 2019
4.	Indus Food	TPCI	January, 2020
5.	Reverse Buyer Seller Meet in Electricals & Industrial Electronics Sector	IEEMA	January, 2020
6.	International Engineering Sourcing Show (IESS)	EEPC	March, 2020
7.	Indiasoft 2020	ESC EPC	March, 2020
8.	CAPINDIA, 2019	PLASTIC EPC (CHEMEXCIL,CAPEXIL, SHEFEXCIL)	December, 2019
9.	India Carpet Expo	Carpet EPC	October 2019 / March, 2020
10.	2nd International Arogya- International Exhibition and Conference on AYUSH	FICCI	December, 2019
11.	PARTICIPATION IN DOMOTEX INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 2020	Carpet EPC	January, 2020

S. No.	Name of the events	Organisations	Dates of event
12.	Technotex 2019	FICCI	August, 2019
13.	15th Edition of Higher Education Exhibition & Summit 2019	FICCI	November, 2019
14.	Source India 2019	ISEPC	August, 2019
15.	2nd China International Import Expo (CIIE) in Shanghai	FIEO,ICC	November, 2019
16.	India International Jewellery Show	G&JEPC	August, 2019

INDIA BRAND EQUITY FOUNDATION (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, with the primary objective of promoting and creating international awareness of Brand India in overseas markets and to facilitate dissemination of knowledge about Indian products and services. Towards this objective, IBEF works closely with stakeholders across government and industry.

Export Promotion

IBEF worked on establishing branding strategy to support key export sectors in overseas markets in 2019-20. The highlights of some key activities in export promotion are as follows:

84th Thessaloniki International Fair

IBEF designed an impactful branding and communications campaign during India's participation as the Honoured Country at the 84th Thessaloniki International Fair, held from September 7-15, 2019 in Thessaloniki, Greece. Being one of the most important exhibitions in Greece and the Balkan countries, IBEF worked closely with India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) to showcase India as a nation high on entrepreneurship, development and innovation. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry. IBEF implemented a 360-degree branding campaign to highlight India's presence in the show that included print advertisements in the leading publications and prominent city sites at Macedonia Terminal. A media engagement focused on India's participation in the show with a further objective of strengthening India-Greece relations was also organised, extending over a week.

Dedicated brand campaign for Brand India

IBEF has proposed on an umbrella brand campaign for promoting India as a whole, which is under discussion with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

Brand India Textile Campaign

IBEF has proposed an integrated campaign for branding the Indian textile sector that will include all the sub-segments such as handicrafts, apparel, carpets and handloom. A concept note has been prepared and sent to Ministry of Textiles for consideration.

Brand India Engineering Campaign

IBEF is working closely with EEPC India and other relevant industry associations like Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India (ACMA), Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA) to build a comprehensive campaign for Brand India Engineering for overseas markets.

Brand India Pharma Campaign

IBEF has proposed creation of a sustained campaign in identified international markets for the pharmaceutical sector. Discussions are being held with stakeholders concerned such as Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) to finalise the proposal.

Brand India Agriculture Campaign

IBEF is planning to launch a brand campaign for agriculture and agri-products sector in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

Branding and Communications

IBEF provided support to the Department of Commerce in key activities and events like WTO Ministerial Meeting of Developing Countries, held from May 13-14, 2019 in New Delhi. In addition, IBEF also provided branding support to other bodies like Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), Fifteenth Finance Commission and Ministry of Finance in 2019-20. IBEF is also supporting NATGRID in carrying out a branding exercise.

Knowledge Centre

IBEF Website (www.ibef.org)

IBEF website is a repository of highly updated content related to Indian economy and Industry. The website enjoys high reputation and wide reach among policy makers, researchers, journalists, trade bodies and business forums, entrepreneurs and embassies etc. IBEF website ranks no. 1 on Google India for more than 50 key phrases, most of which are highly relevant to various domestic sectors. The regularly updated sector and state reports continued to attract domestic and international audience to the IBEF website. From April 1, 2019 to November 30, 2019, IBEF website received 46.81 lakh web hits and 96.17 lakh page-views. There has been a consistent organic growth in the reach and web traffic of IBEF website as compared to the last financial year.

Social Media Cell set up by IBEF for the Department of Commerce

The social media cell is helping manage the official Twitter handle of the Department of Commerce (@DoC_GoI). During the year, the social media cell covered major events like Global Exhibition on Services, WTO Ministerial Meeting of Developing Countries, CEO's Roundtable on agenda with New Government and UK-India Joint Economic & Trade Committee apart from regular updates related to trade and departmental activities.

Administration

IBEF has streamlined its administrative processes in 2019-20. For instance, as per directions of the Government, procurement of goods and services for day-to-day usage is being carried out through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and travel requirements are being met through M/s Balmer Lawrie.

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS (EPCs)

At present, there are fourteen Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), as mentioned below, under the Department of Commerce. The EPCs are registered as non-profit organizations under the Companies Act/Societies Registration Act and perform both advisory and executive functions. Roles and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, which also recognizes them as registering authorities for exporters.

LIST OF THE EPCs UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22021288, 2021330; Fax: 022-2026684).
- Cashew EPC, Cashew Bhawan, Mundakkal West, Kollam – 691001, Kerala (Tel: 0474-2742704, Fax: 0484-2377973)
- CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1 Wood Street, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22890524/25; Fax: 033-22891724).
- Council for Leather Exports, No.1, CMDA Tower II, 3rd Floor, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008. Tamil Nadu (Tel. 044-28594367; Fax: 044-28594363).
- EEPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22890651/52; Fax: 033-22890654).
- Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZ Units, 8-G, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001 (Tel. 011-23329766-69; Fax: 011-23329770).
- Gem & Jewellery EPC, Office No. AW – 1010, Tower – A, G- Block, Bharat Diamond Bourse, Next to ICICI Bank, Bandra – Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400051 (Tel: 022-23821801/06, Fax: 022-23808752)
- The Plastic EPC, Crystal Tower, Gundivali Road No.3, Off Sir M.V. Road, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-26833951; Fax: 022-26833953).
- Sports Goods EPC, 1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi- 110055 (Tel. 011-23516183; Fax: 011-23632147).
- SHEFEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 2nd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22834417/697; Fax: 033-22834699).
- Pharmexcil, 101, Aditya Trade Centre, Ameerpet, Hyderabad – 500038, Andhra Pradesh (Tel. 23735462/66; Fax: 23735464).
- Services EPC, 6A/6, 3rd Floor, NCHF Building, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi – 110049 (Tel. 41046327-29/41734632).
- Project EPC, 411, Surya Kiran Building (4th Floor), 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001 (Tel. 91-11-41514673, 41563287).
- Indian Oilseeds and Produce EPC, 78-79 Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22023225; Fax: 022-22029236).

GEM & JEWELLERY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (GJEPC)

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the apex trade body of the Indian gems and jewellery industry has completed 53 glorious years of its existence this year. It has approximately 6702 members as on 30th November 2019. The gems and jewellery manufacturing sector is among India's leading foreign exchange earning sectors. Exports of gems and jewellery from India during the fiscal year 2019-20 (Upto October, 2019) registered a performance of US$ 23 billion, contributing to about 12.37% of the country's total merchandise exports. The sector consists of large number of SME units, employing skilled and semi-skilled labour, almost entirely in the unorganized sector.

During the year 2019-20, the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) participated in the following exhibitions in India and abroad:

- JCK Las Vegas Show 2019 in Las Vegas, USA from 31st May – 3rd June 2019
- June Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair from 20th - 23rd June 2019

- Singapore International Jewellery Expo in Singapore from 18th – 21st July 2019
- India Diamond Week (Loose Diamonds) from 19th – 22nd August 2019 in New York, USA
- September Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair (AWE) from 16th- 20th September 2019
- Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair (CEC) September 2019
- Italy from 07th - 10th
- Dubai from
- India U
  12th Septe
- India Silver & Fa
  12th – 14th June 201
- India International Diam
  from 15th - 17th October 201
- 3rd edition of India Gold and Je
  22nd to 23rd November 2019 in New

Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Common Facility Centres (CFC) are being set up i
wellery manufacturing clusters to provide
small and medium manufacturers to us
uipment at affordable use
fee ba
benefit of
manufacturers and
productivity. So far, four C
at Visnagar, Palanpur, Amreli and J
implement CFCs in Coimbatore, Kolka
Hyderabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar also.

Special Notified Zone (SNZ) for consignment import of ro

Parichay Card

With a view to ensure proper authentication for social security purposes and for the benefit of the workforce of the gem & jewellery industry, GJEPC launched the Parichay Card initiative. The enrolment of workers will be through registered G&J associations. This database will be utilised to help them with employment opportunities, access to financial support from financial institutions and provide better healthcare services through specially designed health insurance policy. This card not only give the workers a valid proof of their employment or identity but would also make them eligible for various initiatives of GJEPC.

Officially launched on 1st March 2019, 42 gems and jewellery associations from all over India have already enrolled and issuance of 2.6 lakh cards is already in process. GJEPC is targeting to issue 1 million cards by March 2020 and plans to issue 5 million cards in total to cover the entire workforce of the gem and jewellery industry in the next 3 years.

Swasthya Kosh

GJEPC offers a specially designed and highly subsidised health insurance policy to all Parichay Card holders. The card holders need to pay only 25% of the premium and for the remaining 75% premium will paid from a fund created by GJEPC which has been named as 'Swasthya Kosh'.

The fund has been established to seek monetary contributions from anyone in India or abroad who wishes to make a significant impact and touch the lives of the skilled artisans of the Gem & Jewellery industry in India. GJEPC has contributed Rs. 3 crores to launch the fund. GJEPC will be approaching the industry and the government to contribute to the fund. The scheme will also offer an 80G tax benefit to the any institution or individual who donates for this cause.

COUNCIL FOR LEATHER EXPORTS

The Leather Industry holds a prominent place in the Indian economy providing employment to about 4.42 million people, mostly from the weaker sections of the society. Women employment is predominant in leather products sector with about 30% share. The leather industry is bestowed with an affluence of raw materials as India is endowed with 20% of world cattle & buffalo and 11% of world goat & sheep population. The strength of leather industry in the country lies in skilled manpower, innovative technology, increasing industry compliance to international environmental standards and dedicated support of the allied industries. India is the second largest exporter of leather garments and third largest exporter of Saddlery & Harness in the world.

Export Performance: As per preliminary estimates, the export of Leather and Leather products for the period April—March, 2018-19 was US$ 5690.99 million as against US$ 5740.98 million in April-March, 2017-18 recording a decline of 0.87%.

Export Promotion Measures: The Council has organized participation of its members in the following Export Promotion Events as part of its market promotional efforts during the financial year 2019-20 with financial assistance under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme:

S.No.	EVENT
01	Shoes & Leather Fair, Guangzhou, China, May 28-31, 2019
02	Shoes & Leather Fair, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Jul 10-12, 2019
03	Spoga Horse Fair, Cologne, Germany, Sep 01-03, 2019
04	Mosshoes/MOSPEL Fair, Moscow, Russia, Sep 10-13, 2019
05	MICAM – The Shoe Event, Italy, September 15-18, 2019
06	RBSM, Kolkata, India, September 27-28, 2019
07	Fashion World Tokyo Fair, Japan, October 2-4, 2019
08	Buyer Seller Meet in Santiago, Chile & Peru
09	Leathertech Fair, Dhaka, Bangladesh, October 31- November 2 , 2019
10	Footwear & Leather Show, Australia, November 12-14, 2019
11	India Leather Days, Offenbach, Germany, November 27 & 28, 2019
12	RBSM 2019, New Delhi, November 22 & 23, 2019
13	Buyer Seller Meet in New York, USA, December 4 & 5, 2019
14	Designers Fair, Chennai, February 1-3, 2020
Upcoming events in the current year	
15	MICAM – The Shoe Event, Italy, February 16-19, 2020
16	Asia Pacific Leather Fair (APLF), Hong Kong, March 31- April 02, 2020

Infrastructure Projects in Export Clusters under ASIDE/TIES Scheme: The Council for Leather Exports has been notified as a Central Agency for implementing Infrastructure projects relating to Leather Sector across the country with financial assistance from the Department of Commerce (DOC) under erstwhile ASIDE/TIES Scheme as well as from the State Government. The Council has implemented number of projects under ASIDE/TIES scheme in various leather clusters.

The following are the details of projects currently under implementation

(Figs in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl.No	NAME OF THE PROJECT	Total Cost	ASIDE Grant	TIES Grant
1	CREATION OF ADDITIONAL 1MLD CAPACITY OF ZLD SYSTEM - RANITEC CETP	1773.15	443	443
2	COMMON FACILITY CENTRE, (CFC), MELVISHARAM,	2468.07	750	484
3	CREATION OF ADDITIONAL 596 KLD CAPACITY IN MADHAVARAM CETP	1032.29	327	189
4	CREATION OF ADDITIONAL CAPACITY OF 750 KLD ZLD SYSTEM AT VISHTEC CETP	1864	230	702
	TOTAL	**7137.51**	**1750**	**1818**

Apart from the above Central projects, the Council is also implementing Testing Lab & Design Studio, Agra project with a financial outlay of Rs.1314.65 lakhs under STATE ASIDE scheme funded by Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

BASIC CHEMICALS, COSMETICS& DYES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (CHEMEXCIL)

The Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil) was constituted in 1963 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council's Head office is located in Mumbai and it has four regional Offices located at New Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad .The total membership of the Council as on 31.12.2019 stood at 4221. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:-

- Dyes & Dye Intermediates
- Inorganic, Organic and Agro Chemicals
- Cosmetics, Soaps, Toiletries and Essential oils
- Castor Oil

The main roles of CHEMEXCIL are as follows:

- To interact with the Government agencies with the objective to address and resolve the issues raised by the chemical industry/ exporters.
- To provide inputs for framing Foreign Trade Policy and seek budgetary support for boosting exports.
- To undertake trade delegations to various countries and to participate in international exhibitions.
- To expand the exports across various regions of the world and to strengthen exports in new and potential markets.
- Organize Reverse Buyer - Seller meets & host foreign delegations.
- Help in provisioning of marketing and information facilities for both exporters and importers.
- Conduct seminars/workshops to keep exporters abreast of latest developments in the policies/ procedures in the export sectors.
- Issue visa recommendations, Certificate of Origin, letters for renewal of Central Excise Bond etc. to the member exporters.

CHEMEXCIL has been authorized by the Department of Commerce as the nodal agency for compliance of registration of substances of the member-exporters in EU, under REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals).

Highlight India's capability to offer a steady and sustainable supply of low cost, international quality products to partner countries, showcase India as a reliable and competitive sourcing hub for chemical, dye, dye intermediates, cosmetics and toiletries, castor oil, essential oils, etc.

Export Promotional Activities: During FY 2019-20 the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organized/participated in several domestic Seminars and Outreach programs. The details of such events are as follows:

Events abroad

- 19th China International Dye Industry & Textile Chemicals Exhibition 2019 (China Interdye) held from 10th to 12th April, 2019 in Shanghai
- Beauty World Middle East Dubai, UAE held from 15th to 17th April, 2019
- Korea Chem 2019 held from 16th to 18th April, 2019
- Color&Spechem Vietnam 2019, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam held from 26th to 28th June, 2019
- Buyer Seller Meet held in Bangkok, Thailand held on 1st July, 2019

- Agri Business Global Trade Summit held in USA from 1st to 3rd August, 2019
- Dye Chem Bangladesh 2019 International Expo held from 4th to 7th September, 2019 at Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Trade Delegation to Taiwan & Japan from 16th to 18th September, 2019
- 2nd China International Import Expo (CIIE) held in Shanghai, China from 5th to 10th November, 2019 through FIEO.

Domestic Events

- Interactive session for MSME exporters on "The Invoice Finance Advantage: Collateral-Free Trade Finance made Easy by Drip Capital" held at Hotel Crowne Plaza, Ahmedabad on 28th May, 2019
- Seminar on "GST recent developments, Annual Return and GST Audit" with M/s. Laxmikumaran & Sridharan (L & S) Attorneys organised on 26th July 2019 at Head Office of the Council at Mumbai.
- Organized 3 Seminars in association with M/s. Laxmikumaran & Sridharan (L & S) Attorneys on 26th September, 2019 at Mumbai on the topics of a) Trade War between US & China and the prevailing and emerging opportunities for Indian Exporters; b) FTA/PTA culture and the fear factors prevails amongst Indian Manufactures; and c) An overview on RCEP and the blockades.

THE PLASTICS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PLEXCONCIL)

The Plastics Export Promotion Council was established in 1955 and registered under section 25 of Companies Act of 1956, with the aim of promoting the exports of Plastics & Linoleum products from India. The Council's head office is located in Mumbai and regional offices are at Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmedabad and New Delhi. The total membership of the Council as on 31.12.2019 stood at 2587. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:

- Plastic Raw Materials
- Moulded & Extruded Goods
- Plastic sheets, films, plates etc
- Packaging materials
- Other plastic items
- Human Hair & Products thereof
- All types of optical items
- Stationery/Office & School Supplies

The major functions of Plexconcil are as follows:

- To act as an interface between members and the Government / other agencies and represent export related issues on behalf of members to the concerned authorities for their resolution.
- To organize Trade Fairs & Exhibitions in India and Abroad, Buyer-Seller meets & reverse Buyer-Seller meets, Seminars/workshops etc.
- To issue Registration Cum Membership Certificate (RCMC) and visa recommendation letter, Certificate of Origin letter, Sample carrying letter etc to its members.
- Identify the potential International Markets for Indian plastic products.
- Serve as an information source by providing all relevant information on Indian Plastics Industry.
- To provide updates to members regarding Foreign Trade Policy, Trade Agreements, Customs, RBI etc.
- To institute Export Awards in recognition of outstanding export performance of members.
- To disseminate trade inquiries/trade leads to members and to provide trade statistics and market intelligence to the Government and members through an E-Magazine.
- Monitor International technology developments & market scenario and disseminate the same to the members.
- Facilitate Joint Ventures/Collaborations by identifying/ recommending suitable Indian partners to foreign companies wishing to set up production base in India.

Export Promotion activities: During FY 2019-20, the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organised/participated in several domestic Seminars and Outreach programs. The details of such events are as follows:

Events Abroad

- India Pavilion at PLASTIMAGEN Exhibition held from April 2-5, 2019 at Mexico City, Mexico.
- Indian participation at FEI PLAST held from April 22-26, 2019 at Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Indian participation at CHINAPLAS held from May 21-24, 2019 at Guangzhou, China.
- Indian participation at PLASTPOL held from May 28-31, 2019 at Kielce, Poland.

The Shellac Export Promotion Council was founded in June, 1957, under the Companies Act, 1956. Its name was changed to Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) on 08.02.2007. The Council's registered office is located at Kolkata and it has no additional branch or regional office. The total membership of the Council as on 31.12.2019 stood at 557. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce.

Shefexil is the designated Nodal EPC for Non Timber Forest Produce and also for products from North-East region. The Council is presently entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:

- Shellac and Lac based Products;
- Vegetable Saps & Extracts of herbs;
- Guar Gum;
- Plant & Plant Portion (Herbs);
- Fixed vegetable, Oil cake and others;
- Other vegetable materials;
- Multi products belonging to the North Eastern region

The main roles of SHEFEXIL are as follows:

- To provide commercially useful information and assistance to the members in developing and increasing their exports.
- To frame and implement strategy for enhancing our exports in various regions of the World.
- To advice their members in areas such as technology up-gradation, quality & design improvement, standards and specifications, product development, innovation etc.
- To provide data and other valuable information for negotiation of various free trade agreements with foreign countries.
- To organize visits of delegations of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities and interaction with exporters abroad.
- To organize participation in trade fairs, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.
- To promote interaction between the exporting community and the government both at the State and Central level.
- To build a statistical base and provide data on the exports and imports of the country, exports and imports of their members, as well as other relevant international trade data.

Export promotional activities: During FY 2019-20 the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organised/participated in several domestic Seminars and Outreach programs. The details of such events are as follows:

Events abroad:

- Participated in 19th International Dye Industry, Pigments & Textile and Chemicals Exhibitions, held in Shanghai, China on 10th-12th April, 2019.
- Participated in VICTAM International 2019, held in Cologne, Germany on 12th – 14th June, 2019
- Participated in World Food Moscow, Russia on 24th – 27th Sept., 2019.

Domestic Events

- Conducted meeting with exporters of Nutraceutical products manufacturers/exporters at Bangalore for export promotion of Nutraceutical products on 30th August 2019.
- Conducted meeting with Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading & Development) Co-Operative Federation Ltd. in Raipur on 4th September 2019 for discussion of export promotion of minor forest produce from Chhattisgarh.
- Participated in Regional Consultative Workshop on strengthening of medicinal plants sector held in the state of Kerala on 3rd October 2019.

SPORT GOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (SGEPC)

The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) was established in the year 1958 with an objective to promote exports of Sports Goods & Toys. The Council provides services to its members in the field of important developments taking place in the domestic and international industry.

The sports goods industry in India is moving beyond cricket towards a wide variety of other sports, resulting in the growth of sports-related industries. This has opened up new business opportunities for investors looking at the Indian market – from brand building and infrastructure to niche entrepreneurial ventures.

The export growth of Indian Sports Goods and Toys Industry showed positive signs. The total exports of sports goods and toys for the year 2018-19 was USD 313.60 million up from USD 232.80 million, a growth of 34.70 % over the previous financial year.

Indian sports goods and Toys are now being exported to 150 countries. The top ten destinations for export of sports goods and toys are UK, USA, Australia, Germany, South Africa, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Ireland, and UAE. The top ten destinations contribute to 78% of the

value of the total export from India. UK being the topmost export destination, recorded a growth of 4.13%, while markets of USA and Australia recorded growth of above 10%. Germany, France and Ireland grew significantly with 26% and Netherlands and United Arab Emirates grew remarkably up by 38% and 56% respectively over the last year.

The Council organized participation in following export promotion activities during the financial year 2019-20:

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	Period
1	Reverse Buyer Seller Meet in Kids India, Mumbai	26th -28th Sept, 2019
2	Hong Kong Toys & Games Fair	6th - 9th Jan, 2020
3	ISPO Munich	26th - 29th Jan, 2020
4	Spielwarenmesse International Toy Fair	29th, Jan to 2nd, Feb 2020
Upcoming events in the current year		
5	Buyer Seller Meet in UK / Ireland	March, 2020

Policy Support Measures:

1. Enhanced MEIS for the Toys & Sports Goods Sector: The Sports Goods & Toys Industry is labor intensive industry comprising mainly of MSME's. The Industry was facing a credit squeeze which was impacting exports adversely. The Government enhanced the MEIS rates for certain products by 2% to alleviate the problem.

2. DFIS Scheme: The duty-free import of 21 select accessories and components was allowed up to a limit based on the previous year's export under the DFIS Scheme. The list has been expanded by adding two more items allowed for import under DFIS.

   Goods & Services Tax: Under the GST regime, the GST on the products manufactured by Toys & Sports Goods sector was under three slabs, the highest being 28%. The tax slabs were rationalized and the provision to procure from unregistered vendors was simplified.

TELECOM EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (TEPC)

Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC) has been set up by the Government of India to promote and develop export of telecom equipment and services from India. This Council caters to the complete Telecom Ecosystem including Telecom Hardware Manufacturers, Telecom Service Providers, Telecom Software Vendors and Consultants and plays a critical role in furtherance of Telecom export from the India and assists its member companies in easy facilitation of their respective exports.

VISION OF TEPC:

- TEPC shall continue to promote telecom exports from India
- Promote and accentuate Telecom Exports from India.
- Create a healthy environment for growth of Telecom Ecosystem including Manufacturing & Services Sector in India.
- Encourage both private and overseas Investments in India under Foreign Direct Investment.
- Encourage Strategic Alliances, MOUs, and technical/Financial collaborations to boost trade.
- Support local IPRs & R&D activities for Design in India and making of World Class telecom products.

TEPC PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS:

TEPC organizes various structured promotional events so as to create awareness on the capability of Indian telecom exports. The various promotional activities that are carried out on a regular basis are product & services specific; sending delegations to selected countries, exclusive Indian TEPC Exhibition, country participation in Specialized Trade Fairs, Catalogue Show, Buyer-Seller Meets, Product Specific Seminars and Conferences - both in India and abroad.

From April, 2019 to November, 2019, TEPC had organized/participated in the following events:

INDIA AFRICA ICT EXPO 2019

The 5th edition of India-Africa ICT Expo took place in Kigali, Rwanda on August 05-06, 2019. This event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of Rwanda, Dr. Edouard Ngirente. The event was held under the theme "Accelerating Africa's Digital Transformation Agenda" with a view to explore African market for ICT sector.

INDIA TELECOM 2019, DELHI

TEPC had organized India Telecom 2019- Exclusive Buyer Seller Meet from 14-16 October 2019 at Aerocity, New Delhi, under MAI scheme of Department of Commerce. The event was organized alongside India Mobile Congress (IMC) such that the invited foreign buyers can meet and network with more Indian manufacturers under one roof. The event had participation from around 90 buyers from 25+ countries.

This platform helped to bring potential buyers from across the globe to interact and is likely to lead to development long term business relations.

PROJECT EXPORTS PROMOTION COUNCIL OF INDIA (PEPC)

Project EPC acts as an apex coordinating agency for the Indian project exporters to secure, facilitate and execute projects overseas within the framework of the Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India and in line with the guidelines prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for undertaking overseas projects as detailed in their Memorandum PEM (Project Exports Manual).

PEPC not only undertakes the necessary export promotion initiatives but also provides necessary technical information, guidance and support to Indian Civil and Engineering (EPC) construction including process engineering contractors and consultants – in public or private sector – to set up overseas projects in any of the following modules of engineering service by employing the best technologies and use Indian project construction items:-

- Civil construction (structures/infrastructure)
- Turnkey
- Process and engineering consultancy services
- Project construction items (excluding steel and cement)/project goods

Besides, Project EPC also co-ordinates the promotion of economic co-operation between Indian project exporters and foreign companies by assisting in the formation of consortia or joint ventures to facilitate bidding for executing large projects, and by promoting technology transfer especially in sophisticated technology fields which would encourage Indian companies to jointly bid for mega projects.

Project EPC not only has strategic alliance with various trade bodies in India and abroad (including Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India) but also continues to enlarge its sphere of such alliances with a view to enhancing project exports as well as export of project construction items.

The overall management of the Council rests with the Working Committee which has as member's senior officials from Department of Commerce apart from representatives from Export Import Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India and construction industry.

TRADE PROMOTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES:

From April, 2019 to November, 2019, PEPC had organized/participated in the following events:

- PEPC successfully organized India Pavilion at Bhutan Construction Fair 2019, 18-21 July 2019.
- PEPC had set up a stall at the Process V South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Delhi, 21-22 August. 2019.
- PEPC was an endorsement partner at the Construction World Leadership Summit 2019 held on 15-16 October 2019 organized by First Construction Council in association with Construction World and ENR (Engineering News Report).

ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (ESC)

Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) is mandated to promote India's exports of Electronics, Telecom, Computer Software and IT Enabled Services. ESC offers a varied set of services to its members for accelerating exports.

Some of the services of ESC are as follows:

- Facilitates participation in Global Trade Shows/ Expositions and Conferences
- Undertakes Market Research/ Studies and publicity Campaigns in overseas markets
- ESC facilitates business interface between Indian and foreign companies through Buyers - Sellers Meets, and locates new business partners for Indian electronics, computer software and IT companies
- For facilitating foreign trade, ESC provides on-line facility for Data Search
- As a link between the Government and member exporters, ESC provides a platform for interaction on policy issues

EVENTS ORGANIZED/ PARTICIPATED BY ESC:

From April, 2019 to November, 2019, ESC had organized/participated in the following events:

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES:

- ICT EXPO, 13-16 April, 2019, Hong Kong
- Electronics Distributors Show (EDS), 07-10 May 2019, Las Vegas
- Source India Turkey, 06-10 September 2019, Turkey
- Global Sources HK - Startup Launchpad, 18-21 October 2019, Hong Kong
- Mipcom, 14-17 October 2019, Cannes, France
- Mobile World Congress, 22-24 October 2019, Los Angeles, USA
- Cebit ASEAN, 27-29 November 2019, Thailand

In addition, participation in the following events is also proposed as under:

- Mobile World Congress, 24-27 February 2020, Barcelona, Spain
- Cloud Expo, 11-12 March, 2020, UK

RBSM in India to be Organized/Participated by ESC:

- RBSM INDIASOFT and India Electronics Expo, 03-04 March, 2020, Hyderabad, India

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES:

Other activities organized by ESC from April, 2019 to November, 2019, are as follows:

- ESC and IIFT organized an interactive session on Sector Specific Logistics in ESC House, New Delhi on 10th June, 2019 at 4 PM.

To accelerate exports by enhancing brand image of "Made in India" engineering quality and capabilities of Indian engineering products and services, EEPC India, is undertaking Brand "India Engineering" campaign since 2014. The initiative is implemented with the support of India Brand Equity Foundation, a Trust under Department of Commerce. A revised Branding Plan for the engineering sector, is under preparation, based on the export strategy formulated for the sector by EEPC India, through an eminent consultancy firm.

INITIATIVE FOR TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FOR BOOSTING ENGINEERING EXPORTS

One of the key initiatives of Department of Commerce, in partnership with EEPC India, is to enable upgradation of technology for boosting engineering exports. This is being attempted through bridging the gap between leading R&D Labs and industry for the development of cutting edge export-oriented technologies. For this purpose, technology meets / industry- academia interactions are organized in specific industrial clusters to identify the products and processes for R&D support. The initiative aims to sensitize the industry about various Government schemes available for technology upgradation, and implementing the technology development initiatives in consultation with the industry requirements, in a cluster based approach. Department of Commerce is working with Office of Principal Scientific Advisor and EEPC India in this endeavour.

List of Technology Meets organized in 2019-20 along with the targeted focus products:

- Aurangabad, 19th June 2019 (Automotive Technologies)
- Kolkata, 24th June 2019 (Material Science)
- Kolkata, 19th July 2019 (Alternative Material)
- Jamnagar, 24th July 2019 (Brass Manufacturing)
- Bangalore, 2nd August 2019 (Engineering Electronics, Hi Tech Manufacturing)

To address the challenges and to create an ecosystem congenial for MSMEs in the engineering sector to graduate to producers and exporters of high-end technology products, Department of Commerce has also funded EEPC India's Technology Centre in Bengaluru and Kolkata. The primary object of setting up such centers is to support the engineering industry, particularly the MSMEs, in product & process technology development to enable them to compete with ease with their global counterparts.

In order to act as a bridge between industry and academia, EEPC India has entered into collaborations with International Institute of Waste Management (IIWM) for capacity building, National Institute of Design(NID) , CSIR - Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), CSIR- National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML) and with CSIR- Advance Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI) where the top scientists would help the engineering manufacturers in upgrading their technology and to help them to be at par with their global counterparts.

To empower MSMEs with latest know-how in the field of Advanced Manufacturing techniques and enable value addition of products and to provide a platform to connect with Engineering clusters in India and interact with leading R&D Expert Panel and R&D labs, Academic Institutes across India and utilize their expertise, EEPC India organizes series of workshops and seminars throughout the year. Some of such seminars and workshops are as follows:

- Kolkata 26th April, 2019 (Celebrating World IPR day in collaboration with WIPO followed by a seminar on Intellectual Property Rights).
- Mumbai 14th May, 2019 (Training on "Process Capability Analysis")
- Kolkata 30th May, 2019 (Seminar on Circular Economy)
- Kolkata 24th June, 2019 (Seminar on Material Science Engineering & Signing of MOU with CSIR-NML, Jamshedpur)
- Kolkata 24th June, 2019 (Mini Book Fair on Technology Books)
- Durgapur 25th June, 2019 (Industry interaction and Press conference at CSIR-CMERI, Durgapur)
- Bengaluru 26th June, 2019 (SolidCAM Software training)
- Bengaluru 17th July, 2019 (Engineering Statistics for Six Sigma - Batch1)
- Kolkata 19th July, 2019 (Seminar on Smart & Alternative Materials and signing of MOU with CSIR-AMPRI, Bhopal)
- Bengaluru 2nd August, 2019 (Tech Meet at Tech Centre, Bengaluru)
- Kolkata 6th August, 2019 (Seminar by AUTODESK for software utility)
- Kolkata 8th August, 2019 (Seminar on Industry 4.0 by ISI, Kolkata, CSIR-NIIST & IIT Kharagpur)
- Kolkata 14th August, 2019 (Inauguration of Kolkata Tech Centre by Commerce Secretary)
- Kolkata 26th August, 2019 (Visit of President, FIEO and industry Interaction)

- Bengaluru 28th August, 2019 (Training on Basic Engineering Statistics for Six Sigma – batch2 Tech Centre, Bengaluru)
- Kolkata 13th September, 2019 (Seminar on Advance Manufacturing)
- Kolkata 6th November, 2019 (Workshop on Alternative Material Science and its application)
- Kolkata 27th November, 2019 (Seminar on benefits of simulation software for foundries)

Apart from the above, digitization of technology resources for value addition services to the members of the Council is also under progress. EEPC has also developed online platforms for issue of Registration cum Membership Certificate (RCMC), Certificate of Origin (both preferential and non-preferential), Member Export Returns, etc.

Export Promotion Activities

Department of Commerce undertakes various export promotion activities through EEPC India. These activities include organizing International Engineering Sourcing Show (IESS) coinciding with a Buyer - Seller meet in India and product - specific Seminars/Conferences, Export Awareness Programmes etc. in India, organizing exclusive India Engineering Exhibitions (INDEEs) outside India, organizing product - specific delegations to selected countries, participation in various product - specific international exhibitions, etc. to demonstrate the capabilities of Indian engineering industry and to provide the overseas buyers with true value as propagated by Brand "India Engineering".

International Engineering Sourcing Show (IESS): It is the flagship event of the Department in the engineering sector, and is considered to be the largest sourcing show organized within India for the engineering products, particularly for MSMEs. The VIII edition of the event was held in Chennai in March 2019 with participation of over 350 exhibitors and 400 overseas buyers from SAARC, ASEAN, Africa, EU, CIS, North America and South America. The IX edition of the Show is being held in Coimbatore on 4-6 March, 2020.

Indian Engineering Exhibition (INDEE): EEPC India organizes Indian Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) which are fully focused on Indian engineering sector with the objective of increasing awareness on rapid progress in Indian engineering across the globe. INDEE was launched in 1977 and so far 39 editions of the event have been organized across the world. INDEE has emerged as the flagship event abroad of EEPC and a platform for small and medium enterprises to show case their strengths in the existing/new markets. The 40th edition of INDEE was organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 22-24 January 2020, in which around 120 Indian engineering companies participated. This edition of INDEE was the 2nd edition of INDEE in Bangladesh. The first edition of INDEE Bangladesh was held from 2-4 November 2017 in which more than 100 Indian companies from engineering and allied sectors participated.

During the year, EEPC also participated in other major Internationally acclaimed engineering events, viz., Automechanika Dubai 2019 - world's largest international automotive aftermarket trade show in the Middle East, Indian subcontinent and Africa; Hannover Messe 2019, one of the world's largest trade fairs; MSV 2019; The International Fastener Expo 2019, the Largest B2B platform of Industrial Fasteners and Tooling & Machinery in North America; GIFA, METEC, THERMPROCESS and NEWCAST 2019; JIMEX 2019 Jordan, the biggest Electrical and Mechanical Machinery Exhibition in this region and several other specialized international engineering events.

Extending its regular agenda, EEPC India also published several reports/studies to make the members aware about the international trends and opportunities in order to enhance their global footprints.

SERVICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (SEPC)

Services Export Promotion Council is an apex trade body set up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India to facilitate services' exporters of India. As an advisory body, SEPC actively contributes to the formulation of polices of Government of India and acts as an interface between the service industry and the Government. It has been instrumental in promoting the efforts of Indian service exporting community and in projecting India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high-quality services to demonstrate the capabilities of Indian services industry. It organizes a large number of promotional activities such as Buyer-Seller Meets/ Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in overseas trade fairs/exhibitions and setting up India pavilion/information booths in selected overseas exhibitions.

The council encourages and keeps the services exporters abreast about the trends and opportunities in the international markets for services. SEPC provides assistance to its members in taking the advantage of such opportunities in order to expand and diversify their exports. Set up in 2006, SEPC now has a strong membership base of more than 4800 members from over 15 services sectors which come under its purview. Members of SEPC can avail the benefits of the Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) of DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

VISION OF SEPC

To make India international services exports powerhouse by effectively promoting and representing every sector of India services and contributing to the overall growth of the economy.

MISSION OF SEPC

To be an effective voice of the Indian services sector globally, raising its profile through interventions and exchanges leading to increase in business. To serve as a bridge between government and other stakeholders and the services sector. To disseminate knowledge and recognize the achievements of organizations in their quest to increase services exports.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF SEPC

SEPC serves as a platform of interaction between the services sector industry and policy makers in the Government. Specifically, it performs the following functions:

- Implements an export promotion strategy to promote services exports
- Facilitates overseas services enquiries
- Channelizes communication and publicity

Allocation of Sectors to SEPC

As per office order dated August 2018, SEPC now has the mandate to promote export of services in the following sectors: -

1. Healthcare Services including Services by nurses, physiotherapist and paramedical personnel;
2. Educational Services;
3. Entertainment Services including Audio Visual Services;
4. Consultancy Services;
5. Architectural Services and related services;
6. Distribution Services;
7. Accounting/ Auditing and Book Keeping Services;
8. Environmental Services;
9. Maritime Transport Services;
10. Advertising Services;
11. Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling Services/ Management Services;
12. Printing & Publishing Services
13. Legal Services
14. Hotel and Tourism related Services
15. Other Services

Major Events- Participation/ Organisation by SEPC (2019-20)

S.N.	Activity	Services Sector	Type of Activity	Country /State	Date
1	India Pavilion at China International Fair in Trade in Services (CIFTIS)	Multi Services	Event Abroad	Beijing, China	28 May to 01 June 2019
2	EnggIN 2019: The International Engineering Services Market	Engineering Services	Reverse Buyers Sellers Meet	Hotel Le-Meridien, New Delhi.	7th-8th July, 2019
3	RBSM at FIDIC, New Delhi	Engineering Services	Reverse Buyers Sellers Meet	New Delhi. India	08 to 09 July, 2019
4	India Pavilion at MIPCOM - 2019	Entertainment Services	Event Abroad	Cannes, France	14 to 17 Oct 2019
5	World Travel Mart, London	Tourism Services	Event Abroad	London, UK	4 to 6 Nov 2019
6	Global Exhibition on Services (GES) Bengaluru	Multi Services	Reverse Buyers Sellers Meet	Bengaluru,India	26 to 28 Nov, 2019

SEPC's participation in other events/activities (2019-20)

1. SEPC'

SEPC set up the India Pavilion in which companies in construction, interior designing, education, medical value travel, legal, accountancy, healthcare, entertainment sectors from Mumbai, Delhi, Indore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Jaipur represented the Indian delegation. Medical Tourism, Accountancy, Education, Ayurveda, Legal services received much interest. A GES road show was conducted at India Pavilion CIFTIS 2019. The India Pavilion was adjudged as the best Pavilion by CIFTIS.

5. SEPC participated in a National Conference, "Promoting Exports in Indian MSMEs": The conference was organised by ASSOCHAM on International MSME DAY 2019 in New Delhi to promote exports from Indian MSMEs.

6. SEPC participated in the International MSME Day organised by Ministry of MSME in New Delhi and emphasized the role of Services in the MSME sector including the urgent need to focus Services Exports and IP creation as a part of SME agenda.

7. SEPC participated in 7th edition of Kerala Health Tourism Summit, 2019 as a Partner Association. SEPC focused on key destination markets & strategies at the summit. The Summit featured an International Conference, Exhibition, and plenary sessions on health tourism with representation from 10 Countries.

8. SEPC organised Services Stakeholders' Consultation on Foreign Trade Policy: A stakeholders' consultation on Foreign Trade Policy was organised by SEPC on 31st July 2019 to invite industry suggestions on review of Foreign Trade Policy. Over 40 members from Hotel and Tourism, Accounting, Consultancy, Healthcare, Marine Transport and Education participated in the consultations.

Working with State Governments

SEPC meeting with Chief Secretary, UP: A meeting was held with Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh to promote Champion Services Sector in Uttar Pradesh. On this occasion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry presented strategies to realise the potential of Champion Services Sectors in Uttar Pradesh. SEPC made multiple proposals to the Government of UP to partner in Global Exhibition on Services in November 2019, in various services promotion events abroad, to conduct workshops on services exports and to formulate the state's services export promotion policy.

Launch of 'Services Exports Strategy for Karnataka'

'Services Exports Strategy for Karnataka' prepared by Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) was launched on 26 November 2019 at the inaugural of Global Exhibition on Services at Bengaluru, Karnataka by Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister.

MoUs signed by SEPC (2019-20)

1	**Signing of MoU between SEPC and MSME:** Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. The MoU mandates stronger cooperation between MSMEs and SEPC to promote exchange of Ideas & strategies, events and activities focusing on services export.	Multi Service	2nd May, 2019	New Delhi
2	**Signing of MoU between SEPC and DICCI:** Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) and Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI) at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It mandates promoting services exports through collaborating in various events and activities of SEPC & DICCI.	Multi Service	11th May, 2019	Ahmedabad, Gujarat

THE CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) was set up by the Government of India on 17th August 1955, for promoting exports of cashew kernels, cashew nut shell liquid and allied products from India. The Council has been, since its inception, providing the institutional frame work for improving international trade for performing the different functions that serve to intensify and promote exports of cashew kernels, cashew nut shell liquid, flavored cashews and allied products.

The Council undertakes detailed studies and collects trade/market information and other particulars relating to the market potential of cashew and make them available to the exporters. It also deals with the trade enquiries received mostly through International Fair Participation from various parties and disseminated them to its members. The changing global trade information for cashew and cashew products is updated on a continuous basis.

The Council's functions also include export promotion by

organizing/ sponsoring trade delegations, market studies, brand promotion programmes, Buyer Seller Meets, participating in trade fairs abroad and rendering all other assistance to our cashew exporters in their efforts to increase exports. The Council also collaborates with the Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development for increasing the domestic production of raw nuts. The Council is also involved in projects for the development of new products, providing assistance to the exporters for process up-gradation/modernization, etc.

The Council sponsors Trade Delegations and Study Teams from time to time for on-the-spot study of various markets abroad. The market information collected by these teams/ delegations is disseminated to the trade / industry.

The Council participates in specialized International Food Fairs and Exhibitions and general fairs abroad directly as well as through the Trade Promotion Organizations of Government of India. As the Council represents the whole industry, it arranges display of products received from the members. The enquiries received are circulated amongst the members for their direct contact with the buyers abroad for business negotiations.

In addition to the above, the Council publishes a magazine, the monthly Cashew Bulletin. The Council also publishes the directory of Indian Cashew Exporters every year, brochures and folders in different languages for use in international exhibitions and trade delegations. The machinery profile and updated statistics are also published for the benefit of the industry. The Council is associating with different food research institutions for development of new products, providing assistance to the exporters for process up-gradation/ modernization, etc.

The Council has sponsored many research projects for improvement of packaging, developing new products out of cashew in association with reputed research institutes like Indian Institute of Packaging, Central Food Technological Research Institute, National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology etc.

The Council has a NABL accredited Laboratory and Research Institute of international standards at Kollam. The laboratory is equipped with the state of art equipments and technology to undertake the analysis as per the requirements of the importing countries. The lab provides analytical services to the Indian cashew industry and assists in monitoring the quality of cashews produced and processed in the country. The services of this Laboratory are available not only to the cashew industry, but also to the entire food processing industry in India and abroad. The laboratory has been recognized by BIS for analysis of packaged drinking water, by Kerala State Pollution Control Board for analysis of pollutants, and recognized as a Doctorial Research Centre by the Kannur University as a center for conducting research studies. The Government of Kerala has also entrusted the CEPCI Laboratory and Research Institution with sampling and testing of cooked food and water under the Noon Meal Scheme from the schools in all 14 districts as well as food grains/ spices distributed to the public by the Consumer Federation during the festive seasons.

Cashew is a popular crop of the South Western and South Eastern parts of India and Cashew cultivation in India now covers a total area of over 1.06 million hectares of land in around twenty states, producing about 8.17 lakh M.T. of raw cashew nuts annually.

India is the largest producer and processor of cashews in the world and accounts for about 40% in production of cashew kernels. Due to the huge domestic demand and high cost of processing, our share in exports is only 14% of the world exports of cashew kernels. Indian cashews are exported to more than 80 countries. The U.A.E., U.S.A., Saudi Arabia, Japan, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Korea are the principal markets.

The industry provides employment to around 15 lakh cashew workers, mainly women from the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas across 20 states of India. The development of the cashew cultivation, processing and trade in India has Social, economic and commercial significance.

Export Performance of Cashew Kernels & Cashew Nut Shell Liquid

The export of cashew kernels from India during 2018-19 was 66,693 M.T valued at Rs. 4433.99 Cr. (US $ 637 Million). Out of the total quantity of cashew kernels exported during 2018-19, 9.18% were to the American Zone, 0.44% to African Zone, 31.7% to European Zone, 0.13% to Oceanic Zone, 18.09% to South East & Far East Asian Zone and 40.46% to West Asian Zone. West Asian Zone was the largest importer of Cashew kernels from India.

As per the export-import statistics published by the DGCI&S, Kolkata, the share of agricultural products in the total export earnings of the country during 2018-19 (April 2018 to March 2019) is 6.45% and cashew kernels ranked 10th among them contributing 3.07% of the agricultural products exports. The export of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL) during 2018-19 was 5300 M.T valued at Rs. 26.85 Cr. (US $3.85 Million).

The export of cashew kernels and cashew nut shell liquid for the last five years and as on October 2019 is given below:-

	CASHEW KERNEL			CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID			TOTAL (CK+CNSL)		
YEAR	Qty	Value	Value	Qty	Value	Value	Qty	Value	Value
	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)	US $ Mls	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)	US $ Mls	(M.T)	(Rs.Crs)	US $ Mls
2014-15	118952	5432.85	888.59	10938	55.81	9.13	129890	5488.66	898
2015-16	96346	4952.12	756.40	11677	57.59	8.80	108023	5009.71	765
2016-17	82302	5168.78	771.00	11422	44.00	6.56	93724	5212.78	778
2017-18	84352	5870.97	910.79	8325	32.63	5.06	92677	5903.60	916
2018-19	66693	4433.99	636.61	5300	26.85	3.85	71993	4460.84	640
2019-20 (Apr-Oct 19)	38560	2187.70	309.11	2708	13.04	1.84	41268	2200.74	310.95

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF RAW CASHEWNUT

India continued to be the largest producer of raw cashew nuts in the world. The other major producing countries are Vietnam, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Benin, Ghana, Indonesia etc. According to the estimates by Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development (DCCD), the production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2018-19 was 7,42,714 M.T. as against the estimated production of 8,17,045 M.T during 2017-18.

As the domestic production is not sufficient to cater to the current industry's requirement /installed processing capacity of about 20 lakh MT, we import raw cashewnuts from other producing countries. During the year 2018-19 India has imported 8,35,463 MT of raw cashew nuts.

EXPORT / IMPORT POLICY

Though imports of raw cashew nuts continued to be under OGL, Customs Duty of 5.00 % introduced during March 2016 has been reduced to 2.5% on import of RCN from 2nd February 2018. Under GST, Cashew and allied products come under 5% GST. The roasted, salted cashew kernels come under 12% GST. Cashew kernels & CNSL exporters are entitled for MEIS @ 5% of FOB value and exporters of roasted & salted kernels are eligible for 7% MEIS. The Duty Drawback rate remained at 0.10% of FOB value.

CONVENTIONS / EXHIBITIONS / TRADE DELEGATIONS:

The Council has participated in the following exhibitions/trade fairs during the year 2019-20:-

1. Iran Agro Food & Food Bevtech (18/06/2019 to 21/06/2019)
2. World Food – Moscow (24/09/2019 to 27/09/2019)
3. Anuga - Germany (05/10/2019 to 09/10/2019)
4. Foodex Saudi – Saudi Arabia (12/11/2019 to 15/11/2019)

As per the approval of the MAI, the Council will participate in the following fairs in the coming period:

1. Gulf Food &BSM - UAE (17/02/2020 to 21/02/2020)
2. Food Ingredients 2020 – China (03/03/2020 to 05/03/2020)
3. Foodex – Japan (06/03/2020 to 09/03/2020)

The CEPCI will be conducting Kaju India 2020 (RBSM) the Global Cashew Summit during March 2020 in Cochin.

Address: The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI), Cashew Bhavan, Mundkkal West, Kollam-691001, Kerala

E.Mail: cepci@cashewindia.org

Web : www.cashewindia.org

INDIAN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (IOPEPC)

IOPEPC is engaged in the development and promotion of exports of oilseeds, oils and oilcakes. Besides focusing on exports, the Council also works towards strengthening of domestic supply chain by encouraging farmers, processors, surveyors and exporters with an aim to enhance the quality of oilseeds in India.

Development of Oilseed & Produce Exports

The Council works for development of high quality oilseeds, edible oils, oilcakes and other products to match the requirement in global markets.

Implementation of Procedure for export of Sesame Seed to EU

IOPEPC is responsible for the export promotion of sesame seeds to all the countries. To allay the concerns of European Union regarding quality of sesame seed imported from India, IOPEPC has taken up the responsibility of establishing a procedure for sesame seed export. Accordingly, IOPEPC accords recognition to warehouses and processing units which are engaged in the exports of sesame seed to EU. The Council also issues Certificate of Exports and Health Certificate for exports of sesame seed to EU.

previous year from 5,04,038 tons to 4,88,233 tons. In value terms also groundnut exports declined by 2.68% to Rs. 3295.54 crores as compared to Rs. 3386.30 crores during financial year 2017-18.

Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand are the key markets for India's groundnut exports which together account for about 70% share in total exports of groundnut from India.

Exports of Vegetable Oils:

The exports of vegetable oils were dominated by castor oil and recorded an export volume of about 216754.94 tons valued at Rs. 2524.57 Crore during the year 2019-20 (Apr/Jul) as against 619355.8 tons valued at Rs. 6169.94 Crores during the previous year.

The details on export of oilseeds and oils are given below.

India's exports of Oilseeds

(Qty in Thousand Tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

		Apr-Jul 2019		2018-19		2017-18	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Sesame seed	94.92	1277.56	311.99	3761.93	336.85	2990.93
2	Groundnut	134.31	1049.44	488.23	3295.54	504.04	3386.3
3	Mustard / Rapeseed	9.83	44.24	29.52	133.26	17.29	76.4
4	Niger seed	3.38	25.73	13.37	95.5	9.21	69.86
5	Safflower seed	1.36	7.09	4.45	20.47	6.73	27.78
6	Sunflower seed	0.72	3.7	2.34	11.64	5.61	22.61
7	Soyabean	28.14	113.53	197.81	810.3	275.35	1004.83
8	Linseed	4.51	28.76	11.77	74.03	10.04	64.53
9	Cottonseed	0.18	13.4	0.22	10.1	0.23	5.58
	Total	**277.36**	**2563.45**	**1059.7**	**8212.77**	**1165.35**	**7648.82**

India's exports Vegetable Oils Export

(Qty in Tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

		Apr-Jul 2019		2018-19		2017-18	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Groundnut Oil	8627.16	86.15	17057.29	142.68	12171.24	104.41
2	Sesame Oil	2498.83	54.37	9939.77	183.14	9452.22	140.22
3	Sunflower & Safflower Oil	1036.39	9.96	4393.84	38.84	3573.7	29.75
4	Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	1330.29	16.36	3973.62	51.55	3354.57	44.51
5	Linseed Oil	98.2	2.01	304.88	5.13	249.76	4.47
6	Castor Oil	216754.94	2524.57	619355.8	6169.94	697092.5	6730
7	Cotton Oil	444.11	3.72	1008.26	14.84	507.15	6.51
8	Soya Oil	2531.79	24.35	7539.01	65.93	3785.13	30.19
	Total	**230789.92**	**2697.14**	**656033.4**	**6606.12**	**726401.1**	**7059.87**

Source: MOC/Trade

Address

Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)

78/79, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point,

Mumbai – 400021, Maharashtra

EP-TEXTILES

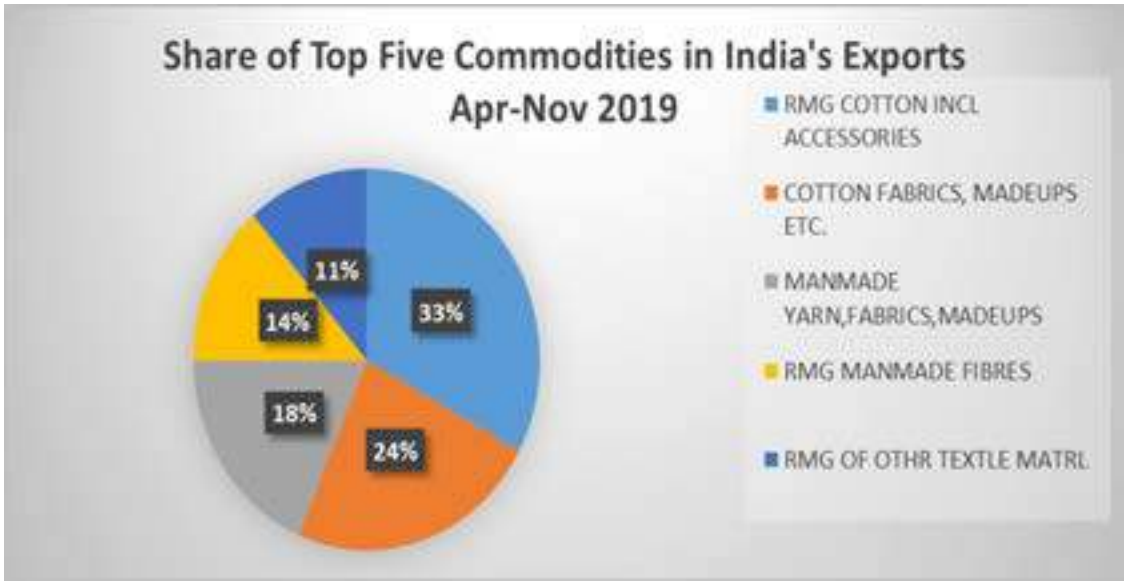
The Textile industry is a labor-intensive sector and provides employment on a large scale, predominantly to women. India's textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a huge raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. Textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and 15% of the country's export earnings. India's year wise textiles exports performance in recent years is as given below:

(In US Million $)

YEAR	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-20 (Apr-Nov)
EXPORTS	38518.8	37601.3	37693.4	37872.1	38724.1	22946.28

Source: DGCIS

The sector-wise share of export of top five commodities from the total export trade is as below:



Source:DGCI&S

Indian Textiles Export: Major Export Destinations

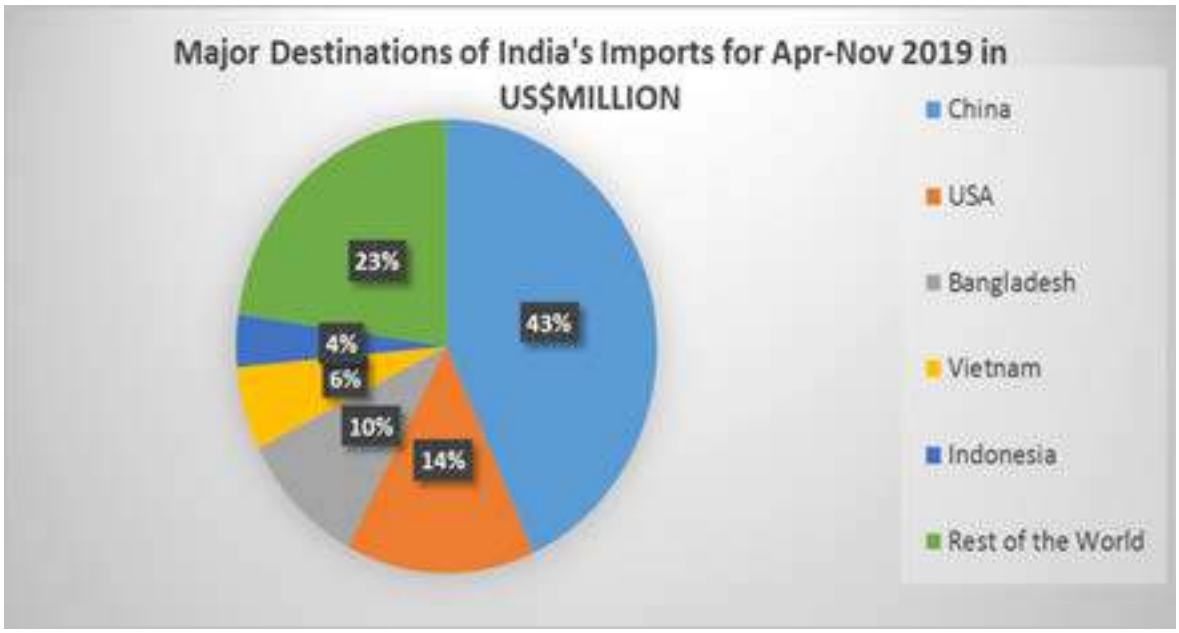
India's Textile and Clothing products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than a hundred countries. The major export destinations include EU, USA, UAE, Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Korea, Hong Kong and Egypt. The top ten textile and apparel export destinations of India during 2019-20 are under:



Source:DGCI&S

India's Textiles Import: Major Import Destinations

About 50% of India's textiles import is fibre and yarn used for the value addition. India also imports a large quantity of technical textiles, which is not sufficiently produced domestically. The top ten textile and apparel import destinations of India during 2019-20 are under:



Source:DGCI&S

Initiatives/Achievements in area of Textiles Export:

- Coordination was made with Ministry of Finance to create separate tariff lines for 11 items of Khadi products such as Khadi Jacket, Khadi Ensemble etc. In addition to this, definition of Khadi was included in the supplementary notes of the Customs tariff in the Finance Act 2019-20. This step is expected not only to provide khadi its unique identity but also to boost its export.
- In order to promote cotton in the overseas markets, "World Cotton Day" was celebrated at Geneva on 7th October, 2019 in coordination with PMI, Geneva. Mahatma Gandhi was the icon for the event.
- The exports of Handicrafts witnessed an increase of ₹458.68 crores from ₹16834.00 crores to ₹17292.68 crores i.e. an increase of 2.72% in rupee terms in Apr-Nov, 2019-20 vis-à-vis Apr-Nov, 2018-19. In dollar terms, the exports have shown an increase of US $ 41.21 Million i.e. the exports have increased by 1.70% over the same period in 2018-19.
- Under the Market Assistance Scheme of this Department, assistance to EPCs was extended to organize 58 textiles related events in 2018-19 and 142 events in 2019-20.
- Regular interactions with the exporters and manufacturers were organized at the highest level in the Ministry. The Board of Trade meeting was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce and Industries Minister on 6.6.2019. A meeting was convened on 2.7.2019 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Commerce & Industries with major, medium, micro exporters of textiles sectors to identify issues/constraints affecting textiles exports. A meeting was convened on 24.10.2019 under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary with all EPCs to have discussion on export performance.
- In order to promote Technical Textiles, Technotex-India's premiere show on Technical Textiles was organized in 2018 and 2019 with MAI assistance from Department of Commerce.

PHARMACEUTICALS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PHARMEXCIL)

Trends in Pharma Trade

- Trends in Pharma Trade: Indian Pharma, a highly knowledge based industry, plays an important role in the Indian economy. During 2018-19, Indian pharma exports were US$ 19.13 billion. The exports of pharmaceuticals from India during April-November 2019 are valued at US$ 13.68 bn (April November 2018 was US$ 12.28 bn) which represents a growth of 11.38%. Indian pharma is one of the few sectors in India that have showed positive growth consistently over the last few years. Over 55% of pharma exports from India are to the highly regulated markets. India accounts for about 37% of Drug Master Files filed with US FDA (3980

DMFs and 4325 ANDAs), which is the highest of any country other than the USA. India has been accredited with approximately 1,597 Certificate of Suitability (CEPs), more than 1300 TGA approvals and 700 sites approved by the USFDA.

- India is considered as the Global Pharmacy of generic drugs and has the reputation of providing quality healthcare at an affordable cost. India has proven international quality standard capabilities as measured by the number of ANDA approvals, DMF filings, USFDA / UK MHRA approved manufacturing facilities / bio equivalence centers etc., which are considered as key indicators to measure the capabilities of any national pharma sector. India exports APIs, intermediates, Pharmaceutical formulations, bio-pharmaceuticals, Clinical Services, medical devices, surgical, herbals, Nutraceuticals, Ayurveda, Homeopathic and Unani products, veterinary drugs etc. to almost all the countries in the world.

Salient features of export trends:

India Produces 65% of WHO's requirement of DPT & BCG and 90% of Measles vaccines.

- 8 out of 20 global generic companies are from India.
- Over 55% of India's exports are to highly regulated markets like North America and Europe. USA is the largest exporting destination for India. India contributes about 50% of Africa's generic market of US$ 6 billion.
- Huge market opportunity is emerging for Indian manufacturers in the untapped but potential markets of LAC, Africa and Asia. Further, India is emerging as an attractive outsourcing destination for Contract Research and Manufacturing Services (CRAMS), Clinical research, biotechnology, bio-informatics etc. due to skill, cost and delivery advantages.

Export Promotion mechanism / Initiatives taken by DOC / Pharmexcil for promotion of pharma exports

a) Brand India Pharma Project

Brand India Pharma Project continues to promote Indian pharma products in the international markets. Pharmexcil, with the support of IBEF, has undertaken brand promotion activities in Arab Health held at Dubai and other major events like CPhI Worldwide, CPhI Japan. Branding activities have created positive impact and helped the participants in these events in getting good response.

b) Reducing dependency on import of APIs

Continuing the efforts to reduce dependency on import of APIs and make Indian API industry self- reliant, Department of Commerce held series of consultations with the stakeholders to formulate a road map. Pharmexcil also organized several consultative meetings among CSIR Labs, industry, academia on this subject. It has been strongly recommended by stakeholders to establish exclusive clusters for manufacture of APIs, Intermediates, and Key Starting materials.

Further, with the financial assistance from Department of Commerce, Pharmexcil is preparing a Report on "Strategies to reduce import dependence of APIs, KSMs and Intermediates.

c) Authentication system for pharma exports

To ensure that exports of spurious/fake/substandard medicines do not take place from India, the system of track and trace for export of pharmaceutical formulations from India has been introduced from 2011. The industry has been able to adopt the system of barcoding on the secondary and tertiary levels of packaging and also primary level on voluntary basis. Due to representations from Industries and concerns of the small scale exporters, periodic exemption has been given to all manufacturers (SSI & Non SSI Manufacturers) from maintenance of Parent-Child relationship in packaging and its uploading on central portal. The date of exemption has last been extended upto 1.4.2020 for both SSI and non-SSI manufacturers from maintenance of Parent-Child relationship in packaging and its uploading on central portal. Pharmexcil is also developing a technology neutral and user friendly web portal through C-DAC for authentication of drugs exported from India and the website is expected to be functional soon.

d) Non-Tariff Trade Barriers

Department of Commerce puts in efforts to address the non-tariff trade barriers that are brought to its notice by Pharmexcil and other industry members.

e) Penetration into Emerging Markets

- Department of Commerce supports Pharma exports through its schemes of reimbursement of product registrations abroad upto Rs 50 lakhs per company per year. This ceiling has been enhanced recently to Rs 2 crore per company per year with additional components which will encourage exporters to register and sell more products in new and potential markets.
- Pursuant to the efforts of Department of Commerce and Embassy of India, Beijing, for the first time a one-day Workshop on Regulatory Systems in the Pharma Sector by National Medical Product Administration (NMPA, erstwhile CFDA) and CDSCO was organized for the benefit of Indian pharmaceutical companies on 21st June, 2019 in Shanghai. Around 37 Indian Pharma companies participated in the Workshop and industry benefited from this opportunity to interact with the

Pharmexcil with the support of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, organised a two-day International Regulatory Meet during 19-20 September, 2019 at Hyderabad, which was attended by 30 Regulators from 22 countries. About 20 States and Central Regulators from different States participated in the two-day meet.

During the two-day International Regulatory Meet, extensive discussions were held on the challenges faced by the Regulatory authorities and steps being taken to improve the quality standards and manufacturing facilities. India sought cooperation on the possible convergence and mutual recognition of standards.

The Meet has created awareness for the industry on the regulatory practices followed by each country and the approach/criteria by the authorities while sanctioning the product approvals. It provided networking opportunities for industry to interact with the officials of various regulatory authorities and also for the Regulatory officials to strike a rapport with their counterparts from other countries.

Iran Pharma:

In view of good exporting opportunities available for APIs exporters and also contract manufacturing opportunities available for Indian pharma manufacturers, Council organized Pavilion in Iran Pharma during 24-26th September 2019, where 20 Indian companies participated.

3rd SFDA Annual Conference & Exhibition:

Pharmexcil participated in 3rd SFDA (Saudi Food and Drug Authority) Annual Conference & Exhibition in Riyadh held during 30th Oct- 2nd Nov 2019. Five Indian companies (pharma, analytical & food industries) along with Pharmexcil participated in the 3rd SFDA Conference & Exhibition. The delegates sought the cooperation of the Embassy office for easy market access into KSA.



COMMERCIAL RELATION, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS



I.Trade with East Asia

ASEAN REGION

INTRODUCTION

India announced its 'Look East Policy' in 1991 with a view to seeking greater engagement with the East Asian countries. In 2014, the policy was upgraded to 'Act East Policy' which focuses on the extended neighborhood in the Asia Pacific Region. In order to address the economic cooperation content of the 'Act East Policy', a continuous dialogue is maintained with the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries viz. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Summit level engagements, Ministerial meetings and official level discussions are held in order to fulfill the objectives of Act East Policy.

TRADE FRAMEWORK

Agreements with ASEAN

India and the ASEAN signed the Agreement on Trade in Goods under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN on 13th August 2009. The Agreement came into force on 1st January 2010 in respect of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and in case of other ASEAN countries on different dates in 2010 and 2011 as they completed their internal requirements. In the 16th ASEAN India Economic Ministers meeting held at Bangkok on 10th September 2019, ASEAN had agreed to initiate the review of ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) after the RCEP negotiations are concluded. Accordingly, India is in consultation with ASEAN for initiating the review of AITIGA without losing further time.

India and ASEAN Member countries have also signed Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment. These Agreements came into effect from 1st July 2015.

India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

The first Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) was signed with Singapore on 29th June, 2005 and became operational from 1st August 2005. The 1st Review of India-Singapore CECA was concluded on 1st October 2007. The conclusion of the 2nd Review of India-Singapore CECA was announced on 1st June 2018 and the provisions of the Protocol amending the CECA based on the 2nd Review came into effect on 14th September 2018. The 3rd Review of India – Singapore CECA was launched on 1st September 2018.

India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) was signed with Malaysia on 18th February 2011 and became operational from 1st July 2011. Under the CECA, India and Malaysia have offered commitments over and above the commitments offered by them under ASEAN-India Agreement on Trade in Goods.

India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement

India and Thailand signed a Framework Agreement on 9th October 2003 for establishing an India- Thailand Free Trade Agreement. There is an Early Harvest Scheme under this Framework Agreement comprising 84 items of mutual interest for which both sides agreed to make tariff concessions in a phased manner with 100% reduction by 1st September 2006.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR CLMV (CAMBODIA, LAOS, MYANMAR, VIETNAM) REGION

The Project Development Fund (PDF) with a corpus of Rs 500 crore has been created to facilitate Indian investments in the CLMV region. The PDF is to be operated through the Exim Bank. The PDF will be used to identify projects which support Regional Value Chain (RVC) and help integrate Indian companies into the RVC. The projects identified under the initiative will be incorporated through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in CLMV countries. The PDF is being monitored and administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). As per the pre-feasibility study undertaken by the EXIM bank, four projects in CLMV region for setting up of Multi- Specialty Hospitals/Medical college/Educational Institute/Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Unit were approved by IMC in April 2017. Detailed Project Reports for these projects have been prepared and further work is under progress.

MAJOR EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE TO FACILITATE MORE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA & ASEAN

4th India ASEAN Expo and Summit

The prestigious event, 4th India ASEAN Expo & Summit was held on 21-23rd Feb 2019 in New Delhi. Secretary General of ASEAN, Trade/Deputy Trade Ministers from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam participated in this event. The Expo and Summit Focused on strengthening our trade and investment ties, overcoming technical barriers to trade, integrating logistics for regional value chains. A total of 689 B2B meetings were held during the summit.

Resurrection of Joint Trade Committee between India and Thailand: The Joint Trade Committee between India and Thailand, established in 1985, became defunct after its 11th meeting in 2003 (the year in which the Early Harvesting Scheme between India and Thailand was signed). Both sides have agreed to resurrect the Joint Trade Committee

at JS/DG level and hold the 12th meeting at mutually convenient dates.

ASEAN TRADE

India's trade with ASEAN countries was US $ 96.79 billion during the year 2018-19 and US $ 59.11 billion during 2019-20 (Apr-Nov) (Provisional). Major destinations for India's exports and imports in the region are Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand.

Major Commodities of Export & Import – ASEAN

The principal commodities of export include Petroleum products, Ship, Boat and Floating Structures, Bovine meat, Organic Chemicals, marine products and Iron & Steel. The principal commodities of import include Coal, coke and briquettes, Vegetable oils, Telecom Instruments Petroleum Crude; and Organic chemicals.

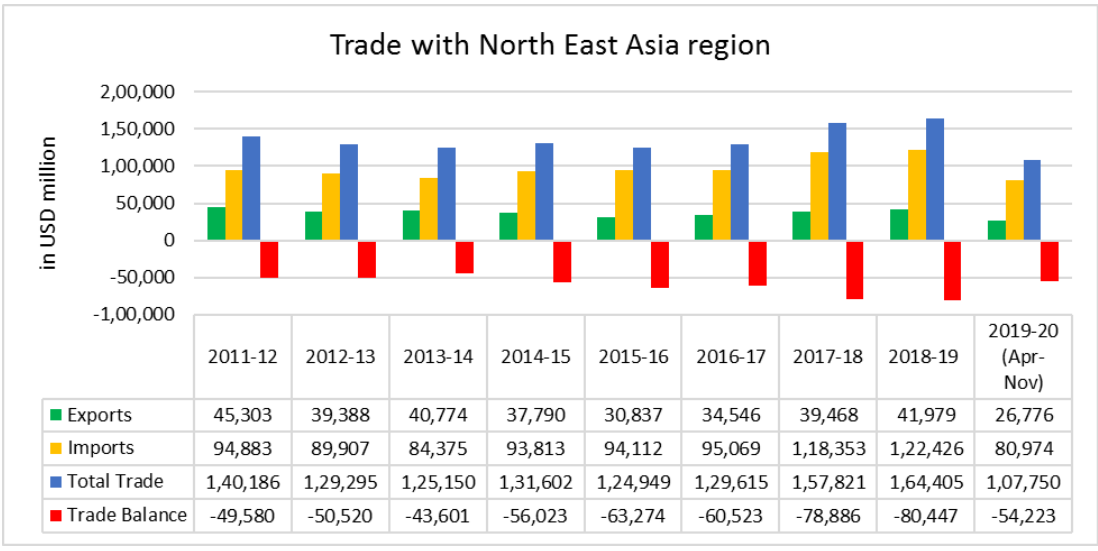
Country-wise trade figures for ASEAN Region

(Values in US$ Million)

S.No.	Country	2018-19			2019-2020 (Apr-Nov) (Provisional)		
		Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
1	BRUNEI	56.19	591.10	647.29	34.16	302.57	336.73
2	CAMBODIA	195.98	42.63	238.61	130.93	31.27	162.22
3	INDONESIA	5,275.60	15,849.67	21,125.27	2,563.32	9,551.86	12,115.18
4	LAO PD RP	39.38	1.04	40.42	16.87	2.19	19.06
5	MALAYSIA	6,436.30	10,818.60	17,254.90	4,318.88	6,869.34	11,158.22
6	MYANMAR	1,205.60	521.49	1,726.79	605.97	353.89	959.86
7	PHILIPPINES	1,743.64	581.10	2,324.74	1,008.21	367.19	1,375.4
8	SINGAPORE	11,572.27	16,281.64	27,853.91	6,568.35	9,720.54	16,288.89
9	THAILAND	4,441.40	7,441.81	11,883.21	2,907.01	4,745.95	7,652.96
10	VIETNAM SOC REP	6,507.38	7,192.23	13,699.61	3,582.91	5,430.32	9,013.23
	Total	37,473.72	59,321.32	96,794.75	21,736.61	37,375.12	59,111.73
	India's Total	330,078.09	514,078.42	844,156.09	211,665.15	322,433.89	534,099.04
	%Share	11.35	11.53	10.46	10.27	11.59	11.07

NORTH EAST ASIA

India's trade with the North East Asia (hereafter NEA) region comprising People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Japan, Taiwan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Mongolia and Macao stood at US$ 164.40 billion during 2018-19, which is an increase of 4.17 % over the previous year. Exports to the NEA region during 2017-18 are US$ 39.47 billion. Exports to the NEA region were of the order of US$ 41.98 billion during 2018-19, registering a positive growth of 6.36% over the last year. Imports from the NEA region during 2017-18, are US$ 118.35 billion. Imports from the region increased by 3.44% to US$ 122.42 billion during 2018-19. The trade deficit with NEA countries during 2018-19 has increased to US$ 80.44 billion from US$ 78.88 billion in 2017-18. The trade deficit with NEA countries during 2019-20 (Apr-Nov) is US$ 54.22 billion. Trade with NEA countries from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (up to November) is given in graph as under:



	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Apr-Nov)
Exports	45,303	39,388	40,774	37,790	30,837	34,546	39,468	41,979	26,776
Imports	94,883	89,907	84,375	93,813	94,112	95,069	1,18,353	1,22,426	80,974
Total Trade	1,40,186	1,29,295	1,25,150	1,31,602	1,24,949	1,29,615	1,57,821	1,64,405	1,07,750
Trade Balance	-49,580	-50,520	-43,601	-56,023	-63,274	-60,523	-78,886	-80,447	-54,223

Source: DGCIS

non-Basmati rice in the presence of the two leaders during the SCO Summit in Qingdao in June 2018.

- In the meeting held in November, 2018, the two sides signed the Safety and Hygiene Protocol for Export of Fishmeal and Fish oil.
- In January 2019, the protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Protocol on Export of Tobacco leaves was signed.
- The SPS Protocol on Export of Indian Chilli meal was signed in May 2019.

- Protocols on three other products i.e. Soyabean Meal, Okra, and pomegranate are in advanced stages of discussion and are likely to be signed soon.
- Despite the signing of these protocols, our exports in these items are yet to pick up to meaningful levels.
- On the products where there is market access, efforts are being made to increase export of these products and translate market access into actual exports. Various Buyer Seller Meetings and Reverse Buyer Seller Meetings to promote products such as Rice, Oil Meals, Tea, Sugar, Marine Products, Grapes etc. have been organized by EoI Beijing, and agencies such as APEDA, MPEDA etc. A reverse Buyer sellers event was organized by APEDA on Mangoes and other fruits in May 2019 in Mumbai and in June 2019 in Lucknow.
- The export of rapeseed meal to China, which was stopped in the year 2012, was also opened up and GACC has approved 6 rapeseed mills to supply rapeseed meals to China. 3 mills have submitted the requisite documents for registering themselves with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of China, and other mills are in the process of registering themselves with MARA. The registration of 3 mills is likely to be done shortly.
- The issues of market access to Indian pharmaceutical products, milk & milk products and bovine meat, and agricultural products are being pursued on a sustained basis with the Chinese authorities. A one-day workshop on regulatory systems in the pharma sector was organized by National Medical Products Administration (NMPA erstwhile CFDA) and Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) on 21st June, 2019 in Shanghai, China and 35 Indian Pharma Companies participated in one-day intensive training session on regulatory issues.
- A team of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying(DAHD) and APEDA visited China in September 2019 for meeting with General Administration of Customs China (GACC) officials to discuss the matter of export of bovine meat from India into China. The documents/technical dossiers seeking market access for Sorghum, Sapota, Banana, Papaya, Pineapple, Maize, De-husked coconut etc. have been submitted to GACC and are being pursued by our embassy in Beijing.
- The US China Trade friction where both the countries have imposed retaliatory tariffs on each other's goods provided a window of opportunity for enhancing India's exports to China and USA. An in-depth analysis of tariff lines on which the US and China have levied additional tariffs on each other has been carried out and 151 lines having potential opportunity for India in Chinese markets were identified. All EPCs/Trade Bodies along with top exporters to China under some of the lines were called for brainstorming meeting on 7th June 2019 and were sensitized in the presence of Embassy of India Beijing officials, who joined from Beijing through DVC.
- Also an interactive session on "Emerging opportunities to enlarge India's exports to USA and China" was organised in association with FIEO on 31st July 2019 at New Delhi which was addressed by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister. The session deliberated on the emerging opportunities to further enhance India's exports to USA and China, in the specific tariff lines identified by Department of Commerce, where market access already exists and can be harnessed quickly. The interactive session was attended by 200+ leading exporters, corporate and industrialists who are already exporting such products but would like to scale up their exports.
- The sustained efforts have resulted in growth in certain items during the period of last one year. Our exports to China in this FY 2018-19, rose to USD 16.75 billion as against USD 13.33 billion in FY 2017-18. Our imports from China have decreased from USD 76.38 billion in 2017-18 to USD 70.31 billion in 2018-19.The trade deficit has also narrowed down from USD 63 billion in 2017-18 to USD 53.56 billion in 2018-19.
- During the period of April – November 2019, the exports to China grew to USD 9962.74 million, as against USD 9,266.45 million during April-November 2018. Some of the notable commodities which exhibited growth in this period are, Iron Ore which showed a growth of 131.51%, marine products which showed a growth of 164.35%, spices which grew by 132.07%, electronic instrument grew by 102.14%, Iron & Steel exhibited growth of 134.44% during April-November 2019 over the same period in last FY i.e. April-November 2018.

ii. Korea:

- Governments of India and South Korea have signed an MoU on Future Strategy Group on 9th July 2018. On the

Indian side, the MoU has been jointly signed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The purpose of MoU for establishing an India-Korea Future Strategy Group is to jointly harness the future technologies and to promote bilateral cooperation in the fields of applied science and industrial technologies. This MoU aims to promote sustainable development, enhance quality of life through implementing a Joint Applied Research and Development Programme, encompassing the involvement of Companies, Universities and Research Institutes of both the countries. The cooperative activities under the MoU also involve exchanges of private sector specialists, scientists, technical experts and research students in the areas of cooperation.. A Joint Committee and four (4) Working Groups have been constituted to pursue the cooperation activities under the MoU and Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA), a Section 8, PPP-JV between the Technology Development Board, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has been identified to act as the implementing Agency on the Indian side for the activities under the MoU. The project launched for the year 2018, under the category 'Future Manufacturing' is being implemented this year. Against the year 2019, projects are being launched under the four focus sectors approved under the MoU i.e. Digital Transformation, Future Manufacturing, Future Utilities and Healthcare.

- Our exports to Korea rose to USD 4.71 Billion in 2018-19 as against USD 4.46 billion in 2017-18, whereas imports have also been marginally increased to USD 16.75 billion in 2018-19 as against USD 16.36 billion in 2017-18.

(iii) Japan:

- 5th JCM was held in December 2018, where it was agreed to exchange diplomatic notes with Japan to give effect to the amendment in product specific rules under India-Japan CEPA leading to export of fish surimi (with the non-originating additive to be considered as originating).

- Our export to Japan rose to USD 4.9 billion in 2018-19 as against USD 4.7 billion in 2017-18 whereas imports have also increased to USD 12.77 billion in 2018-19 as against USD 10.97 billion in 2017-18.

(iv) Taiwan:

- As a part of implementation of MoU signed in January 2018, between ITPO and TAITRA, to facilitate trade interactions between our business communities, TAITRA opened its 4th office in India in New Delhi. The 2nd Taiwan Expo 2019 was held successfully during May 14-16, 2019 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. ITPO participated in Food Taipei Taiwan held in June 2019.

- Our exports to Taiwan in FY 2018-19 rose to USD 2.6 billion as against USD 2.1 billion in 2017-18. The imports from Taiwan also increased to USD 4.57 billion in 2018-19, as against USD 3.9 billion in 2017-18.

- The meeting of 5th Working Group on Trade (WGT) with Taiwan was successfully concluded on 20.12.2019 in New Delhi.

II. Trade with South Asia & Iran

South Asia & Iran

South Asia comprises of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. India's trade with South Asia was valued at USD 29.71 billion in 2018-19 as against USD 26.30 billion in 2017-18, registering a growth of 12.95%. The total exports of India within South Asia Region for 2018-19 were valued at USD 25.35 billion and the total imports of India from other South Asian countries were USD 4.36 billion. India is the biggest trading partner for Nepal and Bhutan while for India, Bangladesh is the largest trading partner in South Asia, followed by Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan and Maldives. A key feature of India's trade in South Asia is that it enjoys a substantial trade surplus with all South Asian countries.

During 2018-19, the maximum share in exports was of engineering products, which at USD 8.57 billion contributed around 34% of total exports to South Asia – mainly transportation products – vehicles, aircraft etc. (12.66% of exports), base metals (10.70% of exports) and machinery (9.81% of exports). The majority of base metals were iron and steel, products of Iron & Steel and aluminum and their articles. The second major category of export was mineral products (largely petroleum products), which at USD 4.66 billion contributed 18.40% to the total exports. The export of textiles and textile articles, valued at USD 4.18 billion (16.5% of total exports), were almost entirely raw material and intermediates, in the form of cotton, cotton/ synthetic yarn and fibre, made ups etc., mainly for the textile sector in South Asian countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The other major categories of export were chemical and allied products – mainly organic chemicals and pharmaceutical products –covering 10.72% of total exports. Agricultural products such as vegetable products, animal products, animal and vegetable fats and prepared foodstuffs together accounted for USD 3.21 billion i.e. 12.66% of the total exports, with major products of exports being non-basmati rice, oil meals, fresh vegetables, spices, and sugar.

Engineering products accounted for major share of imports from South Asia in 2018-19, with a share of 30.34% in total imports at USD 1.32 billion. The largest share was of transportation equipments (18.10% of total imports), which grew from USD 117.86 million in 2017-18 to USD 789.50 million in 2018-19. The increase was mainly on account of increased imports of drilling platforms, dredgers and aero

planes from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Agriculture sector, with imports worth USD 1.18 billion, was the second largest contributor to imports at a share of 27.17%, out of which the largest import share was of vegetable products covering fresh fruits, spices, tea, sesame seeds, and pulses. The other major categories of import were textiles and textile products (USD 868.31 million; 19.90% of imports) and mineral products (USD 473.19 million, 10.85% of imports). Unlike exports, the textile imports were diverse in nature comprising of both raw material as well as finished products, mainly consisting of readymade garments of cotton, woolen yarn and man-made fibres, raw cotton, raw jute and jute products. Other major products contributing to imports were plastics and rubber products, chemical products, wood pulp products, raw hides and skins etc.

Afghanistan

Under Strategic Partnership Agreement between Afghanistan & India, a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade, Commerce and Investment functions between the Ministries of Commerce and Industries of the two countries, at the level of Commerce Secretary, to discuss the issues related to trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The third meeting of the JWG was held in October, 2018 at Kabul, where several bilateral trade and connectivity related issues were discussed. Consequent to the discussion in the meeting, Afghanistan has agreed to recognize the Indian pharmacopeia, which is expected to facilitate Indian pharmaceutical exports to Afghanistan.

Bangladesh

The Bilateral Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides for expansion of trade and economic cooperation but does not prescribe any preferential tariffs for the imports of products into the other country. India has provided zero duty access to Least Developed Countries (LDC) members of SAFTA for all tariff lines, except for 25 lines related to liquor and tobacco. Bangladesh being a LDC enjoys preferential access to Indian market under SAFTA.

Both countries are engaged in strengthening the trade relations by exploring prospects of entering into a bilateral Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) covering goods, services and investment through a proposed joint study, enhancing and facilitating trade and investment relations through constitution of a India-Bangladesh CEO Forum, enhancing border trade infrastructure development between the two countries, etc.

Exports to Bangladesh are being facilitated by identifying and resolving issues which adversely affect such exports. Efforts are being made to improve connectivity and border trade infrastructure. Bangladesh had been persuaded to relax port restrictions at several land border crossing points. Efforts are also being made for removal of all port restrictions from all locations. The Sub-group on Infrastructure has identified infrastructural and procedural constraints, existing at specified priority Land Customs Stations between India and Bangladesh, for their resolution. Implementation of the Agreement on use of Chattogram and Mongla port for movement of goods to and from India, since October 2019, is also expected to enhance trade linkages of the states in North Eastern India with other parts of the world, through Bangladesh.

An India-Bangladesh Stakeholder's meet was held in Guwahati, Assam in October 2019, in partnership with Government of Assam, for enhancement of trade and commerce between the two countries through land route, especially with states in North Eastern India. The event helped in focusing on the opportunities for enhancing trade between states in North Eastern India and Bangladesh by the use of regional connectivity initiatives such as India-Bangladesh Protocol on Inland Waterways for Trade and Transit, Coastal shipping and use of Chattogram and Mongla port.

India and Bangladesh have established Border Haats to promote well-being of the people dwelling in remote areas by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets. In addition to the existing Border Haats at four locations, construction has been completed at three locations in Meghalaya and Border Haats at these locations are expected to be operationalized soon. The process of establishment is under progress for one more location in Meghalaya and two locations in Tripura. Both countries have also agreed to establishment of six additional Border Haats for which the identification of locations for their establishment is underway.

Bhutan

The trade between India and Bhutan is governed by Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit, which prescribes free trade between the two countries. No Basic Customs Duty is levied on import of any product from Bhutan or export to Bhutan. Further, the trade is carried out in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency (Ngultrums). The Agreement also provides transit facilities to landlocked Bhutan to facilitate its trade with third countries and movement of goods from one part of Bhutan to another through Indian Territory.

Various bilateral trade issues are being followed up.

Further, on Bhutan's request, exports of food commodities and plant and plant products from Bhutan have been facilitated, by including four new locations (viz Jaigaon, Chamurchi, Hathisar and Darranga) under the relevant domestic regulations.

Nepal

The bilateral trade between India and Nepal is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Trade, which was last r

27th October 2016 for a further period of seven years. Under the Treaty, India has provided duty free access to almost all the products imported from Nepal, except few products relating to tobacco, perfumes and cosmetics and alcohol. Some tariff rate quotas are applicable on the import of four products- Vegetable fats, Acrylic yarn, Copper products and Zinc Oxide from Nepal. Both countries have agreed to undertake a comprehensive review of the Treaty of Trade. The Third meeting for the review was held in September 2019 where issues and concomitant changes required in the text of the Treaty were identified.

India also allows transit of third country goods destined to Nepal and export of Nepalese goods to third counties through its territory, which is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Transit. Under the Treaty, the transit of goods takes place through designated routes under a defined procedure. In view of the impending renewal of the Treaty of Transit in January 2020, both sides have discussed, reviewed the provisions of existing Treaty and finalized text of the renewed Treaty, after incorporating appropriate amendments relating to changes already agreed earlier but still to be incorporated in the text, inclusion of additional locations for movement of bulk cargo and inclusion of inland waterways as an additional mode of transportation.

As a bilateral mechanism to review the issues relating to bilateral trade, transit and unauthorized trade related issues, an Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) functions at the level of Commerce Secretaries of the two countries. Apart from IGC, an Inter-Governmental Sub-Committee (IGSC) also functions at the level of Joint Secretary. Actions points identified in the previous meetings were followed up and issues relating to market access for Indian exports of vegetables, fresh fruits etc were taken up with Nepal for resolution.

Several efforts were made to enhance bilateral trade. Various issues affecting Indian exports in the nature of IPR Infringement, market access issues for pharmaceutical products, issue related to realisation of export proceeds, high tariffs on Indian products, classification issues on account of change to HS 2017 etc were followed up for resolution. The issues relating to increased import of products from Nepal under bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, are being regularly monitored and followed up with Nepalese authorities and concerned authorities on the Indian side.

Both sides are working on several projects to improve trade infrastructure and connectivity, including development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on India – Nepal Border. The ICPs at Raxaul and Jogbani are already operational and other locations have been identified for such development, on the basis of a variety of factors including trade volume.

Sri Lanka

The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) has been in operation since 1st March, 2000. Under this Agreement, both countries agreed to phase out trade tariffs from each other within a fixed time frame except for those items in the Negative List of each other. India has provided duty-free access to almost all the lines, except a few lines on which 25% duty concessions are provided and on 429 products on which no concessions are given. Tariff rate quotas have been prescribed by India on import of apparel, tea, pepper, desiccated coconut and vanaspati, bakery shortening and margarine from Sri Lanka. Under ISLFTA, Sri Lanka has provided duty-free access for almost all the products except 1180 products, on which no tariff concessions have been provided under ISLFTA.

Both countries are discussing a broader economic engagement through a proposed Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA). The proposed ETCA would cover trade in services, investment and economic and technology cooperation, in addition to the trade in goods. Text based negotiations are in progress.

Efforts are being made to resolve other trade related issues, which emerge.

Iran

Currently there is no bilateral Trade Agreement with Iran. A Joint Working Group (JWG) between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India and the Ministry of Industry, Mine & Trade in the Islamic Republic of Iran is functioning at the level of Commerce Secretary to discuss the issues related to bilateral trade between the two countries. In the last meeting of the JWG, both sides agreed to commence text-based negotiations for the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). Text based negotiations for the proposed PTA are in progress.

Efforts are also being made to address the emerging challenges affecting India-Iran bilateral trade as a consequence of international developments.

Pakistan

There is no bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan. The bilateral trade mainly takes place under the Agreement of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). No bilateral meeting, on trade related issues, has taken place in recent past. Government has levied a duty of 200% on all products originating in or exported from Pakistan.

Restrictions in the nature of prohibition of certain products and port restrictions were already in place on import of products by Pakistan from India. In August 2019, bilateral trade with India was completely suspended by Pakistan. Partial relaxation has been provided subsequently, in September 2019 for trade in certain pharmaceutical products with India.

Maldives

The bilateral trade between India and Maldives is facilitated by a Trade Agreement between the two countries. The agreement does not prescribe any preferential tariffs for the imports of products into the other country, and is only a facilitative mechanism for enhancement of bilateral trade.

Under the provisions of the Agreement, India facilitates provision of essential commodities to Maldives. The relevant Notifications for this purpose were processed and issued in May 2019.

III. Trade with Africa

The total bilateral merchandise trade with the Sub-Sahara Africa region increased from a modest USD 49.22 billion in 2015-16 to USD 58.05 billion in 2018-19, registering a growth of 17.94% during the period. During 2019-20 (Apr-Nov) our bilateral trade with the Africa region was USD 37.98 billion as compared to USD 38.81 billion during the same period of previous year.

India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)

The proposed India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) seeks to mutually benefit both the countries, in the area of trade in goods, and trade in services. Seven rounds of India-Mauritius CECPA negotiations have been held till now. The 7th round was held during 19-23 November, 2018 in Mauritius. During these rounds, negotiations were held cutting across trade in Goods, trade in Services, Rules of Origin, Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measure, Trade Remedies and Dispute Settlement etc. India- Mauritius CECPA negotiations for trade in goods and trade in services, have been completed. The Agreement is near finalization.

India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee (JTC)

The 9th Session of the India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee held in New Delhi on 19-20 August, 2019 under the co-chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and his Kenyan counterpart H.E. Mr. Peter Munya, Cabinet Secretary (Minister) for Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Government of the Republic of Kenya.

During the meeting, discussions were held in sectors such as MSME, Agriculture, ICT, Tourism, Administration of Standards, Development of Human Resources in Higher Education, Science & Technology, Investment Promotion and Protection, Air Services, Energy, Plastics, Textile, Pharmaceuticals, Oil & Gas, Health, Immigration, Automobile and other engineering products. Collaboration in the field of pharmaceuticals was discussed. Issue of recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia in Kenya was also discussed.

Launch of Cotton Technical Assistance Programme (C-TAP)

On the Occasion of World Cotton Day organized by WTO in Geneva on 7th October, 2019, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India announced the launch of Phase-II of CTAP in 11 African countries. The programme is aimed at enhancing productivity in cotton sector, improving the post-harvest and plant by-products industry in the participating countries, as well as building the capacity of the cotton-based textile sector. Department is currently working on implementation plan in consultaion with stakeholders such as Indian Missions in beneficiary countries, Ministry of External Affairs , instituites enaged in cotton research and capacity building activities in India.

India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee (JTC)

The first session of India-Nigeria Joint Trade Committee was held at New Delhi during 19th -20th December, 2019. During the meeting, both sides stressed the need to enhance the trade between the two countries and agreed to enhance Cooperation in Sectors - Small and Medium Enterprises, Oil and Natural Gas, Human Resource Development, Power, Agriculture and Allied Sectors etc. Recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia by Nigeria was also discussed at length".

Regional Conclave on India-Africa Project Partnership

Ministry of Commerce & Industry jointly with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized Regional Conclave on India and Southern Africa Project Partnership from 14 – 15 October 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia. Highlights of the event are:

- Ministerial participation from Tanzania; Zambia and Zimbabwe along with more than 250 business delegates from 17 countries provided an excellent platform for the 50 plus senior representatives from leading Indian companies to discuss on new trade and investment opportunities to enhance their engagement with the region.
- On the sidelines of the conclave, bilateral meetings were held between Hon'ble Minister of State (Commerce & Industry) with Trade Ministers of Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia which discussed issues cutting across trade, investments, and cooperation in agriculture, pharmaceutical sector etc.
- The conclave also focused on new ideas and strategies, for enhancing the engagement between Indian and the Southern African Development Community (SADC- a 16 member organization) in various sectors.
- More than 50 B2B meetings among the Indian and African business delegates also discussed various opportunities in project exports.

India-Africa Higher Education and Skill Development Summit

- Ministry of Commerce & Industry jointly with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized the India-Africa Higher Education and Skill Development Summit on 26 – 27 August 2019 at New Delhi.
- More than two dozen countries from Africa participated in the Summit. The Summit focused on various ways in which collaboration in education and skill development sector could be enhanced between the two regions.

IV. Trade with West Asia and North Africa (WANA)

The total bilateral merchandise trade with the WANA (A region representing 19 countries including North Africa, West Asia, and GCC countries) region increased from a modest USD 123.93 billion in 2015-16 to USD 165.79 billion in 2018-19, registering a growth of 33.77% in this period. During 2019-20 (Apr-Nov) our bilateral trade with the WANA region was USD 109.40 billion as compared to USD 110.23 billion during the same period of previous year.

India-Israel Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

India and Israel have been negotiating PTA which seeks to mutually benefit in the area of trade in goods and trade in services. Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Last round was held in Israel on 19-20 February, 2018. Department is currently finalising modalities for PTA for next round of negotiations.

India-GCC Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

The proposed India-GCC FTA seeks to mutually benefit in the area of trade in goods, trade in services, investment and economic cooperation, rules of origin and customs cooperation. Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far. Last round was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 9-10 September, 2008. In 2011, GCC secretariat had deferred negotiations with all countries until GCC States completely review the issue of negotiations. Efforts had been taken to resume the India-GCC FTA negotiations. Recently, GCC Secretariat has informed that GCC in-principle welcomes resumption of India-GCC FTA negotiations. Accordingly, CRT has been asked to suggest the possible contours of the proposed FTA in the current scenario.

India-Morocco Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

Centre for Regional Trade (CRT) was engaged to conduct a study report on exploring the feasibility of Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and Morocco. In its final draft study report, CRT concludes that the proposed PTA is both feasible and mutually beneficial. Draft feasibility study report prepared by CRT has been shared with Moroccan side for their comments/concurrence. Response of the Moroccan side is awaited.

Regional Conclave on India-WANA Project Partnership

Department of Commerce jointly with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized Regional Conclave on India-WANA Project Partnership from 6-7 November, 2019 in Cairo, Egypt. The main purpose of the conclave was to enhance the business opportunities among all countries of the region. During the conclave, B2B meetings were organized among the business communities of the region. On the sidelines of the conclave, bilateral meetings were held between Hon'ble Minister of State (Commerce & Industry) with Trade Ministers of five WANA countries, which discussed issues cutting across trade, investments, and cooperation in agriculture, pharmaceutical sector etc.

V. Trade with Latin American & Caribbean

Relations with Latin American and Caribbean Countries

India and the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region stand at opposite ends of the globe, yet their relations have always remained close, warm and cordial. This region, comprised of 43 countries, is endowed with immense supplies of natural resources such as petroleum crude, fresh water, minerals and arable land. India shares a common history of colonialism and struggle for independence with the region. With some of the Caribbean nations, India shares a special bond with people of Indian origin, who form a valuable link of friendship and understanding between the two regions.

The rapid and growing commercial relationship is testimony to the fact that geographical distance is not a deterrent for the India-LAC relationship. Over the years, India's ties with Latin America have expanded beyond trade and investment to cooperation in areas such as energy, knowledge sharing as well as in multilateral fora such as G-20, BRICS, WTO and IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa).

Trade and Investment with the Latin American and Caribbean Countries

India's relations with LAC region are underpinned by strong trade and investment links which have strengthened and deepened in a short span of time. Both regions have assiduously overcome the limitations posed by geographical distance to build mutually rewarding bilateral partnerships that exemplify South-South Cooperation. There is tremendous scope for future growth in trade volumes as both the regions are highly complementary in the energy and natural resources, pharmaceuticals, engineering, auto and services sectors. Diversification of trade and access to new markets are also a priority of both India and the LAC countries.

The total bilateral merchandise trade with the region (excluding Mexico as Mexico is treated as part of FT-NAFTA) increased from a modest US$ 10.45 billion in 2007-08 to US$ 30.29 billion in 2018-19, registering a growth of

b.Top ten commodities of India's imports from LAC 2017-18 & 2018-19

(Values in million US$)

S.No.	Commodity	2017-2018	2018- 2019	%Growth	% Share
1	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	7,480.67	9,395.31	25.59	45.73
2	GOLD	3,583.07	4,534.80	26.56	22.07
3	VEGETABLE OILS	2,641.17	2,182.04	-17.38	10.62
4	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	2,776.23	1,215.55	-56.22	5.92
5	SUGAR	919.7	436.35	-52.56	2.12
6	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	337.27	311.43	-7.66	1.52
7	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	197.22	208.7	5.82	1.02
8	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	45.52	206.18	352.94	1.00
9	IRON AND STEEL	332.06	175.68	-47.09	0.86
10	IRON ORE	190.06	147.81	-22.23	0.72
11	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	145.35	137.29	-5.54	0.67
12	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	125.15	119.91	-4.19	0.58
13	RESIDUAL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PROD	83.12	98.53	18.54	0.48
14	FRESH FRUITS	54.65	100.43	83.77	0.49
15	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	118.32	92.9	-21.49	0.45
16	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	96.13	87.02	-9.48	0.42
17	OTHER COMMODITIES	83.72	82.73	-1.18	0.40
18	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	19.15	64.63	237.48	0.31
19	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	86.18	59.81	-30.6	0.29
20	FINISHED LEATHER	61.45	60.74	-1.16	0.30
	Sum of top 10 commodities imports from LAC Region	19,376.20	19,717.84	1.76	95.96
	Total Imports from LAC Region	20,723.43	20,547.06	-0.85	100.00

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

India's investments in LAC are concentrated in manufacturing, agriculture and mining, construction, financial, insurance and business services, and wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels. India's outward FDI to the LAC region was US$ 294.85 million, from April 2019 to December 2019 (Source: RBI and EXIM Bank Analysis). The main destinations for Indian investments to the LAC region are British Virgin Island, Cayman Island, Bermuda, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama. While Indian investment in LAC has increased gradually over the years, LAC investment in India is still low. As our economies complement each other, efforts are underway to fully utilize the trade and economic opportunities that exist.

Focus LAC Program

With the objective to further deepen India's trade relations with LAC region, an integrated program "Focus LAC" was launched in November 1997, initially for a period of 5 years. The Program has been extended for one year upto 31.3.2020. The program aims at sensitizing the organizations viz. Export Promotion Councils, Chambers of Commerce & Industry, EXIM Bank, ECGC, etc. that are involved in trade promotion efforts, granting various incentives to Indian exporters and launching of export promotion measures, focusing on the Latin American region with added emphasis on major trading partners of the region, focusing on the major product groups for enhancing India's exports to the Latin American region which include auto and auto parts, textiles including ready-made garments, carpets and handicrafts, leather products, engineering products and IT/ITES, chemicals including drugs/pharmaceuticals, agro- chemicals etc.

Under this program, incentives and export promotion measures have been included. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of 2015-2020 gives special focus to the LAC region as part of our long term strategy to diversify our trade basket.

Institutional Mechanisms

India has various institutional mechanisms with the countries of the LAC region to review trade and investment linkages at the bilateral level. The bilateral institutional mechanisms under the aegis of the Department of Commerce are as under:

- India- Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM)
- India- Ecuador Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO)
- India-Colombia Joint Business Development Cooperation Committee (JBCDC)
- India-Argentina Joint Trade Committee (JTC)
- India-Chile Joint Administration Committee (under the India-Chile PTA)

- India- Mercosur Joint Administration Committee (under the India-Mercosur PTA)

Commercial Staff in the Indian Missions

There are 13 full-fledged Indian Missions (excluding Mexico) and one Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil in LAC region. The Department of Commerce had sanctioned commercial posts in Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Panama and Costa Rica to exclusively manage trade related matters and to assist Indian exporters and importers interested in the region. These posts are in addition to the existing 9 posts of Marketing Assistants in LAC region.

Sponsoring of Trade Delegations/ Organising Seminars/ Conferences/ Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions

As part of the trade promotional activities, a number of events are organized every year in the LAC region, with the help of apex industry bodies and industry Chambers. Some of these events in recent years include Autiamec (Brazil), Feicon Batimat (Brazil), FAI Plast (Brazil), BSM (Chile & Colombia), India Pavilion at Inter Solar South America (Brazil), India Pavilion at 4th International Yarn & Fabric Show (Brazil), GO Tex Show (Brazil), Expo-cum- BSM (Chile & Peru), BSM (Chile & Peru), India-Aladi Business Summit (Uruguay) and Expo-cum-BSM (Guatemala & Honduras).

Engagement with LAC Region

A. Institutional Mechanisms

(i)India- Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM): This mechanism between India and Brazil serves as a forum to discuss and resolve all trade and investment related issues. The Fourth Meeting of the Brazil-India Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM) was held on 30th September, 2016 in Brasilia. The meeting covered all outstanding trade and investment related issues of both sides and among other things, focused on expanding bilateral trade. Both sides discussed an array of bilateral issues which impede trade between both the countries. The fifth Meeting of the TMM is scheduled to be held in January 2020. The fifth meeting of the TMM was held in New Delhi on 24th January, 2020.

(ii)India-Ecuador Joint Economic & Trade Committee (JETCO): Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding on Economic Cooperation between India and Ecuador, signed in Quito on 19th April 2013, India-Ecuador have established a Joint Economic & Trade Committee (JETCO) on 9th October 2015 with the objective to promote trade, economic and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage. The first meeting of JETCO was held on 17th May 2017 in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Both sides held discussions on a range of trade related issues and also agreed to explore the possibility of entering into a preferential trade agreement. In order to explore the possibility of a trade agreement, the agencies from both sides have finalized the Joint Study report and signed a Protocol on 23.10.2019.

(iii) India Colombia Joint Committee of Business Development Cooperation (JCBDC) : India and Colombia signed an MoU on 30th April 2010 which constituted the Joint Committee of Business Development Cooperation (JCBDC), to be led by the Commerce Secretary on the Indian side and the Vice Minister for Entrepreneurial Development on the Colombian side. The meetings are held alternatively in India and Colombia once in two years. So far, three meetings of JCBDC have been held. The third meeting was held in Bogota, Colombia on 19th May, 2017. During this meeting both sides held discussions on bilateral trade and investment issues and areas of cooperation to enhance bilateral trade. Both sides have also agreed to explore the possibility to enter into a Partial Scope Trade Agreement covering goods only. The Terms of Reference for a Joint Study to explore the possibility of a Trade Agreement have been finalized and the study is underway. The next meeting of JCBDC is due to be held in New Delhi.

B. Visits

i) Visit of President to LAC countries

The Hon'ble President of India visited Suriname and Cuba during 19-22 June, 2018 and Bolivia & Chile on 29th March 2019 & 1st April 2019. The visit of the President to these countries of the LAC region assumes importance as it has strengthened our bilateral engagement in all spheres, including trade and investment.

ii) Visit of Vice President to LAC countries

The Hon'ble Vice President of India visited Guatemala, Panama & Peru during 6-11 May 2018 and Paraguay and Costa Rica during 5-9 March 2019. This was the first high level visit from India to Paraguay and Cost Rica by the Vice President. The purpose of the visit of the Vice President to these countries was to advance India's outreach to the important countries in the LAC region and provided an impetus to our bilateral relations including trade and investment.

iii) Visit of Minister of State (C &I) to Caribbean countries

The Minister of State (Commerce & Industry) visited St. Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda during 23-28 April, 2018. The visit was part of the special 'outreach initiative' of the Government of India. The visit provided a framework for broadening and deepening bilateral relations and afforded an opportunity to convey that India would like to establish long term ties with the Caribbean countries.

C. India- MERCOSUR PTA

India signed a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with the four original members of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) on 25th January, 2004 with 5 annexes, which came into operation from 1st June, 2009. In the existing PTA, India offered Margin of Preference (MoP) on 450 tariff lines and MERCOSUR offered MoP on 452 tariff lines. The existing India- MERCOSUR PTA is being discussed

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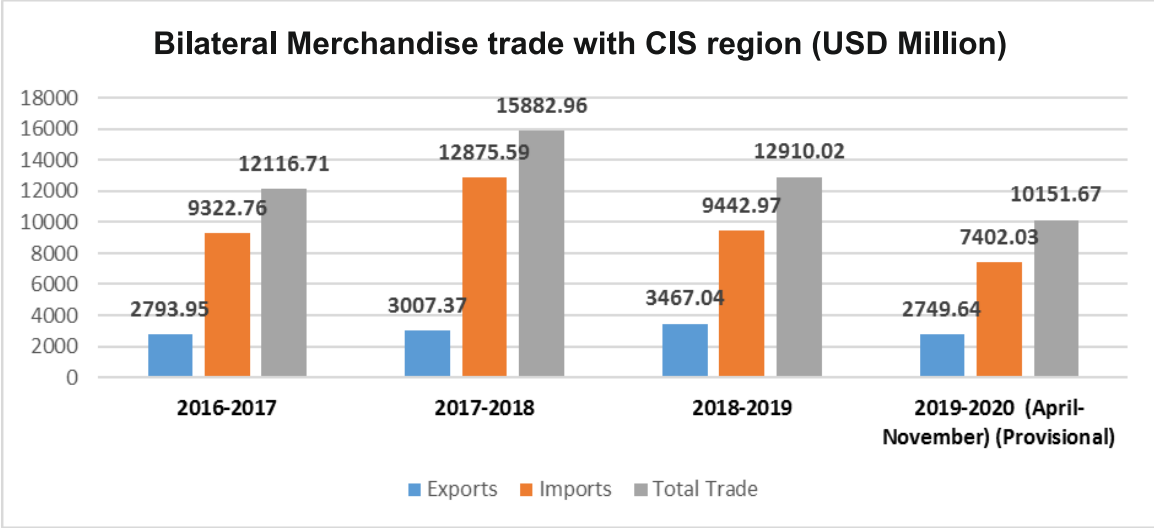
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and 'A2', eighteen have been placed in moderate risk categories of 'B1' and 'B2' and two countries have been placed in high risk category of 'C1'. Only Venezuela has been placed in very high-risk category of 'D'. Details of ECGC cover are available at the website of ECGC: https://www.ecgc.in/ https://eximmitra.in/en/information-data-on-exports/country-rating.

VI. Trade with Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Trade with Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS):

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises the Russian Federation, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Republic of Ukraine, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. Bilateral trade with these countries is as shown in the graph below:



Data Source: DGCIS

Trade with CIS

(Value in USD Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	% Growth of Total trade	Trade Balance
2016-2017	2793.95	9322.76	12116.71	27.95	(-)6528.83
2017-2018	3007.37	12875.59	15882.96	31.08	(-)9868.24
2018-2019	3467.04	9442.97	12910.02	-18.72	(-)5975.93
2019-2020(April-November) (Provisional)	2749.64	7402.03	10151.67		(-)4652.39

Data Source: DGCIS

The CIS region had a share of 1.05% in India's total export and 1.84% in its total import during 2018-2019. In 2018-2019, total trade had declined by 18.72% in comparison with the previous year.

The principal commodities of export to the CIS region include Pharmaceutical products, Telecom Instruments, Chemical and allied Products, Marine Products, Industrial Machinery for dairy, Tea, Coffee, Iron and Steel, Tobacco Unmanufactured and Bulk drugs and Intermediates etc. Important items of import to India from CIS region are Petroleum-Crude, Vegetable Oils,Precious or Semi-precious Stones, Coal, Coke and Briquettes,Project Goods, Silver, Fertilizers manufactured, Iron and Steel, News Print and Plastic Raw Materials etc.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation, constituting a major portion of the former USSR, continue to be India's most important trading partner in the region accounting for about 63.21% of India's total trade with CIS region in 2019-2020 (April-November) (P). There is an institutional mechanism in the form of Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) between India and Russian Federation where all bilateral matters related to trade and economic cooperation are discussed. Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal Ministry for this IGC. India and Russian Federation have a Joint Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation as well as a Sub-Working Group on Elimination of Barriers in Trade, Economic and Investment Spheres.

Central Asian Republics

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are the Central Asian Republics. Department of Commerce (DoC) is the Nodal Department for the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. DoC has proposed to constitute a new JWG on Trade and Economic Cooperation between India and Turkmenistan. Ministry of External Affairs is the Nodal Ministry to look after the IGC matters with Turkmenistan. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is the Nodal Ministry for the IGC with Kazakhstan.

Other CIS Countries

Other six CIS countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. After Russia, Ukraine is India's second largest trading partner of the CIS region accounting for about 15.74% of India's total trade with CIS region during 2019-2020 (April- November) (P).

Department of Commerce is the Nodal Department for the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) with Azerbaijan.

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the Nodal for India Belarus Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC).

Ministry of External Affairs is the Nodal Ministry to look after the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) matters with Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine.

A proposal has been moved to constitute a new IGC with Moldova in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

Department of Commerce (DoC) has proposed to constitute a new JWG on Trade and Economic Cooperation with Armenia and Belarus. Accordingly, a new Joint Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation with Georgia has been created.

Major Initiatives in CIS Region

Initiation of negotiations for Trade Agreement with Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU): EAEU consist of five countries; Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The negotiations for this Trade Agreement covering Trade in Goods would commence in due course.

Initiation of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Georgia: Joint Feasibility Study (JFS) Report on feasibility of FTA between India and Georgia has been completed in August, 2018. The findings of the JFS report have been accepted by both the sides and on 11th January, 2019 a Protocol was signed jointly for commencing negotiations for FTA. The negotiation would commence in due course.

Joint Feasibility Study (JFS) for PTA with Uzbekistan: Keeping in view the potential of Bilateral Trade and in terms of the recommendations of the Protocol of the 11th Session of India-Uzbekistan IGC, a Joint Statement for launching Joint Feasibility Study (JFS) to explore the potential of a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and Republic of Uzbekistan was signed on 25th September, 2019 in Tashkent. This Study has been assigned to Centre for Regional Trade (CRT), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi from Indian side and will be completed in due course. The details of the Uzbek Organisation to partner with the CRT have been sought. Upon completion of the JFS, negotiations for PTA could be taken up with the approval of the respective Governments of both the countries.

Joint Action Strategy between India and Russian Federation: A bilateral Trade target of USD 30 Billion by 2025 has been envisaged between India and Russian Federation. To meet the aforesaid target, a Joint Action Strategy has been prepared by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and All Russian Trade Academy. This Joint Action Strategy has been adopted during the India-Russian Annual Summit held on 4-5 September, 2019 in Vladivostok, Russian Federation. Action on contours of the Joint Strategy is being taken.

India-Kyrgyzstan Road Map on Trade and Economic Cooperation: A Road Map on Trade and Economic Cooperation between Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of India for the 5 Year period (2019-2024) has been adopted on 14th June 2019 during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Kyrgyz Republic. Actions on the decided contours of the Road Map are being taken.

VII. Trade with North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Countries

In 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect, creating one of the world's largest free trade zones consisting of the United States of America (USA), Canada and Mexico. India has robust strategic partnership with the NAFTA Countries and bilateral relations have always remained closer, warm and cordial. Regular high level visits are taking place with these countries and the leaders from both sides resolved to expand and deepen the strategic partnership and increasing free and fair trade. Bilateral trade in goods and services have shown a remarkable growth over the years. While India has trade surplus in goods with USA, it has trade deficit with Mexico and Canada. The figures in respect of India's bilateral trade (exports and imports) in goods for the last 6 years –

(US $ Million)

COUNTRY		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Apr-Dec)
CANADA	Exports	2,038	2,196	2,019	2,004	2,506	2,851.42	2136.81
	Imports	*3,148*	*3,749*	*4,234*	*4,132*	*4,729*	3,515.41	3223.14
	Total trade	**5,186**	**5,945**	**6,253**	**6,136**	**7,235**	**6,367.00**	**5,359.95**
MEXICO	Exports	2,228	2,862	2,865	3,461	3,783	3,841.57	2,810.78
	Imports	*3,672*	*3,393*	*2,283*	*2,944*	*3,930*	5,577.03	3,138.81
	Total trade	**5,900**	**6,255**	**5,148**	**6,405**	**7,713**	**9,419**	**5950**
USA	Exports	39,158	42,464	40,340	42,217	47,882	52,406.27	40,355.37
	Imports	*22,505*	*21,815*	*21,781*	*22,307*	*26,611*	35,549.48	27,671.02
	Total trade	**61,663**	**64,279**	**62,121**	**64,524**	**74,493**	**87,956**	**68,026**
Total trade with NAFTA Countries	Exports	43,424	47,522	45,224	47,682	54,171	59,099	45303
	Imports	*29,325*	*28,957*	*28,298*	*29,383*	*35,270*	44,642	34033
	Total trade	**72,749**	**76,479**	**73,522**	**77,065**	**89,441**	**103,741**	**79336**
India's total trade with World	Exports	3,14,405	3,10,338	2,62,291	2,75,852	3,03,526	3,30,078	238,916
	Imports	*4,50,200*	*4,48,033*	*3,81,008*	*3,84,357*	*4,65,581*	514,078	361,946
	Total trade	**7,64,605**	**7,58,372**	**6,43,299**	**6,60,209**	**7,69,107**	**844,156**	**600,862**
Share of trade with NAFTA countries in India's total trade (%)		**9.51**	**10.08**	**11.43**	**11.67**	**11.63**	**12.28%**	**13.20%**
Share of Exports to NAFTA countries in India's total exports (%)		**13.81**	**15.31**	**17.24**	**17.29**	**17.85**	**17.90%**	**18.96%**

India is also having surplus trade in services with NAFTA Countries. In order to discuss and resolve bilateral trade issues with the three NAFTA countries, the following bilateral Institutional Mechanisms are in place.

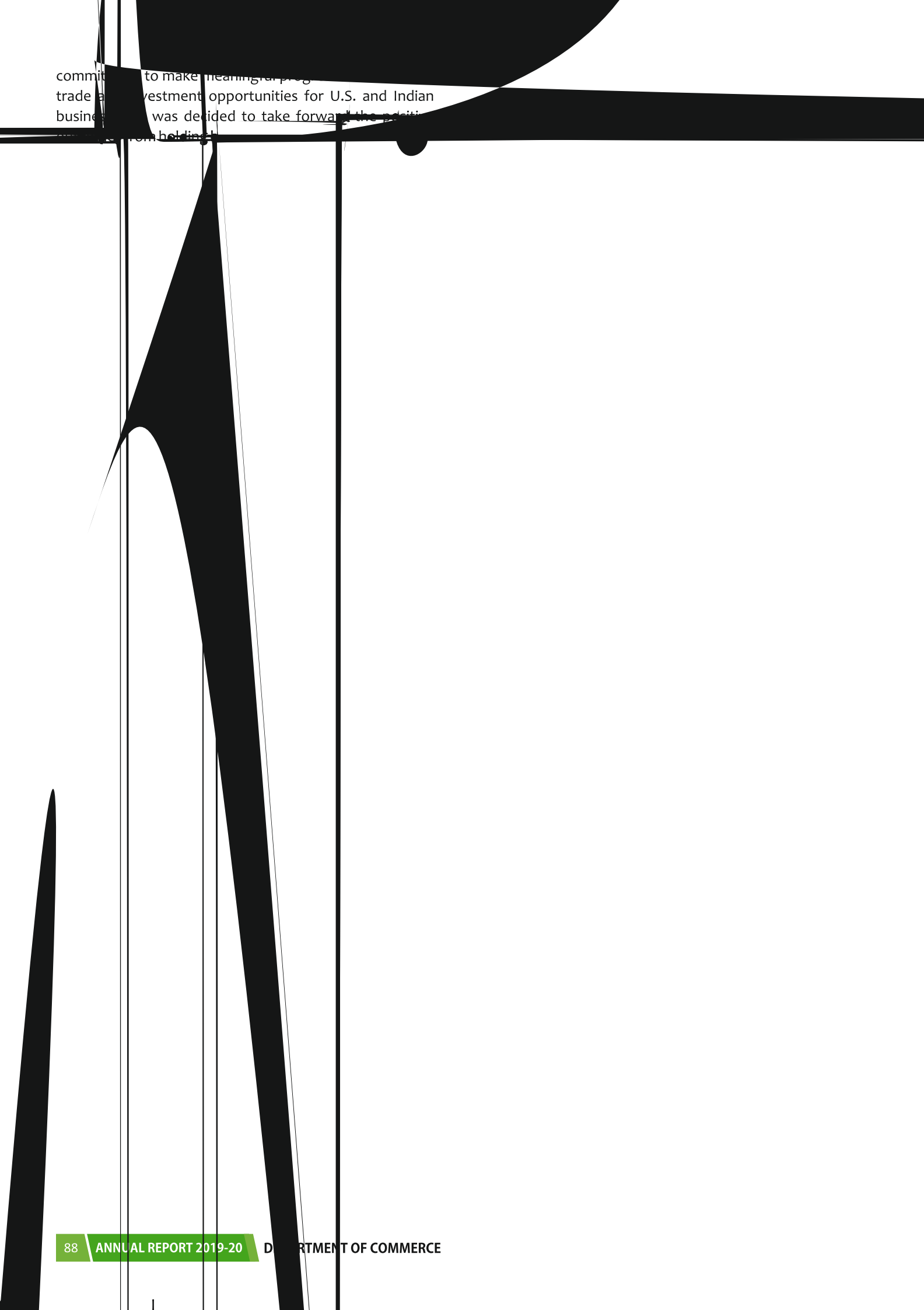
USA

There are primarily two institutional mechanisms for promotion of Trade and Investment between India and USA.

India-US Commercial Dialogue: The India – USA Commercial Dialogue (CD) was signed on March 23, 2000 as an institutional arrangement between USA Department of Commerce (US DoC) and Department of Commerce (DoC), Government of India facilitating trade and maximizing investment opportunities across a broad range of economic sectors. In 2015 the 'Commercial Dialogue' and 'Strategic Dialogue' are merged to form 'Strategic and Commercial Dialogue (S&CD)' and 1st India-US S&CD was held in September, 2015 at Washington D.C and 2ndIndia-US S&CD was held in August, 2016 at New Delhi. India-US Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) Forum forms an organic link guiding the agenda for the Commercial Dialogue. To facilitate better focus on trade and commercial relations, the Commercial Dialogue has now been de-linked from S&CD and restructured to avoid duplication and overlap of subjects dealt under Trade Policy Forum and Commercial Dialogue.

The 3rd session of Commercial Dialogue was held in October, 2017 at Washington D.C. Indian side was led by Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Suresh Prabhu and from U.S. the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Wilbur Ross. Given impressive three-fold increase in total U.S.-India trade since 2005, both sides affirmed the significant strategic and economic importance of the U.S.-India relationship in promoting joint economic growth, job creation, and prosperity.

The 4th India – US Commercial Dialogue 2019 along with CEO Forum was held in New Delhi on 14th Feb, 2019 Chaired by the Mr. Suresh Prabhu Hon'ble, Commerce and Industry Minister. US Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Wilbur Ross participated through teleconference from U.S during the meeting. While highlighting many areas of progress in the Standard Cooperation, Tourism Cooperation and Business climate and Investment, both sides reiterated



commit[illegible] to make [illegible]
trade a[illegible]vestment opportunities for U.S. and Indian
busine[illegible] was decided to take forward the [illegible]
[illegible] from holding [illegible]

for taking forward the negotiations for early conclusion.

MEXICO

India Mexico BHLG: A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between India and Mexico on 21st May, 2007 at New Delhi by the then Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Economy, Mexico for the establishment of a Bilateral High Level Group (BHLG) on Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation. The BHLG mainly include promoting bilateral cooperation, maintaining liaison in the economic, commercial, technical and other related fields and information exchange. Under the BHLG six Working Groups have been created – (i) Trade Promotion (ii) Investment Promotion (including infrastructure) (iii) Custom Cooperation (iv) Services Promotion (v) Tourism Promotion and (vi) Industrial dialogue with private sector participation (Chemical-Pharma, Textiles and Bio-fuels sectors). The 4th India - Mexico BHLG held in 2016 in Mexico.

The BHLG helped in engaging with Mexico on many issues concerning trade and possibilities for partnerships in promoting investment in sectors like telecom, IT, Pharmaceutical, Tourism, etc. During 7th Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) held in the month of June, 2017 both sides discussed trade and commercial issues under 'Sub-Commission on Economic and Trade Issues', as a follow up to the 4th India - Mexico BHLG held in 2016. Both sides reiterated for enhancing a closer cooperation between Invest India and ProMexico to promote bilateral trade and investment flows, bilateral business promotion, SMEs cooperation and exchange of information in the areas of trade statistics and services.

VIII. Trade with Oceania Region

Trade with Oceania Region

The FT(Oceania) Division deals with India's bilateral trade relations with Australia, New Zealand and 12 Pacific Small Islands Developing States (PSIDS) viz Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

India's major trade activities in the Oceania region are:

(I) Australia

(a) India-Australia CECA negotiations

India is negotiating Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services, investment and related issues. Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 1st round was held in July, 2011 and the latest round i.e. 9th Round was held during 21-23 September, 2015 in New Delhi.

(b) India Australia Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) Meeting

The Last 15th India-Australia Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) Meeting was held at Canberra, Australia on 25th June, 2018. The Agenda for the meeting, inter-alia, included presentation on the India Economic Strategy; ways to enhance two-way trade and investment between the two countries and issues mutual market access issues in certain products of interest to both countries. One of the important outcome of the meeting was decision to have greater collaboration between Austrade (the Australian Trade and Investment Commission, or Austrade, is the Australian Government's trade, investment and education promotion agency) and Invest-India (which is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India) which has culminated in signing of a MoU between them on 22.11.2018 to facilitate bilateral investment flows. In addition, CII has been tasked by the Government to prepare India's 'Australia Economic Strategy' for increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The report may be released soon.

(II) New Zealand

India-New Zealand CECA negotiations:India is negotiating Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services, investment and related issues. Ten rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 1st round was held in April, 2010 and the latest round i.e. 10th round was held on 17-18 February, 2015 in New Delhi.

IX. Trade with Europe

FT-Europe Division deals with trade relations with the following countries of Europe:

S.No.	Region and No. of Countries	Name of Countries
1.	European Union (EU) (28)	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom*
2.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (4)	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland
3.	Other European Countries (6)	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey

*UK plans to leave EU on 31.01.2020.

During 2019-20 (Apr-Dec), total bilateral trade with Europe stood at 100.39 billion US$. Exports to Europe decreased by 2.76% from 47.34 billion US$ in 2018-19(Apr-Dec) to 46.03 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). Imports from Europe decreased by 10.90% from 61.01 billion US$ in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to 54.36 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) (Source: DGCI&S).

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The EU as a bloc of 28 countries is an important trading partner of India. During 2019-20 (Apr- Dec), total bilateral trade with the EU stood at 79.06 billion US$. Exports to EU decreased by 3.22% from 42.13 billion US$ in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to 40.78 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). Imports from EU decreased by 14.53% from 44.79 billion US$ in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to 38.28 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). (Source: DGCI&S)

Important issues in India's trade with the EU are sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, technical barriers, complex system of quota/tariff, anti-dumping/anti-subsidy measures against Indian products, etc. These issues have a bearing on market access for India's exports to the EU. These issues are regularly taken up in the Joint Working Groups and the Sub-Commission on Trade. Issues affecting trade with individual European countries are also taken up at the bilateral fora in the form of Joint Commissions.

The 14th Annual Summit between India and European Union (EU) was held in New Delhi on 6th October, 2017 which was represented by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and President of European Commission. India-EU bilateral relations are periodically reviewed at the highest level by the India-EU Joint Commission. The 24th Session of India-EU Joint Commission Meeting was held on 14th July, 2017 at Brussels wherein Commerce Secretary represented India. Further, there are three Sub-Commissions on Trade, Economic Cooperation and Development Cooperation and seven Joint Working Groups on Agriculture and Marine Products, Textiles, Steel, Food Processing Industries, Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology, Customs Cooperation and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)/Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) issues. The last meeting of India-EU Sub Commission on Trade was held on 4th July, 2019 at Brussels which was represented by Joint Secretary (FT Europe).

INDIA-EU BTIA NEGOTIATIONS

In September, 2005, the 6th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi decided to establish a High-Level Trade Group (HLTG) to explore ways and means to broaden the economic relationship and explore possibility of a trade and investment agreement, viz., Broad-based bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA). In pursuance of the recommendations of the HLTG to enter into negotiations for the agreement, 16 rounds of negotiations took place between India and EU from 2007 till 2013. However, the negotiations could not be concluded.

Efforts have been initiated since 2016, to discuss the sensitivities of both the sides and to engage constructively for re-initiation of the negotiations and 8 stock taking meetings at the level of Chief Negotiators have been held since then.

Further, a meeting between Commerce Secretary and Director General (Trade) of EU was held on 15th November, 2018 in Brussels and way forward was discussed for India-EU BTIA. The meeting brought out necessity to take stock of unfulfilled ambitions on both sides and balance the sensitivities that exist. Thereafter, Chief Negotiators for India and EU met on 5th July, 2019 in Brussels, on the sidelines of India-EU Joint Economic Commission meeting and agreed for working through DVC route on all the major tracks for a better understanding of wants and sensitivities of both the sides. DVCs on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Government Procurement, IPR/GI, and Sustainable Development tracks have been held since then. India is committed to an early re-initiation and a balanced conclusion of the BTIA negotiations.

INDIA – EFTA TEPA NEGOTIATIONS

EFTA Trade bloc consists of Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. During 2019-20 (Apr-Dec), total bilateral trade with EFTA stood at US$ 15.66 billion. Exports to EFTA increased by 18.12% from US $ 1.07 billion in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to US$ 1.26 billion in 2019- 20 (Apr-Dec). Imports from EFTA decreased by 0.44% from US$ 14.46 billion in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to US$ 14.40 billion in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) (Source: DGCI&S).

India and EFTA had initiated a dialogue on Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) in October, 2008. Negotiations are held in 14 tracks/chapters viz. Government Procurement, Dispute Settlement, Competition, Trade Facilitation, Investment, Sustainable Development, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Rules of Origin, Legal and Horizontal Provisions and Intellectual Property Rights, which both sides are committed to resolve in a time-bound manner. So far, 17 rounds of negotiations have been held. The last round was held from 18th to 21st September, 2017. Thereafter, discussions at the level of Chief Negotiators and respective track leads on various outstanding issues in tracks viz. Rules of Origin, Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, IPR and SPS/TBT etc. were held through Digital Video Conferencing during October-December, 2018 and October-November, 2019. India is committed to a balanced and mutually beneficial agreement with EFTA countries.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

During 2019-20 (Apr-Dec), total bilateral trade with other European Countries stood at 5.66 billion US$. Exports to

other European Countries decreased by 3.51% from 4.13 billion US$ in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to 3.99 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). Also, imports decreased by 4.25% from 1.75 billion US$ in 2018-19 (Apr-Dec) to 1.67 billion US$ in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) (Source: DGCI&S)

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

India has established Institutional mechanism with several European countries viz. UK, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Romania, Norway and Turkey as well as the EU.

Sl No	Joint Commission	Co-Chairs	Venue & Date
1	India-EU Sub-Commission on Trade.	Ms. Nidhi Mani Tripathi, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce from Indian side and Mr. Peter Berz, acting Director, DG Trade from EU side.	Brussels, 4th July, 2019
2	13th Meeting of the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade		

Hon'ble Minister of State (Commerce & Industry) had bilateral meeting with:

- Mr. Peter Altamier, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs & Energy, Germany on 01.11.2019.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS:

- An Indian delegation led by Hon'ble MoS for Commerce & Industry, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri accompanied by a sizeable multi-sectoral business delegation organized by CII participated in the Thessaloniki International Fair, 2019 from 7-8 September, 2019 in Greece. ITPO was the lead agency in the Fair from Indian side. The Embassy of India, Athens, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Development and Investments of the Hellenic Republic, organized a comprehensive programme of high-level meetings, including those with Hon'ble Prime Minister, H.E. Kyriakos Mitsotakis, for the Indian official delegation. CII also signed MoU with the Federation of Industries of Greece with a view to building a long-standing direction for partnership and cooperation between Greek and Indian industry.

- The 5th Edition of the India-Europe 29 Business Forum was held in New Delhi on 20-21 November, 2019 by the Ministry of External Affairs in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The inaugural session of the Business Forum was addressed by the Hon'ble CIM Shri Piyush Goyal. He highlighted the potential India and Europe has to lead economic growth. He said that both India and Europe also offer an opportunity to help kick-start economic growth in the world.

- Shri Hardeep Singh Puri Hon'ble Minister of State, Commerce & Industry attended Trade Ministers' meeting of Commonwealth Nations during 9th - 10th October, 2019 in London to explore how the commonwealth can work collectively to deliver on the CW Leaders' commitments and unlock the full economic potential of the Commonwealth.

X. International Trade Organization

WTO Ministerial Meeting of Developing Countries 13-14 May 2019, New Delhi

- India hosted a two-day WTO Ministerial Meeting of trade Ministers on 13-14 May 2019 in New Delhi wherein sixteen developing and six least developed countries along with the DG, WTO participated against a backdrop of continuing unilateral measures, impasse in the WTO and the one-sided narrative being built by a set of countries to dilute core elements of the WTO agreements, including the special and differential treatment for developing countries. The meeting culminated in an outcome document, which lays down priorities for developing countries in various areas. In addition, the document envisages addressing the challenges being faced by the Dispute Settlement system of the WTO.

- In the meeting, members acknowledged the importance of the WTO as the global forum for formulating trade rules and agreed to work collectively to strengthen the WTO by making it more effective to the diverse needs of developing members including LDCs in line with the objectives of the WTO.

WTO reforms and status of current negotiations

- Reform of the WTO has been in discussion for years, however, the reform issue has gathered momentum in the wake of unilateral measures and counter measures, deadlock in key areas of negotiation and impasse in the Appellate Body which is now threatening the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO. These measures have prompted some of the members to assert that the WTO is not functioning and need to be overhauled. Some of the members are attempting to build a one-sided narrative to dilute core elements of the WTO agreements, including the principles of non-discrimination, consensus based decision making, and the special and differential treatment for developing countries.

- India, as a founding member of the WTO and a votary of multilateralism is engaged with other members in addressing the above issues. India has, collectively, with other developing countries submitted a paper in the General Council meeting of the WTO spelling out the priorities that are required to be taken into consideration while undertaking reforms in the WTO. The submission calls for preservation of core principles of the Multilateral Trading System, safeguarding special and differential treatment provisions, resolution of the Appellate Body crisis, addressing unilateral actions, continuation of negotiations in mandated areas, etc.

- India has been emphasizing preservation of special and differential treatment provisions as being essential for better integration of the developing countries in the global trading system. A submission has also been made in this regard along with a few other members including South Africa highlighting the continued relevance of these provisions.

- The 12th Ministerial Conference of the WTO is scheduled to be held in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan in June 2020. In the run up to the Conference, members have been engaging on a number of issues but wide divergence in their positions still persist.

- India has, time and again, been underscoring the need of a permanent solution in public stockholding for

food security programmes. There has, however, not been constructive engagement in this area of negotiation. India is also fully engaged in the fisheries subsidies negotiations in the WTO and considers safeguarding the interests of poor small and artisanal farmer as a priority in the negotiations. India considers special and differential treatment as an essential element of any outcome on the issue.

Services

Moratorium on imposition of Customs duties on electronic transmissions

- India and South Africa jointly introduced a proposal titled "The E-Commerce Moratorium and Implications for Developing Countries", contained in document WT/GC/W/774, in the General Council of the WTO in June, 2019. The joint submission was discussed in a meeting of the GC held on 17th June, 2019.
- This paper, a follow-up to India and South Africa's earlier joint submission dated July, 2018, proposed a re-examination of the impact of the e-commerce moratorium, given that the realities prevailing when WTO Members agreed for the first time to the temporary moratorium on imposition of Customs duties on electronic transmissions, have changed significantly. It highlighted pertinent issues with regard to the e-commerce moratorium including the revenue implications of the moratorium, the scope and definition of electronic transmissions, the technical feasibility of imposing Customs duties on electronic transmissions and the broader impact of the moratorium on trade and industrialization. In this context, it urged WTO Members to make a holistic assessment of the impact of the e-commerce moratorium before taking any decision regarding its renewal, which is due in December, 2019.

Discussions on Domestic Regulations (DR) at the WTO

- During 2018-19, India tabled two draft texts on Domestic Regulations at the WTO. The first text titled "GATS Article VI:4 - Disciplines for Supply of a Service through the Presence of a Natural Person of a Member in the Territory of Another Member" (S/WPDR/W/61) tabled in November, 2018, covered all areas of Domestic Regulations (DR) for Mode 4 service supplies. Subsequently, a revised text titled "GATS Article VI:4 - Disciplines for Supply of a Service through the presence of a Natural Person of a Member in the Territory of Another Member" (S/WPDR/W/61/Rev.1) was tabled and discussed in the meeting of the WPDR held in March, 2019.
- Both these proposals by India were an effort to rejuvenate and reenergize the discussions in the WPDR, the body mandated to develop GATS Article VI:4 disciplines. These submissions emphasized on the importance of Mode 4 as amongst the most important mode of export interest for most developing countries including LDCs. Disciplines on DRs were noted as important for Mode 4 service suppliers as the issue of recognition of educational qualifications and licenses acquired in the territory of another Member is a major impediment to mode 4 access, especially in case of regulated professions. While global changes in demographics and patterns of investment in human capital have increased the scope for international trade in professional services, such mutually beneficial trade is inhibited by a range of qualification and licensing requirements and procedures. Commercially meaningful disciplines on DRs can therefore unleash the potential for mutually beneficial trade specially in professional services and more generally in trade in services.

LDC Services Waiver and implementation of the preferences notified by India

- India attaches utmost importance to the meaningful implementation of preferences granted under the LDC Services Waiver by all preference granting Members with the ultimate objective of increasing the LDCs' share in global export of services.
- India notified its preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of LDCs in September, 2015. India's notification included preferential treatment in market access, technical assistance and capacity building as well as visa-related measures. On the request of the LDC Members, the WTO organised a dedicated session in October, 2019 to review the operation of notified preferences by Members by enabling Members to exchange information on the implementation of notified preferences. This review consisted of a workshop (to allow Members and relevant stakeholders to exchange information related to the participation of LDCs in trade in services) and a formal meeting of the Council for Trade in Services (CTS) of the WTO.
- During these meetings, the various measures undertaken by India for the implementation of these preferences were highlighted to the Membership:
    - India is the only WTO member which has committed a waiver of visa fees under the LDC Services Waiver for all LDC applicants applying for Indian Business and Employment visas during the full duration of the waiver. As per the information available from the Indian Missions abroad, during the past 3 years (2016, 2017 and 2018), a total of 48,602 LDC applicants have availed the waiver of visa fees.
    - India also offered very liberal, market access

openings in several service sectors with full commitments in modes 1 and 2 for most sectors and with 100% foreign investment under Mode 3. In computer and related services, India offered substantial preferences considering the rapid technological advancement in this field. These preferences have led to a considerable increase in services exports from LDCs to India since the notification of preferences.

- With reference to the offer on technical assistance and capacity building, it was informed that this preference has been effectively utilised by the LDCs and in the last three years, since the preference was notified, approximately 50 per cent of more than 10,000 training slots of India's Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme have been utilised by the LDCs.
- Further, efforts for providing technical assistance and capacity building opportunities to LDCs on preferential terms by the sectoral organisations including the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev opment (NABARD) etc. were also discuss
- E e measures was very well-received by p and by the WTO Membership.

merce

erce or E-commerce entered the WTO 98 with an exploratory and non- date under the Work Programme on er the last two years, there has been a , inter alia, prematurely obtain a te comprehensive negotiations on all mmerce, covering goods, services and operty rights, without adequate reach common understanding even and scope of the subject.

gh the efforts of various countries at WTO in December 2017, it was decided continue with the non-negotiating e existing Work Programme on E- existing moratorium on imposing s on electronic transmissions was wo years in exchange for another lated to Trade-related Aspects of roperty Rights (TRIPS). In the ndia, the African Group and several g countries had similar positions on ndia is an active participant in the nder the Work Programme on E-

- In response to the failure to obtain a mandate for rule-making in e-commerce, a Joint Ministerial Statement (JMS) was issued on behalf of around seventy WTO members, including the US, supporting rule-making on E-commerce. India has not joined the JMS.
- Several textual proposals have been tabled under the JMS Group on E-commerce in 2019. These cover a broad range of issues including cross border data flows, data localisation, data privacy and protection, online consumer trust, electronic authentication and signatures, paperless trading, e-commerce moratorium, protection of source code and non-discriminatory treatment of digital products amongst others.
- In January, 2019, a Joint Statement was issued by a group of 76 Members of the WTO confirming their intention to commence WTO negotiations on trade-related aspects of Electronic Commerce. This show of strength by a large group of WTO Members assumed further importance after China joined the initiative.
- It may be noted that India at this time supports an exploratory and non-negotiating engagement under the e-commerce work programme at the WTO to better understand issues of definition and scope of e-commerce; to find answers to questions as to how developing countries can use policy and regulatory instruments to create a level playing field in the face of the overwhelming market strength and anti-competitive practices of deep pocketed e-commerce behemoths; what policies can enable developing countries to support enterprises of their own citizens to have a fair share in the pie, before

- Recognizing the important role that services sector plays in driving India's growth, the 'Action Plan for Champion Sectors in Services' was accorded approval by the Union Cabinet on 28th February, 2018, whereby, it was decided to give focused attention on 12 services sectors, namely, IT &ITeS, Tourism and Hospitality Services, Medical Value Travel, Transport and Logistics Services, Accounting and Finance Services, Audio Visual Services, Legal Services, Communication Services, Construction and Related Engineering Services, Environmental Services, Financial Services and Education services to help them achieve their full potential. A fund of Rs.5000 Crore was earmarked to support sectoral initiatives of nodal Ministries/ Departments identified for these sectors.

- In pursuance of decision of the Union Cabinet, the identified nodal Ministries/Departments formulated their proposals for sectoral schemes in consultation with stakeholders and Department of Commerce. On 6th September, 2019, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approved the proposal for the umbrella scheme of Department of Commerce, the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS), along with the sectoral schemes of six nodal Ministries/ Departments under CSSS, namely, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, for a total amount of Rs.3369.75 Crores for 2019-20 to 2023-24 out of the Rs. 5000 Cr fund approved by the Cabinet.

- Further, as per decision of the EFC, detailed proposals of the nodal Ministries/ Departments for the remaining funds out of Rs. 5,000 crore earmarked would be reviewed and recommended by the Screening Committee and appraised/approved as per the extant guidelines on delegation of financial power for appraisal/approval of Public funded schemes/projects.

- The CSSS will give a fillip to a broad-based growth across high potential services sectors. It will help achieve Hon. Prime Minister's vision to make India the global services hub.

Trade Agreements

- India has signed comprehensive bilateral Trade Agreements, including Trade in Services, with Singapore, South Korea, Japan, and Malaysia. A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in services and investment was signed with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in September 2014. It came into effect from 1st July, 2015.

- India is also engaged in the bilateral FTA negotiations including Trade in Services with Canada, Peru, Israel, Thailand, the EU, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka etc.

- The issues related with the implementation of India-Japan CEPA and upgradation of India- Korea CEPA are being discussed in the respective Sub-groups set up under the Joint Committee of the trade partners.

- India is also engaged in bilateral trade dialogues with US under the India-US Trade Policy Forum(TPF) and China under the India China Working Group on Services.

Trade Promotion through organization of international fairs/exhibitions

A. Global Exhibition on Services (GES)

Department of Commerce organizes the Global Exhibition on Services (GES) in coordination with Services Export Promotion Council and Confederation of Indian Industry. It is now established as a major platform to showcase, engage and collaborate on a global scale to promote India's services strength. The first edition of GES, held in 2015, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The subsequent three editions of GES in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India.

After the success of the past four editions of Global Exhibition on Services (GES), the 5th edition of Global Exhibition on Services has been organized from 26-28 November, 2019 at Palace Grounds, Bengaluru, Karnataka. GES 2019 provided a platform for forging sustainable partnerships amongst countries in the 12 identified champion services sectors. The event saw participation of delegates from about 59 countries, 10 Central Ministries/Departments, 7 State Governments along with business leaders from the Indian Services industry. The event hosted exhibition, focused knowledge sessions and a large number of B2B, B2G and B2C meetings. The event provided an opportunity to build trade linkages & business tie-ups.'

B. Advantage Health Care

After the successful launch of the inaugural edition in 2015, the fifth edition of Advantage Health Care India (AHCI) 2019, an International Summit on Medical Value Travel, was jointly organized by Department of Commerce, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and Service Export Promotion Council from 13th–15th November,2019 at India Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida.

The event was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and NABH. The objective of this summit is to promote India as a premier Global Healthcare Destination and to enable streamlined medical services exports from India. AHCI 2019 witnessed participation of 450 + Hosted Buyers

from more than 70 countries from the regions such as Africa, Middle East, CIS, SAARC and ASEAN Region. The exhibition received an overwhelming response from the industry with participation of 200 + Exhibitors including Hospitals, and Healthcare Providers.

C. Higher Education Summit (HES)

- The Higher Education Summit (HES), a Global Conference & Exhibition is jointly organized by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and Service Export Promotion Council (SEPC). The event is also supported by Ministry of Human Resource Department & Educational Consultants India Limited (EdCIL). The 14th edition of the Summit was held from October 30th- 1st November, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- The 15th Higher Education Summit 2019 on the theme "Creative economy. Nation Building: Higher education as the catalyst", with the support of Ministry of Commerce and Industry GoI and Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI and FICCI was organized from November 27-29, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The event was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India. The key features of the Summit were 2 days conference, 3 days exhibition,6th FICCI Higher Education Excellence Awards, Vice Chancellor's Roundtable, Master classes and the Reverse Buyer Seller (B2B) meet. More than 1500 delegates from academia, government and industry attended this summit with 350 plus foreign delegates from 76 countries. The exhibition had 160 exhibitors with a football of about 6500 visitors and 7600 B2Bs were conducted over the 3 days.

Trade Facilitation

- Trade Facilitation Agreement [TFA] under the WTO was envisaged with the realization that even with low levels of tariffs and the continual advances in transportation and communication, trade barriers caused by inefficient and overly burdensome regulatory administrative procedures, referred to as "red tape", continue to remain high.
- In this context, it was recognized that trade costs across the world would get significantly reduced by streamlining, speeding up and coordinating the trade procedures, which would open up the global value chain to more countries and would drive the expansion of the world trade.
- With this underlying objective, TFA was negotiated at the WTO and successfully concluded at the Bali Ministerial Conference in 2013. Subsequent to the ratification by 2/3rd member countries, the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation entered into force on 22nd February 2017.
- The Agreement was hailed as a breakthrough for global facilitation reforms, and predicted to generate substantial economic and welfare gains for all by its emphasis on the simplification, harmonization and automation of the procedures applied to international trade, particularly the requirements and formalities related to importation and exportation with a view to further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.
- India actively participated in the negotiations and ratified the Agreement on 22nd April, 2016. As our commitment towards implementation of the TFA, a National Committee on Trade Facilitation [NCTF] with a defined Trade Facilitation Action Plan, has been constituted with the Cabinet Secretary of India as the Chair. Further, to coordinate overall implementation of the India's notified facilitation commitments, a steering Committee co-chaired by the Commerce Secretary and the Revenue Secretary has been formed.
- Since then, the NCTF has played an important role in reducing the high cost of imports and exports so as to integrate our cross-border trade with the global value chain. Some of the landmarks being-
  - Establishment of a National Single Window system to route all import related formalities viz. examination, sampling, clearance etc., which involves plethora of agencies, through a single online national portal;
  - Simplification of fees and charges for various clearance related activities at the borders;
  - Paperless filing of import documents through 'E-sanchit' project;
  - Publishing of resource information viz. procedures for import/export, laws & regulations etc. online for ease of access;
  - Paperless issuance of duty exemption schemes such as Advance authorization and EPCG; and
  - System driven issuance of Import-Export codes with a post issuance Risk Management Audit.
  - Development of a single online platform for issuance of "Certificate of Origin" for Preferential exports under various Trade Agreements.
- Such consistent trade facilitation efforts have contributed to substantive improvement of India's performance in Trading Across Borders indicator from 128 in 2015 to 68 in 2019 as per the World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR).
- Further, these initiatives have also contributed to overall improvement in 'Ease of Doing Business'

environment in the country, as also recognized by the World Bank [India has improved its rank by 79 positions in last five years [2014-19] and is presently ranked at 63].

Standards and Technical Regulations

- Globally, tariffs have been going down, the overall global average import weighted tariff on industrial goods has gone down to just around 4 per cent. With FTAs being negotiated among a large number of countries, average global tariff rates will go down further, reducing the role of tariffs in market access. Even though there appears some upsurge in tariff walls in some corners of the world, the use of technical regulations (mandatory standards) and a variety of conformity assessment procedures has been out-growing tariffs.
- In the globalized marketplace, a key challenge facing developing countries is the lack of domestic capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade and to comply with the requirements of agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary conditions, which are now basic prerequisites for market access, embedded in the global trading system. The WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) are two important agreements in this area.
- There is synergetic relation of standards and technical regulations with trade. Standards and technical regulations are trade enhancing because standards reduce information asymmetries, signal quality to consumers and create a common language for potential trading partners, thus reducing overall transactions costs. However, at the same time the concerns over the impact of standards and technical regulations as non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in global trade are also well-documented.
- Mandating standards on products and putting in place a proper eco-system related to technical regulations, standards, metrology, conformity assessment and accreditation would help to prevent flooding of the domestic market with unsafe imports, which adversely affect consumers as well as domestic industry.

Notifying Technical Regulations (TRs) to address regulatory gaps

- In pursuance of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) decision on notifying technical regulations (TRs) to address regulatory gap in India, and follow up through core group reviews, the pace of notifying TRS has been greatly accelerated. Regulators are informed about WTO-compatible Dos & Don'ts in this regard, avoiding poorly defined regulations. Efforts are on anvil to match up to the international best practices with regard to preparation adoption and application of TRs. Efforts are being made to formulate omnibus regulations for greater coverage.

High Level Advisory Group (HLAG)

- The 12 members High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) has been constituted by the Department of Commerce under the Chair of Dr. Surjit S Bhalla, Director, Oxus Research & Investment, New Delhi to make recommendations on pursuing opportunities, addressing challenges and findings a way forward amidst emergent issues in the contemporary global trade scenario. Eminent persons in the field of economics, trade, fund managements, and foreign relations are members of this HLAG. The final recommendations of the report were released by Hon'ble CIM on 30 October, 2019.

Standards Conclave & Indian National Strategy for Standards (INSS) document

- The Department of Commerce, Government of India in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) and other knowledge partners organized a Special National Standards Conclave on 8-9 February, 2019 in Mumbai where the implementation report of Indian National Strategy for Standards (INSS) document was discussed.
- This INSS is the result of a broad consensus arrived over consultations held over a four-year period from 2014 to 2017 through national and regional standards conclaves that attracted wide participation of experts and stakeholders from union and state governments, industry, regulatory bodies, national and overseas standards and conformity assessment bodies, academics, and international fora. The INSS was released during the 5th National Standards Conclave on 18-19 June, 2018.
- The INSS addresses four broad pillars of the Quality Ecosystem viz. (I.) Standards Development (II.) Conformity Assessment and Accreditation; (III.) Technical Regulations and SPS Measures; and (IV.) Awareness and Education. It determines the critical role for each pillar and sets goals thereunder.

India's WTO disputes position as on 26 November 2019

- India currently has 15 WTO disputes which are pending at various stages of settlement (8 with United States, 2 with Japan and one each with EU, Brazil, Australia, Guatemala and Taiwan).

A. Disputes with US where India is a Responding Party (4 cases)

- DS-430: (Prohibition of Import of poultry and poultry products from the United States) Complainant –United States

The United States had challenged in 2012 the import prohibition by India on certain poultry and poultry products due to concerns relating to avian influenza virus. The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) ruled against India in 2014 at the Panel stage and in 2015 at the Appellate stage, saying that India's import prohibition was inconsistent with WTO norms. US alleged delay in compliance with DSB recommendations and approached Arbitrator under Art 22.6 of Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) to retaliate against India claiming a loss of USD 450 Million (2016 data). India on its part invoked Compliance Panel proceedings in April, 2017 under Art 21.5 of DSU to prove that it has complied fully with recommendations of DSB. The Arbitrator's and Compliance Panel's report are ready to be released, but, both sides have mutually agreed to defer the release of respective reports so as to settle the matter amicably. As per the recent timeline agreed between the two parties, the Arbitrator's report is expected to be released on 17 April, 2020 and the Compliance Panel report on 8 May, 2020.

- DS-456 (India's Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules under National Solar Mission dispute) Complainant –United States

The United States in 2013 had challenged India's domestic content requirements (DCR) in Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission w.r.t. solar cells and modules. The Dispute Settlement Body ruled in favour of United States in Feb, 2016 at the Panel stage and in Sept, 2016 at the Appellate stage. India received Reasonable Period of Time of 14 months (i.e. till 14 Dec, 2017) for compliance. On 14 Dec, 2017, India informed DSB that it has complied with its recommendations. On 19 Dec, 2017, US initiated Arbitration proceedings saying that India did not fully comply with the recommendations of DSB. India in Jan, 2018 initiated Compliance proceedings to prove that it has fully complied. Both sides have not proceeded against each other and given hints of possible trade off of this dispute with other dispute(s). M/o New and Renewable Energy vide letter dated 23 July, 2019 had also informed DoC that all its solar schemes are WTO compliant.

- DS-541 (India's Export Promotion Schemes)-Complainant-United States

The United States in March, 2018 had challenged certain export promotion schemes of India viz. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme, Export Oriented Units Scheme and sector specific schemes, including Electronics Hardware Technology Parks Scheme; Special Economic Zones; Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and Duty Free Imports for Exporters Programme. The United States alleged that as these export subsidy schemes create an uneven playing field for other competitors, they are in violation of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM). The Panel's Final Report on 31 Oct, 2019 ruled that India's subsidy schemes are WTO inconsistent. India has appealed the Panel report on 19 November 2019.

- DS-585 (Additional duties on certain products from US)-Complainant-United States

The United States on 3 July, 2019 had filed a dispute against India's imposition of retaliatory duties on 28 products originating or exported from US. India imposed retaliatory duties on US w.e.f. 16 June, 2019 in response to the additional duties imposed by the US on certain steel and aluminium products exported from India accruing an additional revenue of USD 217 M per annum. The US claimed that India'

- DS-503 (Measures by US concerning non-immigrant visas), Complainant- India-

India challenged in March, 2016 certain measures of US, viz. (a) Increased fees on certain applicants for L-1 and H-1B categories of non-immigrant visas and (b) numerical commitment for H-1B visas. The measures require applicants of non-immigrant visas to pay higher filing fees and fraud prevention and detection fee under certain specified circumstances. India claimed that the measures were inconsistent with provisions of GATS and the Annex on Movement of Natural Persons Supplying Services. Consultation were held with US in 2016 but these failed to resolve the dispute. India did not proceed further in the dispute on the advice of the industry.

- DS-510 (Sub-Federal Renewable energy programmes of US) Complainant -India

India in September, 2016 had challenged 11 sub-federal level schemes of US in Renewable Energy sector wherein incentives were bring provided for use of domestic content. India claimed that these measures were in violation of Article III (National Treatment Principle) of GATT 1994, WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) and Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs). The Panel report issued on 27 June, 2019 ruled in India's favor insofar as Article III, GATT is concerned. However, the US has appealed against the Panel's report. India has also filed cross appeal.

- DS-547 (Certain measures by US on Steel and Aluminium products) Complainant- India

India in May, 2018 challenged United States' unilateral measures of imposition of additional duty of 25% on steel and 10% on aluminium products under Section 232 of the United States Trade Expansion Act. United States claimed that these measures have been imposed under 'Security Exceptions', but India perceives these measures to be Safeguard and protectionist measures covered under the Agreement on Safeguards. The First Substantive Meeting with the Panel was held on 31 Oct-1 Nov, 2019 followed by third parties meeting on 18-19 November, 2019 for the other countries that have challenged the same measure of the US or reserved their third party rights in these disputes.

C. Disputes with other members of WTO

- DS-518 (India – Safeguard measures on import of iron and steel products) Complainant – Japan

Japan had challenged safeguard measures imposed by India on import of iron and steel products in December 2016 and the Panel was established on 3rd April 2017. The Panel report was circulated on 6th November 2018 in favour of Japan on most of the issues. As the safeguard measure imposed by India ceased to exist after 13th March 2018, India's suggestion of not adopting the Panel report was not agreed to by Japan. In view of the various systemic and legal issues, which may affect future safeguard investigations to be carried out by India, it was decided to file an appeal against the Panel report. India filed an appeal on 14th December 2018.

- DS579, DS580 and DS581 (India-Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane)-Complainants are Brazil, Australia and Guatemala, Respectively.

Three separate WTO disputes have been filed by Brazil, Australia and Guatemala against India's domestic support measures and alleged export subsidies provided to its sugarcane farmers and sugar industry. At India's behest, three separate Panels have been composed in all 3 disputes and this would give more time for India to comply in case the ruling was not in India's favour. The complainants have filed their first written submissions (FWS) before the Panel on 16 January, 2020 and India would be filing its FWS before 19 March, 2020.

- DS582 and DS584, DS588 (India-Tariff Treatment on Certain Good in the Information and Communications Technology Sector)- Complainants EU, Japan and Taiwan, respectively.

EU, Japan and Taiwan have filed separate disputes against imposition of duties by India on certain Information and Communication Technology products. It has been alleged that duties imposed by India are in violation of its commitments under Information Technology Agreement-1. Consultations with EU and Japan have already been held but dispute could not be resolved. A Panel is yet to be established in this case. In the meanwhile, Taiwan has sought consultations with India, which is scheduled for 21 Nov, 2019 at Geneva.

Fisheries Subsidies Negotiations

As per the Buenos Aires Ministerial Decision (MC11) of December 2017, Members agreed to continue to engage constructively for the culmination of the fisheries subsidies negotiations and adoption by the Ministerial Conference in 2020, an agreement on comprehensive and effective disciplines that: (i) prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and (ii) eliminate subsidies that contribute to Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated (IUU) fishing. It also recognized that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment (S&DT) for developing country Members and least developed country Members (LDCs) should be an integral part of these negotiations. The negotiations are ongoing and being conducted in the form of monthly cluster meetings under Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR) in the WTO. India has been strongly putting forward its demand for S&DT for developing countries including LDCs and has tabled a proposal on S&DT in the cluster meeting of June, 2019. India has taken a position to not support any capping proposal to regulate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.

Creation of Centre for Research in International Trade (CRIT)

Given the growing complexities of the process of globalization and its effects on domestic policymaking, research capabilities of the 'Centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS)' existing under IIFT since 1999, has been expanded recently and a new institution is created as CRIT (Centre for Research in International Trade) which will continue to be a part of IIFT. The CRIT is envisaged to function as a think tank on global trade and investment issues and a focal point for research on these areas. The CRIT would not only deepen the current activities of the CWTOS, but would also undertake work in areas not currently addressed by the CWTOS. Accordingly, the Department has approved the proposal to set up five Centers in all, viz. 'Centre for Trade and Investment Law', 'Centre for Regional Trade', 'Centre for Capacity Building', and 'Centre for Trade Promotion' along with existing 'Centre for WTO Studies'. These Centers are being formed to widen scope to better handle contemporary and future requirements like international trade law, regional studies, trade promotion and capacity building. Two of proposed new four Centers namely 'Centre for Trade and Investment Law', and 'Centre for Regional Trade' have already become operational.

Non-Agriculture Market Access (NAMA)

Non Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) relates to trade negotiations on non-agricultural or industrial products. In the NAMA negotiations, WTO Members discuss the terms or modalities for reducing or eliminating customs tariff and non-tariff barriers on trade in industrial products.

The product coverage under NAMA includes marine products, chemicals, rubber products, wood products, textiles and clothing, leather, ceramics, glassware, engineering products, electronics, automobiles, instruments, sports goods and toys.

On tariffs, the negotiations take place on the bound tariff which are the bindings taken during the negotiations at the WTO. The bound tariffs are the upper limit of tariffs actually applied by the Customs authorities on imports into any country. In the NAMA negotiations there are some tariffs on which no bindings have been taken and these are known as the unbound tariff lines.

Some of the key methods through which tariff reductions were being sought were the application of a non-linear Swiss formula as well as sectoral initiatives for reduction or elimination of tariffs in specific sectors. Developing countries including LDCs were negotiating on appropriate special and differential treatment. On non-tariff measures, the discussions were being driven by both horizontal and sector specific textual proposals.

The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (Dec 2015) included NAMA as one of the 'remaining Doha issues', where Ministers expressed strong commitment to advance negotiations. However, in the 11th WTO Ministerial Meeting in December, 2017 at Buenos Aires, there was no traction in NAMA on account of lack of convergence on any issue.

India has been taking the stand that during negotiations, the principle of less than full reciprocity (LTFR) in reduction commitments must be applied. We have generally not been supportive of sectorals as these are usually more burdensome for developing countries which have to reduce their duties more. Further, zero tariffs do create unnecessary complications in the national tariff schedules, including the problem of inverted tariff rates, for similar products or raw materials not covered by the sectoral. Indian Industry is generally apprehensive of sectorals, given the adverse effect on the domestic industry and large trade deficit.

Information Technology Agreement (ITA)

1. India is signed the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (also known as "ITA-1"), a plurilateral agreement of WTO on 25th March 1997.

2. ITA-1 identified a named list of 217 products that were mapped to 1996 ITC HS classification of commodities. In addition, it also includes thirteen products where the HS codes were not identified.

3. The ITA-1 covers a large number of high technology products, including computers, telecommunication equipment, semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing and testing equipment, software, scientific instruments, as well as most of the parts and accessories of these products. Subscribed initially by 29 members, the ITA now covers 81 WTO members, which account for approximately 97 per cent of world trade in information technology products. At the Nairobi Ministerial Conference in December 2015, over 50 members concluded the expansion of the Agreement (ITA-2), which now covers an additional 201 products valued at over $1.3 trillion per year. India has decided not to join the ITA-2 Agreement. The general perception among stakeholders about ITA-1 is that it has adversely affected our hardware manufacturing sector. Moreover, there is a view that lower duties on IT products may also impinge on the domestic manufacturing initiatives of the government.

MSMEs and WTO

The WTO in the last decade has initiated many discussions on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in recognition of their important role in national economies and their crucial linkage in the creation of regional and global value chains. Starting from 2015, Philippines and its

allies pitched for exploring ways to increase the participation of MSMEs in global markets and sought a Ministerial mandate at the WTO Ministerial Conference held in 2015 to create an arrangement within WTO for facilitating exchange of information and experiences in this area and review of previous work. However, no consensus could be reached in run up to Nairobi on the proposed Ministerial Decision.

The Informal Working Group on MSMEs was created by 88 WTO Members at the 11th Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires on 13 December 2017. In the Joint Statement, the Friends of MSMES committed to discuss and identify "horizontal and non-discriminatory solutions" to improve the participation of MSMES in international trade while taking into account the specific needs of developing countries. India has been opposing the discussion on MSMEs by stating that WTO disciplines and flexibilities are not amenable to being used to target sub-national entities such as MSMEs.

Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries

India was the first developing country to extend Duty Free Quota Free (DFQF) access to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the year 2008, thereby fulfilling a key element of the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of December, 2005. India's DFQF scheme is called Duty Free Tariff Preferences (DFTP) scheme.

In order to provide greater access to LDCs' exports to India's market, the Government of India has expanded the product coverage of the DFTP Scheme from 1st April 2014, and also simplified the procedures related to Rules of Origin in March, 2015. As per Customs tariff Notification No. 8/2014 dated 1st April, 2014, India provides duty free/ preferential market access on 98.2% of India's total 5205 tariff lines (at HS 6 digit level of classification). In fact, only 97 lines are in India's Exclusion list while 114 lines on margin of preference. On the remaining tariff lines duty free exports from LDCs are allowed into India's market.

The Rules of Origin of the DFTP Scheme were further relaxed vide customs non-tariff notification 29/2015-Cus(NT),dated 10th March, 2015. The key changes in the notification were as under:

I. Rules of origin criteria changed to CTSH + 30% (instead of the earlier criteria of CTH+30%)

ii. Allowing the option for calculation of value addition based on either ex-works price of the goods or FOB value only (the 2008 scheme had only the option of FOB value)

iii. Certificate of origin shall be in ISO standard plain A4 size paper in the prescribed format, (instead of blue coloured A4 size paper).

Currently, 34 LDCs have signed for benefit under the scheme. These are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

14 LDCs have yet to become beneficiaries under the scheme. These are: Angola, Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Mauritania, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Indian Government has approached them to become part of the scheme.

XI. NEGOTIATIONS

RCEP NEGOTIATIONS

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between sixteen countries namely the 10 countries of ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) and their 6 FTA partners (also known as AFP's or ASEAN FTA Partners) namely Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.

Hon'ble Prime Minster during the 3rd RCEP Leaders Summit stated that the current structure of RCEP did not reflect the Guiding principles or address the outstanding issues and concerns of India and in the light of this India did not join RCEP. Finally, Hon'ble PM stated that the Act East policy was the bedrock of India's Economic policy and India's engagements with all ASEAN countries and other trading partners would continue.

ASIA PACIFIC TRADE AGREEMENT (APTA)

The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through exchange of tariff concessions on a moderate basis among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region. The current membership of APTA consists of six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka.

After implementation of the Fourth Round of concessions under APTA w.e.f. 1st July, 2018, the 5th round of Negotiation have started. For the first time, in addition to Goods, Negotiations will also cover Services, Investment and Trade Facilitation. The 54th Session of the of Standing Committee of APTA and 3rd meeting of Working Group on Trade Facilitation, Services, Investment and Rules of Origin was held at Bangkok during 15-18 January, 2019. In Trade Facilitation Group, India has taken the stand to work within the obligations taken under TFA Agreement of the WTO. In

Goods, India proposed coverage of upto 40% of tariff lines. Last round of APTA Standing Committee (56th Session) was held on 29-30 October, 2019 and the 5th meetings of the Working Groups on Investment, Services and Rules of Origin were held from 28-29 October, 2019 at UNCC, Bangkok, Thailand. The 5th meeting of the Working Group on Trade Facilitation was held on 19th September, 2019 in New Delhi.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) aims at integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD serves as the focal point within United Nation for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technolog

undertaken in phases and is eventually intended to cover agencies issuing the non preferential certificates of origin as well as issue electronic certificates of origin.

Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

IORA, which is a 22 member organisation, was established in Mauritius in March 1997 with the primary objective of promoting "sustained growth and balanced development of the Indian Ocean region and of its Member States, and create common ground for regional economic co-operation". The IORA, formerly known as Indian Ocean Rim- Association of Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) is the apex pan-Indian Ocean multilateral forum with its membership open to all sovereign States of the IOR that adhere to the principles and objectives of its Charter. India is one of the founders and key members of IOR-ARC.

The Department of Commerce deals with the trade track of the IORA. The meetings are held at the Council of Ministers (COM) level and the Chief Negotiator/Expert Level in the Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI). As of February, 2020, nineteen meetings of the COM have been held with the last COM held on 7 November, 2019 at Abu Dhabi. Seventeen meetings of the WGTI have been held with the last meeting held on 15 October, 2017 in Durban. An expert level meeting on the WGTI was held on 30-31 January, 2020 in Mauritius.

BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) BRICS is an association of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC" before the induction of South Africa in 2010. BRICS Presidency is held rotationally by the Member States on a yearly basis. BRICS countries account for 25% of the world DGP, of the world population, around 20% of global merchandise trade in 2018, Brazil held the Presidency of BRICS for the year 2019. The Department of Commerce handles the economic and trade issues under BRICS that are discussed under the institutional mechanism known as the Contact Group on Trade and Economic Issues (CGETI). Under the presidency of Brazil, 3 meetings of CGETI (20th, 21st & 22nd) were held in May, August and October, 2019. Commerce and Industry Minister led the Indian delegation for the 9th BRICS Trade Ministers' meeting held on 11th Nov, 2019 in Brasilia, Brazil. The key areas of discussion under BRICS CGETI were non-tariff measures, cooperation in intellectual property rights issues, e-commerce, MSMEs, investment promotion, current global economic outlook, challenges facing the multilateral trading system. During Brazil's Presidency, the BRICS CGETI negotiations finalised two initiatives, which were adopted at the 9th BRICS Trade Ministers' held on 11th Nov, 2019:- MoU among Trade and Investment Promotion Agencies of BRICS countries and a Joint Study on Intra BRICS trade potential. The 11th BRICS Leaders' Summit was held in Brasilia from 13-14 Nov, 2019. Russia has taken over the Presidency of BRICS for 2020.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an eight member multilateral organisation established in 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The SCO Charter, formally establishing the organisation, was signed in June 2002 and entered into force on 19 September 2003. India and Pakistan became the full members of the SCO on 9 June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. SCO accounts for more than 1/6th of the global GDP, more than 1/7th of global goods trade and nearly 1/8th of world trade in commercial services.

The Department of Commerce participates in two meetings of SCO namely; (i) meeting of the Commission of Senior Officials of the Ministries and Agencies of the SCO Member States Responsible for Foreign Economic and Foreign Trade Activity (SCO Senior Officials meeting) and; (ii) Ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States responsible for foreign economic and foreign trade activities. During 2019, two meetings of SCO Senior Officials meetings were held in August in Beijing and in September, 2019 in Tashkent. Minister of State for Commerce and Industry led the Indian delegation for the meeting of the Ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization held on 26 September, 2019 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Some of the areas that have been discussed under SCO are Program on multilateral trade and economic cooperation (MTEC), trade in services, e-commerce, trade facilitation, digital connectivity of remote areas etc. The Ministers/Heads of delegations exchanged views on the current state and prospects for further development of multilateral trade, economic and investment cooperation in the SCO region. The Ministers/Heads of delegations inter-alia approved four important initiatives for fostering cooperation amongst SCO members (i) the Cooperation Concept of the SCO Member States on the development of remote and rural areas in the digital age, (ii) Regulations of the Consortium of Economic Analysis Centers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (iii) Report of multilateral trade and economic cooperation of the SCO Member States and (iv) revised Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation of the SCO Member States. India will host the Council of Heads of Government Meeting of SCO Member States and the SCO Trade Ministers Meeting in 2020.

G20

The G20 was established in 1999, as a forum of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the 19 nations (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States) and the European Union, in the wake of the Asian Financial Crisis. However, G20 rose to

prominence in 2008 when it was elevated from a forum of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to that of Heads of State/Government in order to effectively respond to the global financial crisis of 2008. G20 replaced the G8 in 2009 as premier global forum for international economic cooperation. G20 members represent around 85 per cent of global gross domestic product, over 75 per cent of global trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. Japan held the G20 Presidency in 2019. Three meetings of the Trade and Investment Working Group have taken place in January, April and June 2019. Commerce and Industry Minister led the Indian delegation for the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting held on 8th and 9th June 2019 in Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. The Ministerial meeting discussed issues such as importance of Trade and Digital Economy for Digital economy such as Human-centered Future Society, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Free Flow with Trust, Governance Innovation-Agile and Flexible Policy Approaches, Security, SDGs and Inclusion, Plan for action towards SDGs through digitalization, Sound Business Environment, Promotion of Trade and Investment, WTO reforms and Recent Developments in Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements. CIM reiterated India's sincere commitment to the rules-based multilateral trading system and called for collective action for strengthening WTO without undermining its core principles. The G20 Leaders' Summit was held on 28th - 29th June 2019 in Osaka, Japan. Saudi Arabia took over the Presidency of the G20 for 2020.

COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth is one of the world's oldest 'political associations of states' and its roots go back to the period of the British Empire when several British colonies were moving towards some arrangement of self-rule. The Commonwealth was formed on 26 April 1949 following the London Declaration and comprises a diverse group of 53 countries, including G-8 countries like the UK and Canada, major developing countries like South Africa, Nigeria and Malaysia, and a large member of Small States (countries with a population size of 1.5 million or less - numbering 31) including 24 Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The total goods exports in 2018 by the Commonwealth countries aggregation was around $ 2.56 trillion which accounts for around 13.2% of the world's exports. The total goods import in 2018 by Commonwealth countries aggregation was around $ 2.92 trillion which accounts for around 14.83% of the world's imports. India's total trade in goods with Commonwealth stood at 145.47 billion in 2018 which is 17.5% of India's total trade. India's exports to Commonwealth in 2018 were 65.3 billion and imports were 80.2 billion.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, led the Indian delegation for the Commonwealth Trade Ministers Meeting that was held on 10th October, 2019 in London. The key areas of discussion were supporting the Multilateral Trading System, deepening Commonwealth trade and investment, Digital Transformation, building trade competitiveness, trade and climate change and inclusive and sustainable growth.

XII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA & THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)

India is one of the founding members of ESCAP, the regional development arm of the United Nations, which serves as the main economic and social development centre for the United Nations in Asia and Pacific. Consisting of 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members, with a geographical scope that stretches from Turkey in the west to the Pacific island nation of Kiribati in the east, and from the Russian Federation in the north to New Zealand in the south, ESCAP is the most comprehensive of the United Nations' five regional commissions. It is also the largest United Nations body serving the Asia-Pacific region.

Established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, ESCAP seeks to overcome some of the region's greatest challenges. It carries out work in the following areas:

- ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environment and Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development
- Trade, Investment & Innovation
- Transport
- Energy

ESCAP focuses on issues that are most effectively addressed through regional cooperation, including:

- Issues that all or a group of countries in the region face, for which it is necessary to learn from each other;
- Issues that benefit from regional or multi-country involvement;
- Issues that are trans boundary in nature, or that would benefit from collaborative inter- country approaches;
- Issues that are of a sensitive or emerging nature and require further advocacy and negotiation.

Annual Session of ESCAP

The Commission meets annually at the Ministerial level to discuss and decide on important issues pertaining to inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in the region, to decide on the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies and of the

regional level by serving as a link between sub-region and Commission headquarters;

- Promote and support specific sub-region priorities and programs concentrating on the priority sectors of member States within the sub-region;
- Operate as sub-regional nodes for knowledge management and networking;
- Spearhead the delivery of technical assistance activities and act as the Commission's implementing arm in the sub-region;

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS



I. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs)

Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in Kandla in 1965, followed by establishment of seven more EPZs in the country. Subsequently, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April, 2000 wherein various new features were incorporated. This policy intended to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure and complemented by an attractive fiscal package, both at the Centre and the State level, with a user-friendly regulatory framework. All the 8 pre-existing EPZs located at Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta (West Bengal) and Noida (Uttar Pradesh) were converted into Special Economic Zones.

The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 & received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZ Act, 2005, supported by SEZ Rules, came into effect on 10th February, 2006.

The main objectives of the SEZ Act are: -

a. generation of additional economic activity;

b. promotion of exports of goods and services;

c. promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;

d. creation of employment opportunities;

e. development of infrastructure facilities.

In terms of the SEZ Act, 2005, an SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Govt. or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven initiatives.

Current performance of SEZs:

After notification of SEZ Rules in February, 2006, Department of Commerce has granted 417 formal approvals for setting up SEZs out of which 349 have been notified. Out of the total employment provided to 21,94,472 persons in SEZs as a whole, 20,59,768 is incremental employment generated after February, 2006. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs has increased from Rs.5,81,033 crore in 2017-18 to Rs.7,01,179 crore in 2018-19, registering a growth of 21%. There has been overall growth of export of 2,970% over the past fourteen years (2005-06 to 2018-19). The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2019 has been to the tune of Rs.3,81,912 crore, registering a growth of 14.46% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 30th September, 2019 is Rs.5,21,631.44 crore, including Rs.4,88,757.05 crore in the newly notified SEZs set up after SEZ Act, 2005. 100% FDI is allowed in SEZs through automatic route.

Exports from the operational SEZs during the last fourteen years are as under:

Exports from the operational SEZs during the last fourteen years are as under:

Exports			
Years	**(Value in Rs. Crores)**	**(Billion USD)**	**Growth over previous year (INR)**
2005-2006	22,840	5.08	-
2006-2007	34,615	7.69	52%
2007-2008	66,638	14.81	93%
2008-2009	99,689	21.71	50%
2009-2010	2,20,711	46.54	121.40%
2010-2011	3,15,868	69.30	43.11%
2011-2012	3,64,478	76.01	15.39%
2012-2013	4,76,159	87.45	31%
2013-2014	4,94,077	81.67	4%
2014-2015	4,63,770	75.84	-6.13%
2015-2016	4,67,337	71.38	0.77%
2016-2017	5,23,637	78.07	12.05%
2017-2018	5,81,033	90.15	11%
2018-2019	7,01,179	100.28	21%
2019-2020 (upto 30.09.2019)	3,81,912	54.72	14.46%#

#Exports growth over the corresponding period of FY 2018-19

A total of 238 SEZs are exporting at present. Out of this, 143 are IT/ITES, 25 Multi product and 70 other sector specific SEZs. 5,168 units have been setup in the SEZs till date.

Impact of the scheme:

The SEZ scheme has generated tremendous response among the investors, both in India and abroad which is evident from the flow of investment and creation of additional employment in the country. In addition to earning of foreign exchange and development of infrastructure, SEZs have achieved significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life.

Some key aspects of SEZs:

Land requirement for SEZs:

Consequent to amendment to SEZ Rules, 2006, carried out on 17th December, 2019, the minimum land area requirement for setting up a Special Economic Zone or Free Trade Warehousing Zone other than a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services, Biotech or Health (other than hospital) service, is a contiguous land area of fifty hectares or more. In case a Special Economic Zone is proposed to be set up in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Goa or in a Union territory, the minimum area required is twenty-five hectares or more.

There is no minimum land area requirement for setting up a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services, Biotech or Health (other than hospital) service. A minimum built up processing area requirement, based on the category of cities, is indicated in the following Table:

Sl. No.	Categories of cities	Minimum built-up area requirement
1.	Category 'A'	50,000 sq.mts.
2.	Category 'B'	25,000 sq. mts.
3.	Category 'C'	15,000 sq. mts.

Procedure for setting up of Special Economic Zone:

After the recommendation of the concerned State Government for setting up of SEZ, the Board of Approval approves a proposal for establishment of a Special Economic Zone subject to the requirements of minimum area of land and other terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce, a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Central Government does not allot any land for SEZs. The Board of Approval on SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. Further, pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007 the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007, that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

Details of Land under SEZs

1	Total land area related to 7 Central Govt. + 12 State/Private notified SEZs	2,245.33 Ha
2	Total land area related to 349 notified SEZs	40,301.82 Ha
3	Total land area related to 68 formally approved SEZs	5,506.38 Ha
4	Total land area related to notified and formally approved SEZs (1+2+3)	48,053.53 Ha
5	Land area related to 33 In principle approved SEZs	20,775 Ha
6	% of area of notified SEZs to that of land area of India (328 MHa)	0.013%
7	% of area of notified SEZs to that of agrl. land area of India (142 MHa)	0.026%

Fiscal benefits and duty concession offered to SEZ Developers and units:

(I) To attract investment into SEZs, including foreign investment, following incentives and facilities have been offered to the units in SEZs: -

- Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units
- 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the

ploughed back export profit for next 5 years. **(Sunset Clause for Units becomes effective from 01.04.2020)**

- Exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act. (withdrawn w.e.f. 01.04.2012)
- Exemption from Central Sales Tax, Exemption from Service Tax and Exemption from State sales tax. These have now subsumed into GST and supplies to SEZs are zero rated under IGST Act, 2017.
- Other levies as imposed by the respective State Governments.
- Single window clearance for Central and State level approvals.

(ii) The major incentives and facilities available to SEZ developers include:-

- Exemption from customs/excise duties for development of SEZs for authorized operations approved by the BOA.
- Income Tax exemption on income derived from the business of development of the SEZ in a block of 10 years in 15 years under Section 80-IAB of the Income Tax Act. **(Sunset Clause for Developers has become effective from 01.04.2017)**
- Exemption from Central Sales Tax (CST).
- Exemption from Service Tax (Section 7, 26 and Second Schedule of the SEZ Act).

SEZ Policy and Reform Initiatives:

A comprehensive analytical assessment of the performance of the sector was carried out and after wide consultations with stakeholders – SEZ developers, Units, Trade Associations, State Governments, Central Govt. departments including Revenue, Environment, Urban Development etc a detailed proposal - 'SEZ Policy and Operational Framework Reform Initiative' had been formulated and accordingly, the then Commerce & Industry Minister announced the following measures to revive investors' interest in SEZs on 18th April, 2013, which were notified by amending the SEZ Rules, 2006 vide G.S.R. No. 540(E) issued on 12th August, 2013.

I. On the issues relating to Vacancy of Land, while the existing policy allowed for parcels of land with pre-existing structures not in commercial use to be considered as vacant land for the purpose of notifying an SEZ, it was decided that additions to such pre-existing structures and activities being undertaken after notification would be eligible for duty benefits similar to any other activity in the SEZ.

ii. **EXIT Policy:** The SEZ Framework did not have an Exit Policy for the units and feedback was that this was perceived as a great disadvantage. Vide SEZ Rule (Amendment), 2013 (Gazette notification dated 12.8.2013), it had been decided to permit transfer of ownership of SEZ units, including sale with certain stipulated conditions.

Further, Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister had suggested the following measures to revive investors' interest in SEZs on 18th September, 2019, which were notified by amending the SEZ Rules, 2006 vide vide G.S.R. 940(E) issued on 17th December, 2019. Highlights of the measures taken are:-

I. There is no minimum land area requirement for setting up a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services, Biotech or Health (other than hospital) service and only minimum built up area is required. For other sectors, there shall be a contiguous land area of fifty hectares or more. However, in case a Special Economic Zone is proposed to be set up in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Goa or in a Union territory, the area shall be twenty-five hectares or more.

ii. All existing notified Special Economic Zone shall be deemed to be a multi-sector Special Economic Zone.

iii. The minimum built up area requirement had also been considerably relaxed with the requirement of 50,000 square meters to be applicable for the 7 major cities viz: Mumbai, Delhi (NCR), Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune and Kolkata. For Category B cities, 25,000 square meters and for remaining cities only 15,000 square meters built up area norm had been made applicable.

Recent Initiatives for ensuring Ease of Doing Business in SEZs

1. Vide instruction no.101 dated 01.11.2019, Department of commerce has delegated the power to Zonal Development Commissioners for transferring of units from one SEZ to another SEZ within same Zone.
2. Power Guidelines in respect of SEZ Power Plants had been issued from time to time. In order to bring clarity on the issue, fresh guidelines consolidating all earlier guidelines were issued on 16.2.2016.
3. Digitization and online processing of various activities relating to SEZ Developers and Units has been introduced in all Zones from 01.11.2014. Second phase of Digitization has been launched in all Zones from 01.07.2015.
4. Dual use of infrastructure in Non-Processing Area (NPA): In order to creation Social & Commercial infrastructure and other facilities in NPA of SEZ,

Government vide notification G.S.R. 5(E) dated 02.01.2015 has allowed dual use of facilities in NPA both by SEZ and non-SEZ entities.

5. Mapping of activities related to Developers and Units in SEZs were identified and timelines for completion of the said activities were prescribed and implemented. This was launched on 14.08.2014 in all Zones.

6. The Central Government vide S.O. 968(E) dated 08.04.2015 have notified the Rules of operations framed by RBI, SEBI and IRDA for the Units in an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) in SEZs.

7. In order to facilitate paperless transaction for movement of goods for imports and exports from SEZs to Ports, it has been decided to integrate the Customs ICEGATE system to SEZ Online system. A pilot project was launched in Madras SEZ on 19.01.2015. This has now been rolled out in all other SEZs and the project is running satisfactorily.

Amendment to SEZ Act, 2005: For enabling Trusts and any other entity notified by the Central Government to set up units in IFSC, definition of persons in Section 2(v) has been amended throu

States/UTs	Formal Approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005) (as on 30.09.2019)
Maharashtra	48	12	42	31
Manipur	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Odisha	7	0	5	5
Puducherry	1	1	0	0
Punjab	5	0	3	3
Rajasthan	5	1	4	3
Tamil Nadu	54	4	50	40
Telangana	63	0	56	30
Uttar Pradesh	23	1	20	13
West Bengal	7	2	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	**417**	**33**	**349**	**238**

Fact Sheet on Special Economic Zones
(*Dedicated website:* www.sezindia.nic.in)

Number of Formal approvals (As on 14.11.2019)	417				
Number of notified SEZs (As on 14.11.2019)	349 + (7 Central Govt. + 12 State/Pvt. SEZs)				
Number of In-Principle Approvals (As on 14.11.2019)	33				
Operational SEZs (As on 30th September, 2019)	238 (Break up: 25 are multi product SEZs, remaining are sector specific SEZs)				
Units approved in SEZs (As on 30th September, 2019)	5,168				
Land for SEZs (As on 14.11.2019)	*7 Central Govt. + 11 State/Pvt. SEZs notified before SEZ Act, 2005.*	*Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005*	*Total Notified SEZs Area (1+2)*	*Formally Approved SEZs (417-349)*	*Total Area (3+4)*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	2245.33 Ha	40301.82 Ha	42547.15 Ha	5506.38 Ha	48053.53 Ha
	Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments.				

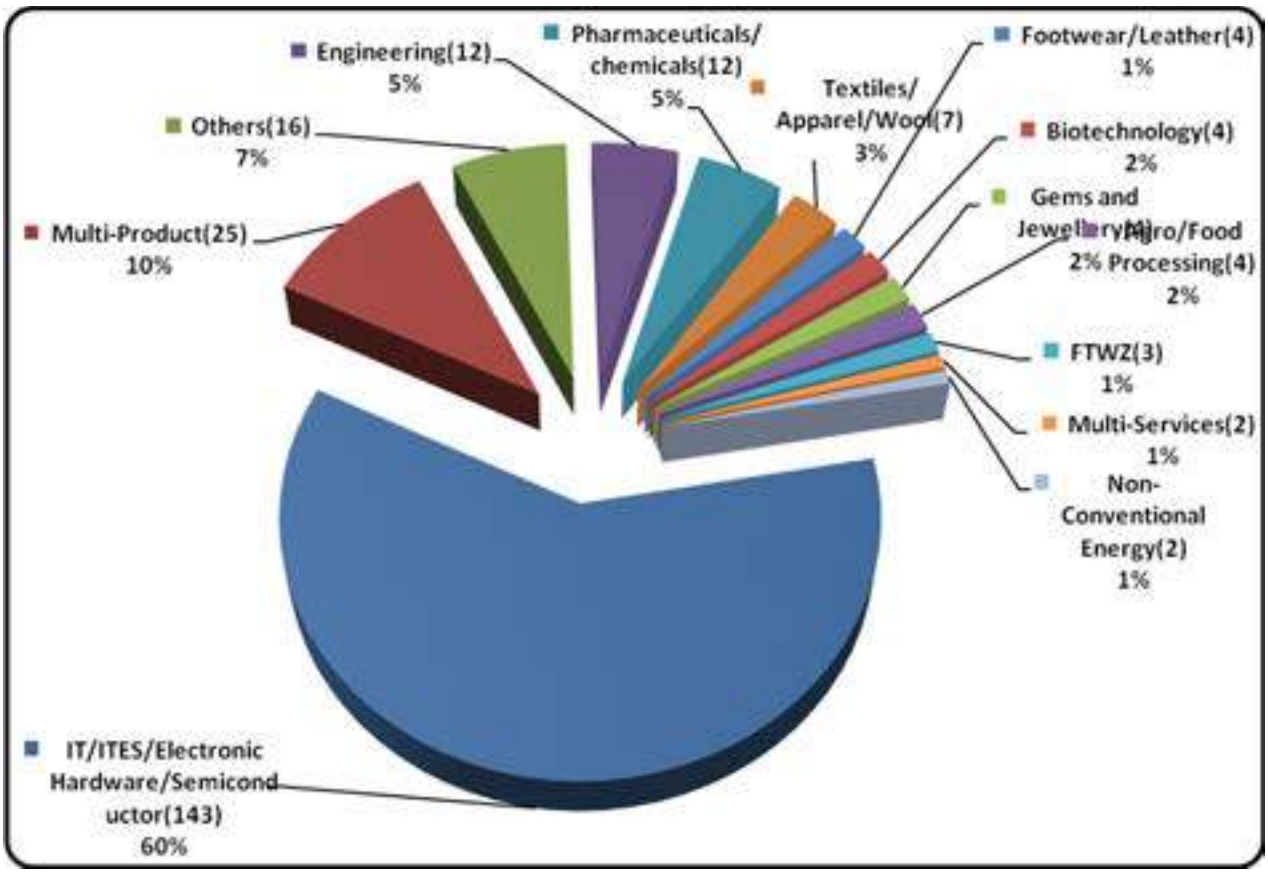
INVESTMENT	Investment (As on February, 2006)	Incremental Investment	Total Investment (As on 30th September, 2019)
Central Government SEZs	Rs.2,279.20 cr.	Rs.17,162.04 cr.	Rs.19,441.24 cr.
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	Rs.1,756.31 cr.	Rs.11,676.84 cr.	Rs.13,433.15 cr.
SEZs Notified under the Act	-	Rs.4,88,757.05 cr.	Rs.4,88,757.05 cr.
Total	Rs.4,035.51 cr.	Rs.5,17,595.93 cr.	Rs.5,21,631.44 cr.

EMPLOYMENT	Employment (*As on February, 2006*)	Incremental Employment	Total Employment (*As on 30th September, 2019*)
Central Government SEZs	1,22,236 persons	1,04,872 persons	2,27,108 persons
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	12,468 persons	93,694 persons	1,06,162 persons
SEZs Notified under the Act	0 persons	18,61,202 persons	18,61,202 persons
Total	1,34,704 persons	20,59,768 persons	21,94,472 persons

Exports in 2017-18	Rs. 5,81,033 Crore (Growth of 11% over FY 2016-17)
DTA Sale (Deemed exports)	*Rs. 19,125 Crore (3% of total production)*
DTA Sale (Not counted for +ve NFE)	*Rs. 1,04,097 Crore (15% of total production)*
Exports in 2018-19	Rs. 7,01,179 Crore (Growth of 21% over FY 2017-18)
DTA Sale (Deemed exports)	*Rs. 19,908 Crore (2% of total production)*
DTA Sale (Not counted for +ve NFE)	*Rs. 1,01,866 Crore (12% of total production)*
Exports in 2019-20 (*As on 30th September, 2019*)	Rs. 3,81,912 Crore (Growth of 14.46% over the exports of the corresponding period of FY 2018-19)
DTA Sale (Deemed exports)	*Rs. 11,934 Crore (3% of total production)*
DTA Sale (Not counted for +ve NFE)	*Rs. 64,069 Crore (14% of total production)*

Sector-wise Distribution of SEZs in India

(Number & Percentage of Operational SEZs (238) as on 30.09.2019)



II. Export Oriented Units (EOUs)

The Export Oriented Units (EOUs) scheme was introduced in early 1981, primarily to boost exports by creating additional production capacity. It was introduced as a complementary scheme to the Free Trade Zones/Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Scheme introduced in the sixties. It adopts the same production regime as SEZs (erstwhile EPZs) but offers a wider option in locations.

Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services, except permissible sales in the DTA, as per the Export-Import Policy are referred to as export oriented units (EOUs). The EOUs function under the administrative control of the concerned Development Commissioner of Special Economic Zone i.e., under the Department of Commerce.

The EOUs are governed by the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and its procedures, as contained in the Handbook of Procedures (HBH).

As on 30th Sep, 2019, 1700 units are in operation under the EOU Scheme as compared to 1732 EOUs on 31.03.2019.

State-wise distribution of EOUs is given in table below:

SEZ	State/UTs	Functional EOUs as on 30.09.2019
NSEZ	Chandigarh	02
	Delhi	08
	Haryana	52
	Himachal Pradesh	04
	Jammu & Kashmir	01
	Punjab	08
	Rajasthan	53
	Uttar Pradesh	55
CSEZ	Karnataka	380
	Kerala	87
ISEZ	Madhya Pradesh	8
VSEZ	Andhra Pradesh	78
	Telangana	119
FSEZ	West Bengal	31
	Jharkhand	02
	Orissa	01
MEPZ	Tamil Nadu	331
	Pondicherry	21
KASEZ	Gujarat	185
SEEPZ	Maharashtra	224
	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	15
	Daman & Diu, Goa	35
TOTAL		**1700**

Exports performance by EOUs (Rs. in crore):

Year	EOUs Export
2015-16	97493.23
2016-17	103277.94
2017-18	86083.06
2018-19	87371.74
2019-20 (Prov.)	39879.57*

*** Provisional as APRs & QPRs from some of the units are yet to be received.**

EOUs are mainly concentrated in textiles and yarn, food processing, Gems & Jewellery, computer software, electronics, chemicals, plastics, granites and minerals/ores.



SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



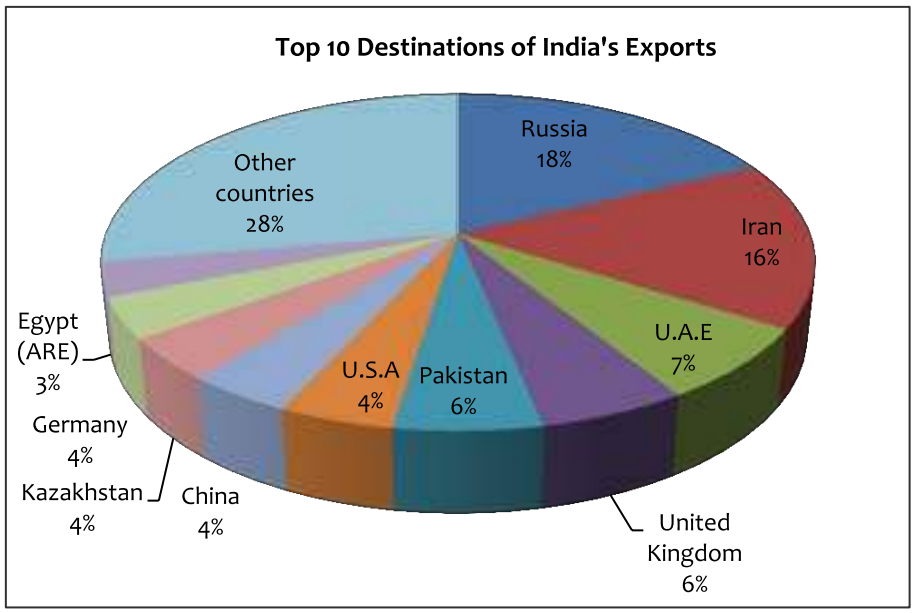
Exports: For 2019-20: During current financial year 2019-20 (Apr-Sep), the provisional tea exports stood at 118.86 M.Kgs., with FOB value of Rs. 2736.54 Crs., as compared to 118.68 M.Kgs., and FOB value of Rs. 2498.63 Crs., of corresponding period. The value realisation is higher by Rs. 237.91 Crs (9.52%) over corresponding period. It is expected that the tea exports for 2019-20 may also continue to be at 250-255 M Kgs but with increased value realisation.

Exports of tea from India during the last three financial years

Year	Quantity (M.Kgs)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Unit Price (Rs/Kg)	Value (M US$)	Unit Price ($/Kg)
2016-17	227.63	4632.50	203.51	690.73	3.03
2017-18	256.57	5064.88	197.41	785.92	3.06
2018-19	254.50	5506.84	216.38	787.50	3.09

(Source: Tea Board)

Direction of Indian Tea Exports in 2018-19



(Source: Tea Board)

Imports: The volume of tea imported during the current financial year 2019-20 (Apr-Sep), provisional imports stood at 9.26 M.Kgs., with value of US$ 21.15 million as compared to 13.78 M.Kgs., and value of US$ 27.24 million of corresponding period of the last year.

Prices: During 2019-20 (Apr-Oct), the average auction price increased by Rs. 3.10 (2.15%) over its corresponding period.

Period	North India	South India	All India
2016-17	141.37	106.12	133.51
2017-18	144.57	93.94	132.66
2018-19	151.87	103.15	140.26

(Source: Tea Board)

Category Prices of Tea in Rs./Kg

Category	2019-20 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)	% of incr/decr
CTC	139.68	139.73	-0.04
Orthodox	207.58	183.40	13.19
Darjeeling	359.27	474.39	-24.27
All Teas	147.26	144.16	2.15

(Source: Tea Board)

Tea Development : One of the important functions assigned to Tea Board under the Tea Act includes formulation and implementation of development schemes aimed at increasing tea production and productivity of plantations, modernization of tea processing, packaging and value addition facilities and encouraging co-operative

efforts amongst small tea growers. Financial assistance for the above activities is extended through schemes approved for implementation. Activities supported include uprooting and replanting/rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes, creation of irrigation facilities, field mechanisation, collectivisation of small growers by way of Self Help Groups/producer groups, training, demonstration, study tours, value addition, quality certification, incentivisation of production of orthodox and green teas and welfare measures for workers.

The physical achievements during 2019-20 (up to Oct. 2019) for the major components is as under:

Component	Activities	Target	Achievement
Plantation Development -Big Growers	Replanting and replacement planting (ha)	2400	112.06
	Rejuvenation pruning(ha)	200	11.57
	Creation of Irrigation facilities (ha)	8500	246.23
	Field mechanization (no)	20	11
Plantation Development – Small Growers	Replanting / replacement planting (ha)	15	1.38
	Rejuvenation pruning (ha)	100	14.30
	New Planting (ha)	----	117.38
	Creation of Irrigation facilities (ha)	100	0.00
	Field mechanization (no)	20	04
	Formation of SHG/FPO (no)	24	
	Training/workshop/seminar(no/beneficiary)	300	42 (350)
Quality Upgradation & Product Diversification	Value addition (units)	5	2
	Specialty tea units (units)	2	0
	Quality certification (units)	100	0
	Orthodox Production Subsidy(m kg)	60	40.97
Human Resource Development	Assistance to disabled persons dependent on tea garden workers/special cases of heart and cancer patients (no)	50	1
	Educational stipend, uniform / book grant etc. / Nehru award(no)	11000	1005
	Assistance for organising Bharat Scouts, Guides activities(no of beneficiaries)	400	5
	Vocational training for workers in acquiring new skills (no. of batches/beneficiaries)	4	0

(Source: Tea Board)

Small Growers: The Small Grower Development Directorate is catering exclusively to the needs of the small tea growers through offices set up in the areas of major small grower concentrations in the tea growing States. One of the major activities being undertaken by the Directorate is carrying out workshops and training for the small tea growers on the best field practices, organic farming, collectivisation for moving up the value chain etc. Study tours are also organised for the small growers to help them gain exposure and adopt the better practices and enterprise being followed.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Area Sub Plan: These are special interventions aimed at extending the approved assistance under the scheme to beneficiaries belonging to Schedules Caste or Scheduled Tribe Community, as the case may be. The physical achievements are given below:

Physical Achievement 2019-20 (up to 31/10/19)			
Activity	SCSP	TASP	Total
Rejuvenation pruning (ha)	2.43	12.50	14.93
Irrigation(ha)	0.30	0	0.30
Field Mechanization (no.)	103	24	127
Assistance to SHGs/FPOs - (no)	18(325)	19(294)	37(619)
Setting up new Tea Factory (No.)	0	3	3
Workshop/ Training Programme (no.& beneficiary)	19(1370)	1(80)	20(1450)
Education Stipend & Nehru Award (no)	256	227	483

Other major initiatives on Tea Development

- An exercise for the enumeration of small growers and providing them with smart cards is under progress. During the FY 2019-20, 210225 small tea growers were enumerated and 82762 number cards with QR code have been issued.
- As a technology initiative, Tea Board has developed a Mobile App for the use of industry stakeholders. The App has separate components for Small Tea Growers, Tea Factories that outsource green leaf from Small Tea Growers, Big Growers and Board's Field Officers. The App has been launched in all the tea growing States of the country.
- Implementation of on-line submission of applications of different developmental and welfare schemes of the Board.
- Specific importance was given for creating awareness on Swatchhta Action Plan in Tea Board's different offices and tea plantation areas for which Rs.27.00 lakhs has been spent by the Board.
- Action was initiated for stopping the production of low quality tea in North India during winter months of 2019, by closure of manufacturing of tea during the winter months to prevent manufacture of low quality of tea.

Tea Promotion: One of the main functions of the Tea Board is to carry out promotional activities aimed at making India the leading supplier of quality tea in the global market through increasing awareness of the many varieties of Indian teas with an objective to increasing market share of Indian teas in the targeted markets and also increasing domestic consumption. Focused attention was given to selective countries where there is higher potential for increasing export.

Over the past 5 years (2014-2018 period), global tea production has increased by CAGR 3.15 to reach 5.90 million ton in 2018 and exports have increased marginally by CAGR of 0.44% to reach 1.86 million ton in 2018. The World tea consumption has seen a growth of 3.81% from 4.89 million ton in 2014 to 5.68 milion ton in 2018.

During the first six months of FY 2019-20, the provisional aggregate Indian export volume stood at 118.86 m. kg with FOB value of Rs.2736.54 crores as compared to 118.68 m. kg and FOB value of Rs.2498.63 crores during same period in FY2018-19. Thus, during the current FY, even though the export quantity is at par, the value realisation is higher by Rs.237.91 Crs (9.52%) as compared to corresponding period. It is expected that the tea exports for 2019-20 may also continue to be at 250-255 M.Kgs but with increased value realisation.

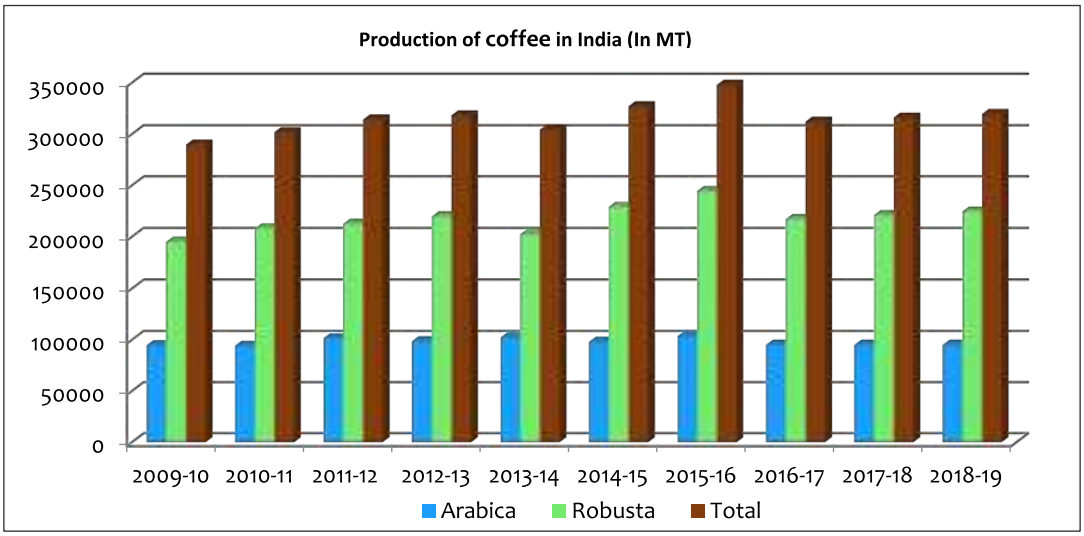
COFFEE SECTOR

Coffee Board: Coffee Board is a statutory organization under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, constituted under the Coffee Act 1942. The Board comprises 33 members. The Board is headed by Chairman appointed by the Government of

Coffee Area: Coffee is cultivated in an area of around 4.6 lakh hectares predominantly in the traditional areas covering the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which contribute to around 97 percent of the total production. Coffee is also cultivated to some extent in Non-Traditional Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and to a lesser extent in the North Eastern States viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur with main emphasis on tribal development and afforestation.

There are about 3.76 lakh coffee holdings in the country, of which around 3.66 lakh holdings (99%) constitute the small growers category (up to 10 hectares holding) and the rest 1% of the total holdings fall under the large grower category with holding size of more than 10 hectares.

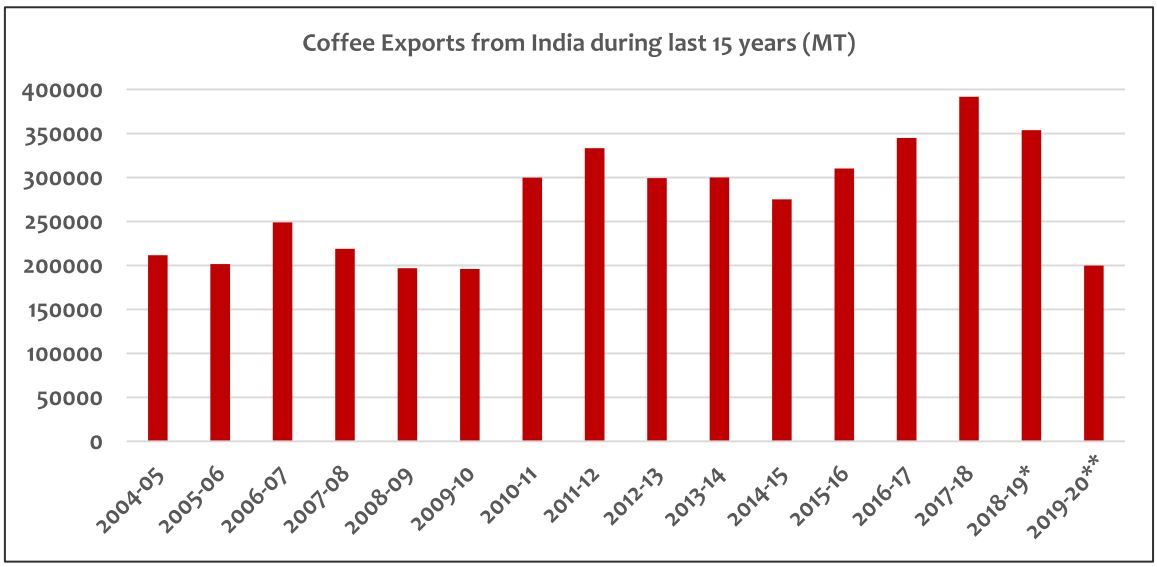
Coffee Production: The post monsoon crop estimates for 2018-19 have been placed at 3,19,500 MT consisting of 95,000 MT of Arabica and 2,24,500 MT of Robusta. The Post Monsoon estimates for 2019-20 is under progress and will be available by end of December 2019.



Source: Coffee Board

Productivity: Based on the estimated crop production for the year 2018-19, the overall productivity of coffee is 767 kg/ha. The productivity for Arabica is 470 kg/ha and for Robusta, it is 1047 kg/ha. As far as the traditional area is concerned, the overall productivity for 2018-19 is 893 kg/ha with the productivity of Arabica being 636 kg/ha and that of Robusta being 1051 kg/ha.

Export of Coffee: Coffee is primarily an Export Oriented Commodity and presently 75% of country's coffee production is being exported while balance is being consumed domestically. During the year 2019-20 (Apr-Oct 2019), India exported 1,99,788 MT of coffee valued at Rs.3118.05 cr and USD million 445.50 as compared to 2,03,771 MT of coffee valued at Rs. 3346 cr and USD million 487.20 during the corresponding period in 2018-19.



**Based on the export permit issued. ** Based on the export permit issued from Apr. 2019 to Oct.2019.*
Source: Coffee Board

Export of Value Added Coffee: The export of value added coffee were 44764 MT with the share of about 19% in the total coffee exports during the period 2003-04, which started growing steadily and consistently at an annual compound growth rate of 6.23% and it has reached to 1,12,418 MT in 2018-19 with the share of about 32% in the total coffee exports. The export of value added coffee during the period 2019-20 (Apr. to Oct. 2019) were 68,342 MT with the share of about 34.4% in the total coffee exports during the same period.

Scheme: Integrated Coffee Development Project during the Medium Term Period (2017-18 to 2019-20) on Coffee: The following measures were undertaken to provide development support to coffee stakeholders.

- Four awareness campaigns (three programmes in North East Region & one in non-traditional region) on management of Coffee White Stem Borer were conducted covering 262 small coffee growers.
- During 2019-20 season, 26,510 nos. of elite clonal saplings have been supplied to 151 beneficiaries. Towards, popularization of clonal propagation technology for Robusta coffee, eight field demonstrations cum hands-on training was organized to 210 beneficiaries at CCRI.
- Under the regular advisory service support to the growers through soil, leaf and agrochemical analysis, 1,216 soil samples received from 209 growers were analysed for major nutrients and issued fertilizer recommendations. Further, a total of 209 agrochemicals received from 112 growers were analysed for the purity and issued reports to the concerned.
- Capacity building of various stakeholders through on-station and on-farm training modules has been given highest priority. In all, 38 exposure visits benefiting 1,372 coffee growers were organized and 23 training sessions on various aspects of coffee cultivation benefitting 1,045 planters were conducted. In addition, two theme based workshops **"Stem Necrosis, Leaf Spot & Berry Rot and Management strategies for Shot Hole Borer in Coffee"** on 25th June 2019 at CCRI and 'Coffee White Stem Borer Management' on 24th October 2019 at Paderu, Visakhapatnam Dt., benefitting 50 planters and 100 tribal coffee farmers, respectively.
- Under the charging system, the Research Department of Coffee Board has taken up two new trials during the current year for evaluation of the following propriety formulations.

1. Bio-efficacy of Pepto on Robusta Coffee (2 years duration from 2019-20 to 2020-21)
2. Evaluation of Mahalaabah (Pottassium Schoenite) on Yield and Quality of Arabica and Robusta Coffees (2019-20 to 2020-21)

- Coffee Board in collaboration with ISRO's Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Bengaluru has undertaken an extensive exercise to map the entire Coffee growing area and identifying suitable areas for coffee cultivation using geo-spatial technology.
- In traditional area, support is extended to 82 growers for taking up replanting in an area of 71.24 ha. and to 364 coffee growers for establishment of Water augmentation infrastructure during the year 2019-20.
- In North Eastern Region, Support was extended for raising of 17 lakhs coffee seedlings through group nurseries for distribution among the tribal growers.
- Around 3,350 coffee growers have been covered under various capacity building programs (Demonstrations, village level workshops, Farmer Field School, Vocational trainings, exposure visits etc.).
- Coffee Board is implementing Project on Integrated Development Programme for Coffee and Black Pepper produced by Tribals in Chamarajanagar, Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru Districts of Karnataka with the financial assistance by Government of Karnataka covering 2335 tribal growers.

Export Promotion: The following measures have been taken for promotion of coffee during 2019-20(Apr. to Oct. 2019):

(I) Coffee Board participated in 5 overseas exhibitions and 2 Buyer Seller Meet. The final round of Flavour of India – The final round of Fine Cup Award competition was organized during SCA World of Coffee Europe 2019 held from 6-8 June 2019 in Berlin, Germany in which an International Jury comprising of 09 cupping experts evaluated the coffee samples reaching the final round of the competition and adjudged the winning coffees.

(ii) Coffee Board mounted Indian Coffee Trade delegation visit to Helsinki (Finland), Tallinn (Estonia) and Brussels (Belgium) from October 13-19, 2019.

Initiatives to promote Entrepreneurship

- During 2019-20, two Kaapi Shastra programmes benefitting 51 participants have been organized in the month of September and October.
- In collaboration with NIAM, Coffee Board organized three days training program on Entrepreneurship Development on Value addition and Marketing of Coffee in North Eastern Region from 12th to 14th November 2019, benefiting 25 participants.
- **One year Post Graduate Diploma in Coffee Quality**

Management certificate programme is being conducted by the Coffee Board. This helps in developing professional manpower in the area of Coffee Quality Evaluation. During the current year, for the XVI Batch (2019-20), 15 students have been enrolled for the programme.

- **Establishment of Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certification under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES):** Coffee Board has established Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certification under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES). The said Laboratory Infrastructure is set up for meeting the certification of domestic companies involved in coffee processing and manufacturing and certification of export consignments to meet the importing countries standards. The Civil work of the above mentioned laboratories are completed. More than 80% of the equipment proposed under the scheme have been procured and installed. The laboratory will be made fully functional by the end of December 2019 as per new deadline.

Technology initiatives of Coffee Board:

- Coffee Board, as a part of Digital Transformation Journey, implemented coffee connect - India Coffee Field Force App for extension services, pilot tested and evaluated Coffee Krishi Tharanga, mobile based IVRS for agricultural advisory, block chain based market place app and data analytics, artificial intelligence & IoTs projects on Pest identification, Disease and Weather forecast, during the previous year and continued to expand all the initiatives except projects on Disease and Weather forecast to further refine during the current year also.

- During the current year, Coffee Board, in collaboration with M/s. UiPath, one of the global leaders in Robotic Process Automation has successfully demonstration PoC's in two identified areas viz., (a) issues of Export permits and reconciliation of exports and (b) Processing online subsidy applications up to payment stage. Both the PoCs showed overwhelmingly positive results and will promises to increase the efficiency of the Board's human resources.

- The Board has collaborated with Ernst and Young (EY) and conducted a detailed study and prepared a Strategic roadmap for the coffee sector in India, with an objective of improving the competitiveness of Indian coffee and infusing new technologies such as block chain, analytics etc. to improve productivity and entrepreneurship of the sector.

- Coffee Board has collaborated with the National Institute for Public Finance and Policy and conducted a detailed study on the impact of Subsidies on coffee sector. The NIPFP study has found positive impact of certain interventions like support water augmentation for productivity improvement, support for Quality upgradation on coffee outturns and market support incentives in increasing the share of specialty and value-added coffees.

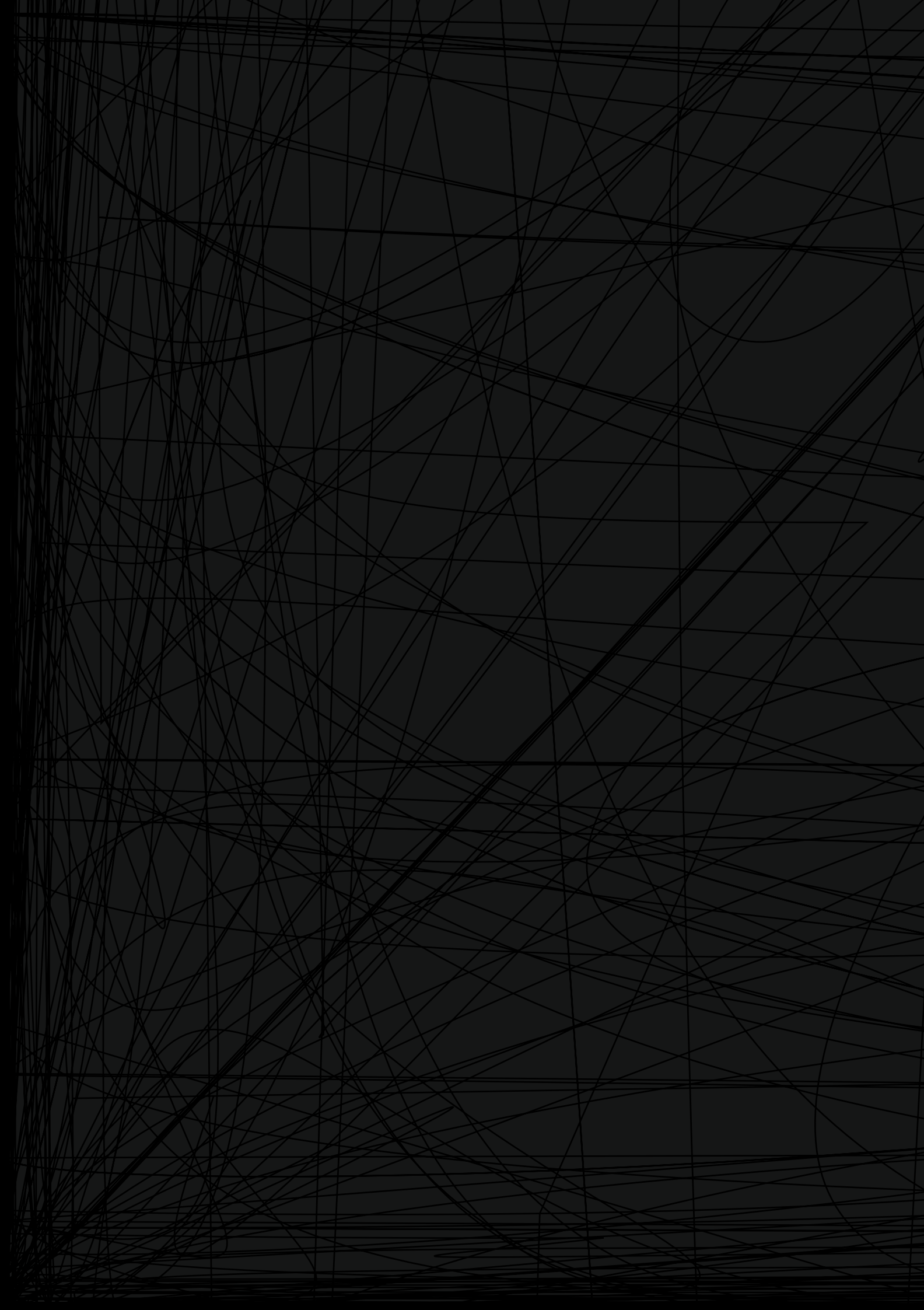
NATURAL RUBBER SECTOR

Rubber Board: The Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted under Section (4) of the Rubber Act, 1947 and functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Central Government and has 28 members representing various interests of natural rubber industry such as rubber growing sector, rubber manufacturing industry, labour interest, representatives of Governments of principal rubber growing states and Members of Parliament (two from House of People and one from Council of states), including the Executive Director. Executive and administrative powers of the Board are vested with the Executive Director. The Board's headquarters is located at Kottayam in Kerala.

Developmental and regulatory functions pertaining to the entire value chain of the Indian rubber industry are discharged by the Board by way of assisting and encouraging research, development, extension and training activities related to natural rubber (NR). The functions of the Board also include maintaining statistics of rubber, promoting marketing of rubber and undertaking labour welfare activities. The Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII), established in 1955, is situated at Kottayam, Kerala State and has nine Regional Research Stations (RRS) located in various rubber growing states of the country. RRII took up the research activities for ensuring biological and technological improvement of NR in the country. The Board has also a Training department viz., Rubber Training Institute (RTI) located at Kottayam and acts as the link between research and extension activities for technology transfer. It has the mandate for human resource development in all sectors of the NR industry comprising production, processing, product manufacturing, marketing and consuming sectors and has a significant role in the development of rubber industry.

Production of NR: NR production during 2018–19 is estimated at 6.51 lakh tonnes, registering a negative growth of 6.2% compared to 6,94,000 tonnes produced a year ago. Due to loss in tapping days on account of the unexpected flood occurred during August 2018 in Kerala, the major NR producing state, damage of trees and incidence of abnormal leaf fall, etc. were main reasons for the decline in production during the year.

NR production during April to September 2019 is provisionally estimated at 308,000 tonnes, recorded a growth of 11.2% compared to 277,000 tonnes produced



(b) Physical achievement in respect of major activities up to October, 2019 (provisional)

- Brought around 6000 ha of new planting and replanting of rubber under the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme.
- Maintained 916.38 ha of tribal development rubber plantations and produced around 4.50 lakh quality planting materials.
- Through 403 RPSs, 2937.02 ha of rubber area comprising 4396 units could be included in the scheme for Total Plantation Excellence. An area of 129564 ha (204425 units) has adopted Good Agricultural Practices during the period.
- Newly 13 Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) are established and a total of 2972 RPSs were formed and 4,40,000 rubber growers are members in these groups. Conducted 3681 RPS meetings and 57461 members were participate in the meeting to strengthen RPS
- Formed 8 Self Help Groups, 28 Rubber Tappers Bank 37 Labour Groups and 111Common Interest Groups. For educating farmers and to promote cultural practices such as tapping correction, rain-guarding and quality up gradation of the produce through these forums.
- Conducted 1706 training programmes, in which 24246 growers participated and organized 109 mass contact programmes with the participation of 5044 farmers.
- Field training/ demonstration on various aspects imparted to 21,338 growers in 1,584 batches. Conducted 2,388 seminars/group meetings on different subjects related with rubber plantation industry benefitting 61821 growers.
- Total number of 1819 tappers was given intensive training on various aspects of tapping and processing through 119 batches.
- The fifth phase of Rubber Production Incentive Scheme (RPIS) launched by Kerala Govt. commenced during July 2019. The Board is providing logistic support and the funds are provided by Government of Kerala. So far, 482564 growers were registered under the Rubber Production Incentive Scheme.

Scheduled Caste Sub plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP): The Government sanctioned Rs.4.29 crore under SCSP for the year 2018 – 19. The Board is maintaining a project at Thonnakkal exclusively for the SC community and also conducting different types of training programmes for the SC growers/ workers/ students, etc. Further, the Board also provide financial assistance to the SC rubber tappers/ workers under Labour Welfare schemes such as housing subsidy, sanitation subsidy, medical attendance, educational scholarship, merit awards to children of tappers/ workers, etc. The Board spent an amount of Rs.4.30 crore during 2018–19 under SCSP component.

Under TSP, the Government sanctioned Rs.6.30 crore during the year 2018-19. The Board conducted different types of training programmes for the tribal growers/ workers and spent an amount of Rs.6.33 crore under TSP during 2018-19 under TSP component.

Training Programmes from April- October 2019 under HRD Component:-

- Organized 242 batches of training programmes benefitting 3534 participants against the target of 4000 beneficiaries from all stakeholders of the rubber industry value chain, under the Plan Scheme.
- Conducted 32 batches of training for weaker sections of the society benefiting 678 participants mainly from North Eastern region against the target of 750 nos. under Scheduled Caste Sub plan and Tribal Sub Plan Scheme, towards their socio-economic development through employment/ entrepreneurship.
- Completed 288 batches of Recognition of Prior Learning – new skilling programme under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana scheme, in seven job roles related to rubber plantation, processing and industry benefitting 8,140 participants from seven States out of 8900 nos. awarded by Rubber Skill Development Council, the SSC for rubber sector under MSDE.
- One year Certificate programme in Apiculture is ongoing in 16 Centres in traditional belt for skill development in ancillary income generation for rubber farming community.
- Conducted 47 sponsored outstation training programmes benefitting 2164 participants on need based specific topics for productivity enhancement measures for improving performance and income from plantations, quality improvement and ancillary income generation activities.
- Training on scientific rubber cultivation with special reference to productivity enhancement and quality improvement were imparted under regional training programme for growers in NT/NE region
- Under education development programmes, imparted curriculum linked training in Rubber Technology/Plant Science to 275 students from Diploma/ P.G.Diploma/B.Voc/B.Sc./B.Tech/ M.Tech/MSc. Courses from CIPET/MIT/CUSAT/Tripura University and other major Universities/Colleges in Rubber Technology/Plant Science, including 60 nos. of M/s ASAP, Kerala students of Lab Chemist Course.

International training programme

- Collaborative project with M/s. HMT (International)

Ltd. and M/s Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar was undertaken in connection with the setting up of Indo- Myanmar Industrial Training Centre at Thaton, Myanmar.

- Training in Rubber Technology (ToT) was provided to officials from Myandmar for four months from 18 June to 16 October 2019.

Research achievement

- **Soil fertility mapping of rubber growing regions of North –East India:** Fertility mapping of rubber growing soils of North –East India is going on. Soil sample collection from Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam and analysis of soil samples collected from West Bengal, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh will be completed and geo-referenced soil fertility maps and launch RubSIS for West Bengal, Manipur and Nagaland will be completed.

- **Clone recommendation:** Three PB clones (Malaysian clones) viz. PB 280, PB 255 and PB 314 were upgraded to Category 1 for Planting recommendation. Two IRCA clones (Ivory Coast clones) viz. IRCA 130 and IRCA 111 upgraded from Category 3 (experimental) to Category 2 (limited scale) of the planting recommendation.

- **New high yielding rubber clone for North East India :** A new high yielding ,cold and disease tolerant hybrid clones suitable for commercial rubber cultivation is ready for release.

- **International Clone Exchange programme:** 44 high yielding and disease tolerant clones evolved in 10 rubber growing countries were introduced to India under the multilateral clone exchange programme of International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB) and screened for molecular markers for yield and tolerance to biotic/abiotic stresses.

- **Development of transgenic Hevea plants:** Developed Hevea transgenic plants incorporated with iso pentenyl transferase (ipt) gene for enhanced cytokinin synthesis and TPD tolerance and the plantlets are being maintained for hardening .

- **Disease resistance:** Multiplication of plants with enhanced tolerance to Corynespora cassicola (habituated to cassicolin toxin) will be made and evaluated in the field. Attempts will be made to complete whole genome assembly and a comprehensive report on molecular markers for yield and disease tolerance also will be released.

- **Satellite based natural rubber (NR) acreage estimation:** Satellite-based NR acreage updating of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will be completed and a comprehensive report on application of remote sensing in NR sector in India will be published.

- **Consultancy services:** Consultancy services were offered for the re-design of an automatic dipping plant for the manufacturing of household gloves (M/s. NEBEL India Pvt. Ltd at Rubber Park, Bodhjung Nagar, Tripura), plant lay-out and commissioning offered (M/s. Maximus Rubber Industries, Tripura), provided inputs for formulating Indian Standards for 'Silicon gadgets for kitchen and low PAH process & extender oils for rubber and allied Industries and helped revise all the IS standards for natural rubber latex as per the direction of BIS, New Delhi.

- **Development of specialty rubber compounds:** Laboratory-scale protocols for making latex-carbon black and latex-silica master-batches and low protein NR have been developed with potential benefits to rubber products manufacturing industries.

  - A method was developed to remove maximum amount of proteins from surgical gloves through a leaching process which will minimise protein allergy.

  - Developed several technologies for adoption by the rubber processing and products manufacturing industries with potential for improving product performance, reducing energy consumption and recycling of used rubber.

Labour Welfare Measures : Section 8(2)(f) of Rubber Act 1947 stipulates that the Board should implement measures to secure better working conditions and provisions for the improvement of amenities and incentives for rubber plantation workers. During the year 2018–19, the Board disbursed 188.41 lakh under various Labour Welfare schemes benefitting 14,807 rubber tappers/ plantation workers. During 2019–20, the Board disbursed 44.02 lakh under various Labour Welfare schemes benefitting 6,756 rubber tappers/ plantation workers up to October 2019.

SPICES SECTOR

Spices Board: Spices Board was constituted as a statutory body on 26th February, 1987 under Section (3) of the Spices Board Act, 1986. The Spices Board consists of 31 members and the Board is lead by the Chairman (non official) and headed by the Secretary with its head office at Kochi in Kerala. The Spices Board is responsible for the overall development of cardamom industry and export promotion of 52 spices as scheduled under the Spices Board Act, 1986.

The functions of the Board include research & development, domestic marketing of small and large cardamom, promotion, development, regulation of export of spices and quality control through quality evaluation labs, post harvest quality improvement and development of organic spices in the North Eastern region. The Board is the authority to issue certificates of registration as exporter of spices and issue of cardamom dealers and

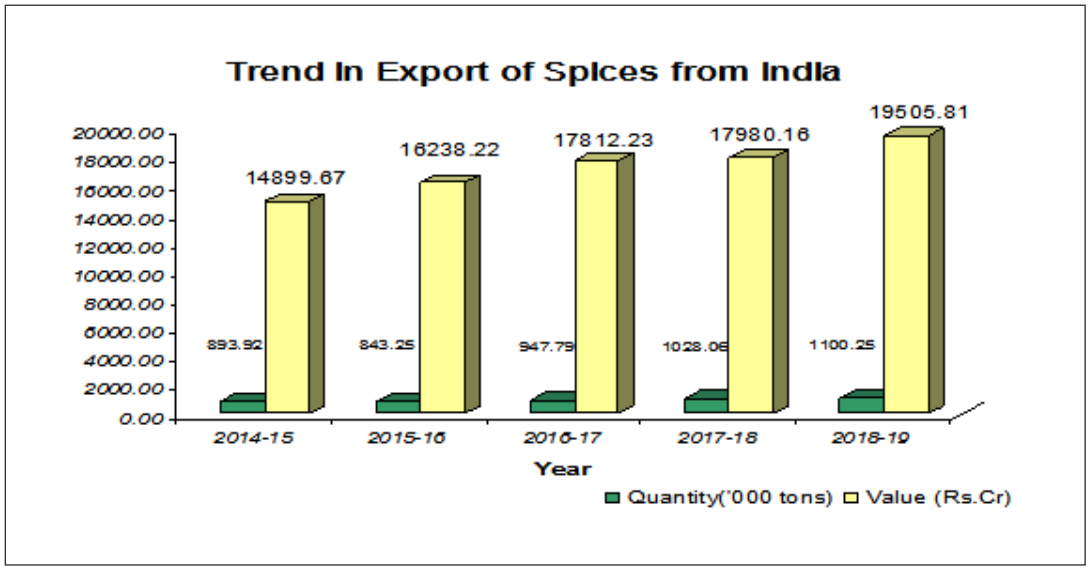
auctioneers certificates. The Board undertakes programes and projects like infrastructure support for hi-tech processing in spices for value addition, encouraging studies and research on medicinal properties of spices, development of new products, participation in international and domestic fairs, packaging, setting up spice parks in major spice growing centres and arranging buyer seller meets. The licensed/registered cardamom auctioneers and dealers facilitate the domestic marketing through cardamom e-auctions at the e-auction centres established by the Board.

Global position of Indian Spices: India is the single largest producer and exporter of vide range of spices in the global spice market by exporting spices and spice products to more than 145 countries. Export development and promotion, value addition and quality improvement continues to be a major thrust area for the Government.

The Average production of spices in India is around 9.00 million MT and average covered area for cultivation of spices is approx. 3.9 million hectares. East Asia, America and European Union are the existing important export markets. 12 % of the total production is exported and rest is available for domestic consumption. Production related aspects of spices, excluding cardamom (small & large) are looked after by the Union Agriculture Ministry and the concerned State Agriculture/Horticulture Departments. Production and research aspects of Cardamom (small & large) and export promotion of all the 52 scheduled spices as per the Spices Board Act 1986 are looked after by the Spices Board.

Production of Cardamom (Small & Large): The estimated production of Cardamom Small which is cultivated in the three southern states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu during the year 2018-19 is 12940 MT from a total yielding area of 47590 hectors. In the case of Large Cardamom which is mainly cultivated in the State of Sikkim, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and other NE States viz. Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, the production during 2018-19 is 8670 MT from a total yielding area of 31375 hectors.

Trend in India's Spices Trade: In recent years, spices exports from India are growing at a CAGR of 5% in volume 7% in rupee terms and 4% in dollar terms of value. During 2018-19, a total of 11,00,250 MT of spices and spice products valued Rs.19505.81 crore (US$ 2805.50 Million) has been exported from the country as against 10,28,060 MT valued Rs.17980.16 crore (US$ 2789.35 Million) in 2017-18, registering an increase of 7% in volume, 8% in rupee terms and 1% in dollar terms of value. During 2019-20 (Apr-- Sept), the estimated export has been 5,83,420 MT valued at Rs.10,426.28 crore (1491.21 million US$) registering an increase of 3% in terms of volume, 5% in rupee terms of value and 2% in dollar terms against the same period of last year.



Source: Spices Board

Import: India import spices mainly for value addition and re export as well as to meet the domestic demand. During 2018-19, an estimated volume of 2,07,300 MT of spices valued Rs. 5032.05 crore (US $ 724.18 million) has been imported. The major spices imported are Pepper, Clove, Cassia, Cardamom Large, Turmeric etc. Pepper and Turmeric are imported for value addition and re export.

Scheme: The Integrated scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom for implementation during the period of Medium Term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20) was approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs.491.78 crore. However, the release during the above period including BE 2019-20 is Rs.281.89 crore. The following are the financial and physical achievements during 2018-19:

Ramganj Mandi, Kota.

Board has conducted the 4th session of Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH4) during the period 21st to 25thJanuary, 2019 and 88 delegates from 28 countries and one observer organisation (IOSTA) and one Member organisation (EU) participated in the sessions. The Board has conducted training programs for development of local experts on export procedures, quality control and product certification in the states of Uttarkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur and Tripura and trained a total of 100 officials, belonging to state agriculture, horticulture, food safety departments. etc.

Major Initiatives/Achievements during the year 2018-19 are given below:

- Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) for Spices were conducted at Kota and Jodhpur Rajasthan, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra to showcase the potential of spices produced in the states to the exporters from across the country, and facilitate B2B meetings with spice exporters and spice growers, for exploring the possibility of building market linkages and direct business collaborations.
- A total number of 1,18,748 parameters of spice samples were tested in the Quality Evaluation Laboratories of the Board.
- Board has issued 3830 No. of Certificate of Registration as Exporter of Spices and 418 Nos. of dealer license for cardamom during 2018-19.
- A total of 20619 MT of cardamom was auctioned through the e-auction centres of the Board at Puttady and Bodinayakanur during the crop year 2018-19.
- Total of 170 training programmes were conducted in various centres across the country on post harvest quality improvement, market linkage for farmers, traders and state agri/horti officials where in 9743 participants had attended the programmes.
- A total of 8806 small growers of spices have been benefited under various schemes implemented by the Board during 2018-19.
- The project formulated for comprehensive development of spices in Konkan region was submitted to Principal Secretary, Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra for approval and implementation of the project under the MIDH.
- The 7th Meeting of the IPC Committee on R&D was held from 2nd – 4th May 2018 in Cochin, hosted by the Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Spices Board officially launched the value added products of 'Namsai Organic Spices and Agricultural Products Producer Company Limited', the first Spice Farmers Producing Company (SFPC) of NE region.
- Spices Board has run e-spice bazaar project in four districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with 4 NGOs and 53 Field Coordinators. A total of 52,687 farmers were registered in the e-Spice Bazaar web portal which includes chilli, turmeric and curry leaf farmers.
- Plant Protection Code for large cardamom, prepared by Spices Board was presented and approved in the meeting of representatives from DASD, IISR, ICRI etc at Krishi Bhavan, Tadong, Sikkim.
- A mobile app for pepper, developed by International Pepper Community (IPC), was launched by Secretary, Spices Board at Kochi.
- Spices Board has conducted the 4th session of Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH4) during the period 21st to 25th January, 2019 at Thiruvananthapuram. 88 delegates from 28 countries and one observer organisation (IOSTA) and one Member organiston (EU) participated in the sessions.
- Spices Park, Rae Bareli and Spices Park Ramganj Mandi, Kota was inaugurated on 22nd February, 2019.

Major Achievements for 2019-20 (April-October 2019)

- Spices Board hosted the Market Development Committee meeting of International Pepper Community (IPC) at Cochin, Kerala on 11th July 2019. Representatives from all the member countries participated in the meetings which was chaired by Shri M Saravanan, Director (Plantation), Department of Commerce, Govt of India.
- Spices Board, with a view to promote collaborative efforts for effectively tapping the full commercial prospects of turmeric, both in domestic and international markets has constituted a 'Turmeric Task Force Committee' consisting of representatives from the Agri/Hort Dept of the major turmeric producing states, Central Govt departments, universities, turmeric growers, traders exporters etc. The first meeting of the Turmeric Task Force was held on 16th October, 2019.
- Board has organised three Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs) during the period under report at Nagarcoil, Tamil Nadu, Kattappana, Kerala and Kolli Hills, Tamil Nadu.
- During the last seven months, a total of 77417 parameters in spice samples has been analysed by the Quality Evaluation Laboratories of the Board.
- Spices Board has conducted eight Recognition Prior Learning (RPL) training programmes in different parts of the country during the period April to October, 2019.
- Board has participated in six international fairs along with spice exporters from different parts of the country.

- Board has also participated in 14 domestic fairs in the main spice growing and marketing centres of the country.
- Arranged exposure visit of 17 SC farmers from Bommarajapuram, Tamil Nadu to Regional Office, Bodinayakanur.
- During the period, five Regional Seminars were conducted for Ginger, Pepper, Coriander and Cardamom in various parts of the country.
- As part of Swachhta Hi Sewa Campaign and continuation of celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Spices Board has conducted a half day seminar on Gandhian Thoughts and Management of Plastic Waste. Board's officials cleaned the compound of nearby Government High School and the office premises of the Board.
- **Swachhata Action Plan (SAP):** The Spices Board has been undertaken various activities under SAP which include beautification of garden and surrounding in Spices Board in H.O., Campus cleaning/house keeping and maintenance at H.O. Cochin, laying of floor carpets at QEL building, painting of waiting shed at ICRI, Myladumpara highlighting Swachhata theme. Board also conducted a publicity campaign for creating awareness about swachhata among the public, visited School and cleaned the campus conveying the importance of swachchta to the students. Workshop on Zero Waste Management and Environment Awareness was conducted for officials, training for housekeeping staff, estate workers and general public.
- **DBT:** All the payments to the beneficiaries of the schemes and programmes implemented by the Board are done under DBT through PFMS platform.
- **Social Media:** Spices Board operates its social media handles on Twitter and Facebook to educate online viewers. It creates awareness on spices including its botanical, geographical, trade, therapeutic & culinary aspects, spotting adulteration in spices etc. Activities concerning to export development and marketing functions of the Board, e.g. stakeholders meet, skill development programs, capacity building programs etc. It also include success stories of farmers/ Innovation Initiative by Exporters Pre & Post Event update on the Board's participation in Domestic and International Trade Fairs, Buyer-Seller Meet and Seminars/Conference. Regular updates on initiatives and achievements of the Spices Board of India and key highlights that are of public interest and national pride are uploaded in the social media.
- **Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities:** The Board is effectively implementing the RTI Act 2005 and complied with all the directions of Government of India by appointing CPIOs and PIOs in all the departments. The Board has disclosed the information required to be disclosed suo motu in such form and manner which is accessible to the public through the Board's official website. The details of RTIs received and replied are also uploaded in the Board's official website on regular basis for the public. Board is maintaining an online grievance redressal mechanism through its website.

II. TOBACCO BOARD

Tobacco Board was established on 01/01/1976 under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 with its Head Quarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Tobacco Board is headed by a Non-Executive Chairman. The important functions of the Tobacco Board are:

- Regulating the production and curing the Virginia tobacco to match demand in India and abroad.
- Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufactures of Virginia tobacco products.
- Promoting the grading of tobacco at the level of the growers.
- Establishment of auction platforms for the sale of Virginia tobacco and function as auctioneer.
- Maintenance and improvement of existing markets and development of new markers outside India.
- Keeping a constant watch on the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price for the same.
- Purchasing Virginia tobacco from the growers when the same is considered necessary or expedient for protecting the interest of growers with the prior approval of the Government of India.

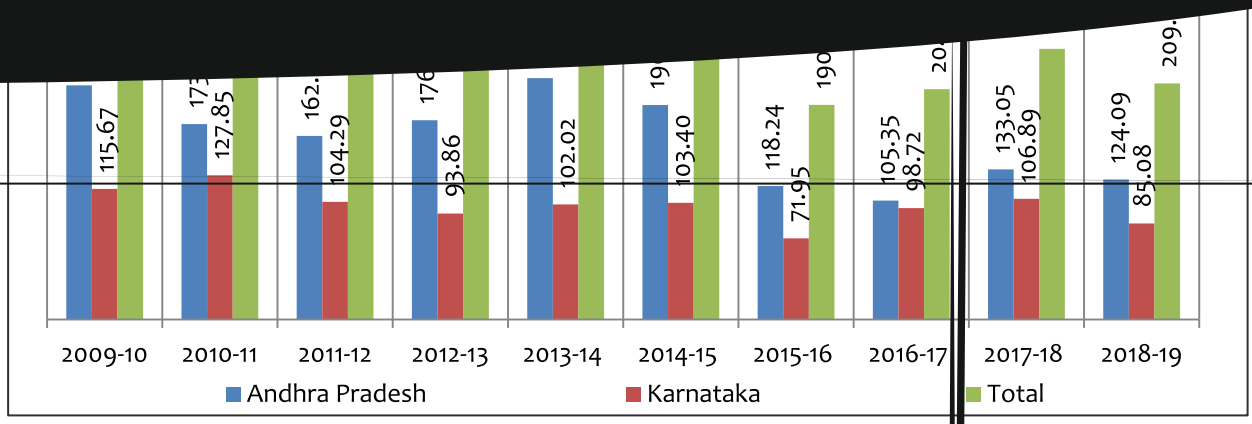
FCV tobacco production in India: FCV tobacco production in the last ten years had been fluctuating from year to year. These fluctuations reflect weather impacts on yield as well as market dynamics in terms of price elasticity of supply and the crop regulation done by Tobacco Board. FCV tobacco production has registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -4.26% during the period 2009-10 to 2018-19.

The production of FCV tobacco in 2018-19 is 209.17 million kg as against 239.94 million kg produced during last year. A quantity of 85.08 million kg is marketed in Karnataka and 124.09 million kg is marketed in Andhra Pradesh. FCV tobacco is cultivated in about 1.61 lakh hectares during 2018-19.

FCV Tobacco Production Regulation:

One of the important functions of the Tobacco Board is to regulate the production of Virginia Tobacco to match the

demand for Indian tobacco ... and ... for their produce. This ... ought to be achieved by fixing crop size and by registering commercial nurserymen, tobacco growers and barn operators every year. The Board decides the crop size ... of FCV Tobacco, considering various factors like demand and supply situations in domestic and international markets, marketability of different types of FCV tobacco, carryover stocks, trends in cigarette ...



FCV crop production policy

During 2019-20, Tobacco Board had fixed a crop size of 236 million kg for cultivation of FCV tobacco in India same as the last year. Tobacco Board has fixed a crop size of 100 million kg in Karnataka and 136 million kg in Andhra Pradesh for 2019-20 crop season.

Soil Testing Services to growers

Tobacco Board every year undertakes analysis of soil and water samples collected from grower's fields at free of cost to advise growers on suitability of soil and irrigation water used for tobacco cultivation and quantity of fertilizers to be used for tobacco cultivation. During 2019-20 crop season, 2300 soil samples and 625 water samples in Andhra Pradesh are analyzed at Tobacco Board's Soil Testing Laboratory at Ongole and based on the N,P,K analysis results, growers are advised about suitability of soil and dosage of fertilizers to be used. Similarly in Karnataka, about 4200 soil samples are analyzed and growers are suitably advised. In addition to the above, 1000 soil samples in Andhra Pradesh and 180 soil samples in Karnataka are analyzed for micro nutrients – Fe, Zn, Mn and Cu during 2019-20 crop season.

Extension & Development Activities:

Tobacco Board implements various extension and developmental schemes for improving of productivity and quality of Indian FCV Tobacco to make it competitive in the international market. Tobacco Board also extends subsidy to the registered FCV tobacco growers under its various schemes to encourage the farmers to adopt new and improved package of practices. Tobacco Board provides a comprehensive package of support and extension services to farmers using a wide network of qualified and trained field staff, in collaboration with Central Tobacco Research Institute(CTRI), National Institute of Plant Health Management(NIPHM) and Research and Developmental wings of tobacco companies.

- 3191.09 Kgs of approved varieties of seed has been facilitated by Board through CTRI, Rajahmundry and ITC Research Division, Rajahmundry to FCV Tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during 2019-20 crop season.
- An alternative procedure for procurement and distribution of fertilizers by grower themselves without involvement of Board was implemented during 2019-20 crop season in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka successfully and total quantity of 25966.50 MT of fertilizer was distributed to growers of Karnataka. Distribution of fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh is under progress.
- 8291

practices during 2019-20 crop season.

- Tobacco Board is also contemplating to take up measures for improving soil health and promote dry sowing techniques and 365 days green cover to improve soil carbon and reduce greenhouse gas effect. These trials will be taken up at all the auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh during ensuing crop season (2019-20). 21 growers covering 23.55 acres came forward to undertake 365 days green cover in Andhra Pradesh.
- The Board, as a part of eco-friendly measures has initiated a scheme to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of fast growing trees to meet the fuel requirements for tobacco curing. As a part of this initiative, Tobacco Board has made it as a mandatory for tobacco growers to take up planting of fast growing trees at least 10 plants / growers for renewal of grower registration. During 2019-20 crop season in Karnataka, 2 lakh sapling were supplied to growers under "Raise your own fuel scheme".
- Board in coordination with M/s ITC Ltd is evaluating contemporary curing technologies to reduce the dependency of fuel wood by the growers for curing of tobacco.
- Tobacco Board along with Tobacco purchasing companies proposed to develop greenery and take up tree plantations in silvo-pasture model in the vacant lands of tobacco growing villages of Prakasam district for the benefit of the society and ecological sustainability.
- Board made it as mandatory for all category traders to plant trees for grant of registration / renewal of registration to negate the environmental impact of tobacco curing.
- Towards post-harvest product management practices Board is supplying Canvas Tarpaulins to avoid NTRM's in packed tobacco and helping in construction of bulk sheds for storage of tobacco by extending financial assistance. In Andhra Pradesh, 2000 tarpaulins (Approx) and in Karnataka 2700 tarpaulins were distributed to growers.
- To promote energy conservation in curing of FCV Tobacco, Board in collaboration with trade had taken up energy conservation measures through insulation of barns in a massive manner by extending subsidy. The scheme is under implementation covering 4000 barns in Karnataka and 1185 barns in Andhra Pradesh during 2019-20 crop season.
- Up to October'2019 an amount of ₹132.26 Lakhs was incurred towards Extension and Developmental Schemes. Approximately, an amount of ₹481 Lakhs will be required to meet the expenditure towards implementation of Extension and Developmental Schemes (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) during current crop season.

Tobacco Auctions:

The Auction system for sale of FCV tobacco was introduced for the 1st time in Karnataka in 1984 followed by Andhra Pradesh in 1985.

Progress made during 2019-20:

- In Andhra Pradesh, during 2019-20, a total quantity of 123.14 mkg (million kg) of 2018-19 Andhra Pradesh crop season FCV tobacco was marketed at an average price of ₹121.23 per kg between 01/04/2019 to 07/09/2019 (the auction sales were commenced on 22/03/2019 and concluded on 07/09/2019).
- In Karnataka, during 2019-20, a total quantity of 26.87 mkg of tobacco of 2019-20 Karnataka crop season FCV tobacco was marketed at an average price of ₹140.24 per kg between 16/09/2019 to 21/11/2019 (The auction sales were commenced on 16/09/2019 and are in progress). It is estimated that the total estimated production is 93.54 mkg at the beginning of the season as against the targeted crop size of 100 mkg fixed by the Board.

Growers Welfare Fund Initiatives:

Tobacco Board has undertaken various welfare measures to ensure overall welfare of Tobacco Growers and their families in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana & Odisha by establishing " Tobacco Board' Growers' Welfare Schemes' in 2019-20.

The welfare Scheme provides financial assistance, in the form of Death Grants and interest Free Loans, to perform Daughter Marriage, Education of Dependent Children, Treatment for major illness/Accident cases requiring surgery and Repairs to barns damaged due to Natural Calamities/Fire Accidents. Since the inception of the scheme, Tobacco Board had provided financial relief of ₹49.24 Crores to 15,148 growers, in terms of Grants and Loans so far, Grants worth ₹39.76 Crores were sanctioned to11,079 beneficiaries and interest free loans of ₹9.48 Crore were sanctioned to 4,069 growers.

During 2019-20, ₹3.52 Crore were disbursed in the form of Grants and ₹0.94 Crore in the form of interest Free Loans, totalling to ₹4.45 Crore as on 31.10.2019. The details of the Grants sanctioned and interest Free Loans accorded for the period from 01/04/2019 to 31/10/2019 are as follows.

Grants and Loans	TOTAL	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
Natural death	661	330.50
Accidental death	21	21.00
Total Grants(A)	**682**	**351.50**
A)Daughter Marriage	122	61.00
B) Major Illness	4	2.0
C) Barn damage	42	20.7
D) Education Loan	20	10.00
Total Loans(B)	**188**	**93.70**
Grand Total (A+B)	**870**	**445.20**

Marketing and Exports

Export performance during2018-19:

The exports of tobacco and tobacco products during 2018-19 were 2,20,517 M. Tons valued at ₹6,001.02 Crores ($ 858.52 million US dollars) as against 2,12,916 tons valued at ₹5,539.94 Crores ($859.45 million US dollars) exported in 2017-18.

Indian exports of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products have crossed ₹6,000 crore mark once again during 2018-19. After the record exports of ₹6,092.86 crores during 2013-14, this is third time that the magic figure was achieved, second time being 2015-16 (6,058.13 Crores).

During the period under report, the exports have gone up by 4% and 8% in terms of quantity and value in rupees as compared to the exports made during the corresponding period of last year. However, the same have declined marginally by 0.11% in dollar terms.

Progress of exports in 2019-20 (April 2019 – September 2019):

The exports of tobacco and tobacco product during the period April 2019 - September 2019 were in the order of 1,02,350 M. Tons valued at ₹2,709.02 Crores (US $ 387.50 million). Reflecting a decline by -8%, -8% and -10% in terms of quantity, value in rupees and in US dollars as compared to the exports made during the corresponding period of last year.

Export Promotion Activities:

Tobacco Board has participated in World tobacco Middle East 2019 at Dubai, UAE during 3-4 April 2019, and Tab Expo Amsterdam 2019 at Amsterdam, The Netherlands during 12-14 November 2019 which are international tobacco exclusive fairs and exhibitions abroad during 2019-20 for promotion of tobacco and tobacco products. For brand promotion of Indian tobaccos during 2019-20, Tobacco Board had issued about 10-12 advertisements in various international magazines.

Tobacco Board had taken up a trade delegation to China for revival of Indian tobacco exports to China. A seven member tobacco trade delegation led by the Executive Director and Chairman I/c, Tobacco Board visited China from 24th – 28th June 2019. Because of the efforts of the delegation, STMA had agreed to send its delegation to study the import prospects of Indian tobacco. Accordingly, a trade delegation from STMA, China is visiting India during 4th – 8th December 2019.

Golden Leaf Award 2019:

Tobacco Board received the Golden Leaf Award on 13/11/2019 at an event organized by Tobacco reporter alongside the TABEXPO 2019. Mrs. K. Sunitha, IAS, Executive Director received this award under "Most Impressive Public Service Initiative" for the year 2019 on 13/11/2019 at a gala event organized alongside TABEXPO2019.

Tobacco Board got this award for its unique and first of its kind sustainability initiatives in FCV tobacco cultivation such as introduction of natural farming practices for production of organic tobaccos, introduction of 365 days green cover and green cover development initiatives through mandatory planting of trees by tobacco farmers and tobacco trade. Tobacco Board has taken up various other initiatives such as improvement of soil health through green manuring, promotion of advanced nursery technologies, elimination of Non-Tobacco Related Materials (NTRM's), elimination of pesticide residues among others which were considered for bestowing the Golden Leaf Award 2019 to Tobacco Board.





Address:
Tobacco Board
G.T. Road, Srinivasa Rao Thota
Guntur – 522004, Andhra Pradesh

III.AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985. The Authority has its headquarters at New Delhi and is headed by a senior Indian Administrative Service posted as Chairman. APEDA has set up 5 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata & Guwahati.

APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility of export promotion and development of 14 agricultural and processed food products groups listed in the First Schedule of the APEDA Act. Rice has been included in the Second Schedule of APEDA Act.

APEDA also functions as the Secretariat to service the National Accreditation Board (NAB) for the implementation of accreditation of the Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for Organic exports.

APEDA has been actively engaged in the development of markets besides upgradation of infrastructure and quality to promote the export of agro products.

Agricultural Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA – The detailed break-up of Plan budget allocated to APEDA during 2019-20 is as follows :

Budget Allocation Statement – 2019-2020

		(Rupees in Crores)
	Plan Scheme	
1	Grant in aid-Subsidies	45.70
2	Grant for creation of Capital Assets	20.04
3	Grant in aid general	2.50
4	North Eastern Area (NER)	5.40
	TOTAL	73.64

AGRICULTURE EXPORT POLICY

- APEDA has made an intensified approach for ensuring greater involvement of the State governments for effective implementation of Agri Export Policy (AEP). In this regard, a series of meetings with the concerned State Govt. officials and other stakeholders were held for the preparation of State action plan. Several rounds of discussions were held with MoA&FW, DAHD, MoFPI and other agencies under Line Ministries for seeking the inputs for formulating a strategy to increase exports and address the existing bottlenecks in the trade.

- Nodal agencies and Nodal officers have been nominated by many States. The State action plan has also been finalized by number of states.The institutional structure, i.e., State level Monitoring committee has been formed in majority of the States. Similarly the Cluster level committee has been constituted in some of the States.

- APEDA has organised many seminars and meetings for the Implementation of Agri Export Policy. A Workshop on the Role of State Nodal agencies in Agriculture exports was organised at APEDA HQ on 03.09.2019 where 22States had actively participated for brainstorming on implementation of AEP in States.
- An MoU was signed with NCDC to include Co-operatives for their active role in implementation of AEP. A training programme was organized for 15 cooperatives for facilitating them towards participation in India International Cooperative Trade Fair (IICFT) held on 11-13 October, 2019 at New Delhi. The event was organized by NCDC with APEDA as a co-organizer.
- BSM cum Workshops (between Exporter & FPOs) in the identified Cluster of each State have been organised in association with the State Nodal agency. Towards Cluster development, ten Cluster visits have been made by APEDA Nodal officers to the respective Product clusters at Jalandhar (Potato), Jodhpur (Isabgol), Banaskantha (Dairy products), Sangli (Grapes), Solapur (Pomegranate), Nagpur (Orange), Chittoor (Mango), Theni (Banana), Salem (Poultry products) and Chikaballapura (Rose onion).
- A Market Intelligence Cell was constituted in APEDA and dissemination of E-market intelligence reports comprising detailed market analysis has been started.
- A Farmer Connect Portal has been set up on its website for providing a platform for FPOs, FPCs to interact with exporters.

APEDA's e-Governance initiatives

APEDA has undertaken a number of initiatives during the year to enhance the existing e-Governance systems and introduce new online facilities for the benefit of stakeholders. The major initiatives in Development and implementation of new system for stakeholders:-

- Implementation of Basmati Rice farmer registration system for monitoring of Domestic and Export of Basmati Rice from GI area. More than 80,000 farmer were registered in Basmati.Net from Punjab.
- Organized two training programme on Basmati.net traceability system in Chandigarh and Amritsar.
- To facilitate the FPOs to connect to the exporter for their requirement, with the assistance of ICT platform, APEDA has developed and implemented a Farmer Connect portal for FPOs registration.
- Designed and Developed the Online application for Help Desk support for TraceNet to automate the closure process of such complaints to reduce the overall TAT (Turned Around Time) of the complaint.
- Development of Mobile app for Inspection / Surveillance of Pack House, Meat Units, Peanut Unit etc.
- Integration of online issuance of RCAC for Basmati Rice, mandatory requirement of importing countries for HACCP for Saudi Arabia and EIC Lab Test Report for EU Countries.
- Organized training programmes for implementation of traceability systems, i.e., Basmati Rice and Hortinet.
- APEDA daily news letter were circulated to more than 32000 recipients.
- Secure Socket Layer (SSL) was implemented on APEDA website.
- APEDA has started Market Intelligence e-bulletin which covers latest updates in international market, Top importing countries, India's export scenario, Season and Varieties and prime export market for India etc.

REGISTRATION OF THE EXPORTERS DURING 2019-20

- Registration-cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) issued: 4514
- Registration-cum-Allocation Certificates (RCAC) issued

RCAC for Export of Basmati Rice	
TOTAL RCACs	QUANTITY (Million MT)
17396	2.152
RCAC for Import of Sugar issued	
TOTAL RCACs	QUANTITY (MT)
41	1057
Certificate of Export (COEs) for Peanuts & Peanuts Products exports issued	
Total COEs	Quantity in MT
13418	262179.4

horticulture products, rice, tea etc.

As a result of participation in the above IBSM, M/s. Sowparnika Enterprises, Bangalore and M/s Sakthi Fruit Products, Erode received orders and exported 40 containers of Pomegranates to Dubai and one container of fresh ginger, respectively.

❖ **Buyer Seller Meet** - The Outreach cum BSM with the State Government and Indian Chamber of Commerce were organized in Kohima, Nagaland (20.06.2019), Mizoram (30.08.2019) and at Raipur, Chhattisgarh 20-22 September, 2019.

❖ **Pack House Recognition**

During the year 2019-20 (April-November) 8 New Pack House have been registered and 23 old Pack House have been renewed

Initiatives for export of Processed Food products

❖ **Monitoring of Peanut Processing Units.**

APEDA has been monitoring the exports of peanut and peanut products. 128 units including warehouses and processing units have been recognized for exports of peanut and peanut products.

During the period 2019-20, 16 nos of new Peanut Units were registered and registration of 53 nos of units were further renewed. A total number of 12813 Certificates of Exports (COEs) have been issued for peanut exports. 2,50,380 MTs of Peanuts and peanut products have been exported (April-October).

Traceability system by Batch Processing under Peanut.Net

In order to maintain Traceability of Peanut and Peanut products consignments exported from India, APEDA has upgraded its Peanut.net system with registration of batch wise /consignment wise peanuts to the Exporters. The exporters will be able to create consignments from the quantity sourced from recognized Peanut units and forward to laboratories for testing.

Initiatives for export of Cereals and Livestock products

❖ **Trade Promotion Activities**

- Saudi Arabia has come up with new regulations for import of rice from India. A trade delegation led by APEDA visited Riyadh on 29th august, 2019 for discussions to ensure that these regulations are reasonable and Indian exporters are in a position to comply with these standards.
- An Official Trade delegation visited Indonesia from 16th to 19th September 2019 to promote Rice, Buffalo meat and Sugar. The delegation was led by Chairman, APEDA.Road Shows and B2B meetings were organised at Jakarta on 16–18 September 2019.
- Awareness Campaign For Farmers To Promote Judicious Use of Pesticides in Kharif,2019in GI area to increase awareness of Basmati growers. Approximately 82 training programmes have been organized by APEDA with the support of BEDF to sensitize farmers for good agricultural practices and judicious use of pesticides. 74389 farmers have been registered in the State of Punjab.
- A delegation from India comprising of officers from DAHD & representative from APEDA visited China on 26th September 2019 for meeting with GACC officials to discuss the matter of export of bovine meat to China.
- Visit of delegation from Angola and Malaysia were organized during the month of July and August 2019 for inspection of Meat Processing Plants for export to Buffalo meat.
- A technical delegation from APEDA visited Saudi Arabia for discussions with Saudi Food and Drug Authority(SFDA) on 29th August 2019 to resolve the issues pertaining to meat, rice and processed foods.

Infrastructure Development

The following common infrastructure facilities has been completed:

❖ Cold Chain facility for fresh fruits & vegetables at Vashi by APMC, Mumbai.

❖ Upgradation and modernization of Food Processing facility (GFPF), Sikkim.

❖ Setting up of processing units with IQF, Mangalore, Haridwar, Uttar Pradesh.

❖ Cold chain facility at Bidar, Karnataka by KAPPEC.

❖ Packhouse facility at Kudachi, Karnataka by KAPPEC.

❖ Food Processing facility at APMC, Surat, Gujarat

❖ Upgradation of Apple Juice Concentration Plant at HPMC, Parwanoo

❖ Functionalisation of APEDA funded CPC at Bagdogra Airport, WB.

Quality Development

❖ Food testing laboratories

a) 49 laboratories have been authorized by APEDA till October 2019 for sampling and analysis of its scheduled products for export certification;

b) These laboratories are having facilities for sampling and analysis of food products at par with international requirements;

c) National Referral Laboratory (NRL) at NRC Grapes Pune - Upgradation proposal of NRL was initiated for high precision analysis equipment during the period for monitoring of products of plant origins which includes fresh fruits and vegetables and peanuts.

Online monitoring for control of pesticides, aflatoxins and other contaminants

APEDA is implementing web based traceability system for export of grapes, pomegranate and peanuts throughGrapeNet, PomegranateNetand Peanut.Net respectively.

Exports standards and harmonization

a) Participated in 13th session of Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food held from 29 April to 3rd May 2019 in Indonesia for defending India's position for setting up of levels of lead in Rice and Aflatoxins in Peanuts;

b) Participated in 21st session of Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables held from 7-11 October 2019 Monterrey Mexico. During the session Ware Potato standard was adopted at step 8;

c) 34 APEDA authorized food testing laboratories were regcogonisedby Indonesian Authorities for export certification to Indonesia;

d) Presented APEDA's initiatives to SAARC country participants on Good Agriculture Practices training organized by NABCB-QCI and development of new work proposals for setting up of Codex Standards to Bhutan and Nepal Government officials organized by FSSAI during August 2019;

e) Participated and represented APEDA to leverage views of Asian countries during the 21st Session of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CC-ASIA) held in Goa in September 2019. APEDA is Regional Coordinator for CCFFV in CC-Asia Committee.

Promotion of Organic Products:-

APEDA is monitoring of NPOP procedures through TraceNet online system. APEDA has organized state level workshop on Organic Farming and Marketingin Tripura, Chhattisgarh and outreach buyer seller meet in Nagaland.

Address:

Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) 3rd Floor, NCUI Building 3, Siri Institutional Area,

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IV. THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority(MPEDA) was established under an Act of Parliament in 1972 as a statutory body functioning under the Department of Commerce for the development of exports of marine products from India. It has its headquarter in Kochi and field offices across the maritime states.

Export facilitation and promotion

- In the year 2019-20, MPEDA conducted 6 training programmes on Seafood Value addition by inviting experts from Vietnam. The programs were conducted at, Kochi, Mumbai, Veraval, Kolkata, Vizag and Chennai. The products such as Nobashi shrimp (Stretched shrimp), Butterfly Sushi shrimp, Cooked PTO ring shrimp, Breaded fish fillet, Breaded butterfly shrimp, Breaded Nobashi shrimp, Breaded squid rings, Pineapple cut cuttlefish, Mongo bannous Sashimi (Sushi cuttlefish), Cooked PTO shrimp, tempura shrimp etc. having demand in International markets were demonstrated during the training programme.



- Under Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), an import provisions of USA, India has submitted the progress report to USA on 06th September 2019 after collecting necessary data from concerned scientific institutions and stakeholders.

- For bridging the gaps in first mile connectivity for fetching enhanced unit value realization, MPEDA has taken initiative to upgrade the existing fishing harbours into international standards and to create infrastructure facilities on-board fishing vessel for minimizing the post-harvest losses. Which would result in increase in price realization and fetch an additional income and may help the fishermen to double their income in line with our Agricultural Export Policy.

- As a part of e-governance initiatives, the online catch certificate issuance system has been upgraded to facilitate the submission of fish landing data and collection of the digitally signed catch certificates by

the exporters without affecting the provisions of the Article 20 (4) of EC notification 1005/2008.

- During the year, MPEDA has participated in two international exhibitions as a part of its export promotion activities. A total of 30 exporters participated with MPEDA in these exhibitions. Trade enquires received through International fair participations have been circulated to all registered Seafood Exporters in India for negotiation and follow up.





- During the period of April - Sept 2019, 24 processing plants, 136 exporters, 38 storage premise, 7 fishing vessels, 9 dried fish handling centre, 1 chilled fish handling centre, 4 live fish handling centre, 22 peeling shed, 4 conveyances and 1 ice plants were registered with MPEDA.

- MPEDA's newly commissioned Multi species Aquaculture Complex (MAC) at Vallarpadam, Kerala started supplying disease free seeds of black tiger shrimp. The Complex also supplies high health seeds of GIFT, Seabass and Pompano. During this period, MAC supplied to around 1500 aquaculture farmers in the southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

- During this period of April - Sept 2019, 4920 EU and 232 Non- EU Catch certificates, 11964 DS 2031 certificates, 466 ICCAT certificates, 38 Non-Radio Active certificates, 5 Nos certificates of legal origin were issued. These certificates facilitated export of sea food to major markets. The issuance of Catch certificate and ICCAT certificates are made online now. The fee collection for all the certificates have been received in digital form without cash transactions.

Aquaculture Development

- Workshops and awareness programs were conducted among the aquaculture farmers in all the maritime states. These programs are aimed to adopt the Better Management Practices (BMP) and to avoid use of antibiotics in farming. Altogether 34 training programs conducted, in which nearly 1000 farmers participated. Twenty farmers' meet were conducted to create awareness about MPEDA schemes. Also, 186 campaigns conducted against the usage of antibiotics in aquaculture and forty-five workshops conducted for the species diversification.



- For the traceability of aquaculture production, the enrolment of farms and hatcheries are being continued. During the period, 3174 number of farms with a water spread area of 5681 hectares and 11 hatcheries with 762 million capacity enrolled by MPEDA.

- The Aqua Aquaria India 2019 (AAI), one of the largest aquaculture show has been organized in Hyderabad from 30thAugust to 1st September 2019.

- MPEDA organized two USFDA workshops on Good Aquaculture Practices at Surat in Gujarat on 27-28th June and Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh on 1-2nd July, 2019.

- NaCSA, a society under MPEDA is promoting a cluster farming among the aqua farmers. During this period, 42 farming cluster societies were organized during 2019-20 in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The Society also conducted 378 General meetings, wherein 5565 farmers attended and 186 Antibiotic meetings conducted for Aquaculture farmers to create awareness about Better Management Practices in Aquaculture, wherein 2992 farmers attended. Also, 10 Aqua One Centres (AOC) were set up in the States of A.P, Odisha, W.B and Karnataka for testing of soil and water quality parameters and disease diagnosis. These centres were set up with the financial support of NFDB.

- NETFISH, a society under MPEDA conducted 524

Trainings/Awareness Programmes Provided during the FY 2019-20 (Upto September) by RGCA is given in Table 3 below:

Table No.3

Name of the Training Programme	2019-20	
	No. of Trainings	No. of Beneficiaries
Best Husbandry Practices for Asian Seabass Aquaculture	4 nos	68 nos
Mangrove Mud crab Aquaculture	4 nos	60 nos
Breeding, Seed Production and Grow-out farming of Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia- GIFT	4 nos	54 nos
Live Feed Culture for Marine Hatcheries	1 nos	10 nos
Aquaculture Pathology	1 nos	11 nos
Pathology & Genetics	1nos	20 nos
Awareness Programmes	19 nos	5417nos

Value Addition & Infrastructure

MPEDA is implementing certain schemes to encourage value added exports in seafood. Details of Financial Assistance provided by MPEDA for infrastructure development in marine products export Industry under different schemes during the said period of 2019-20 is given below at Table 4;

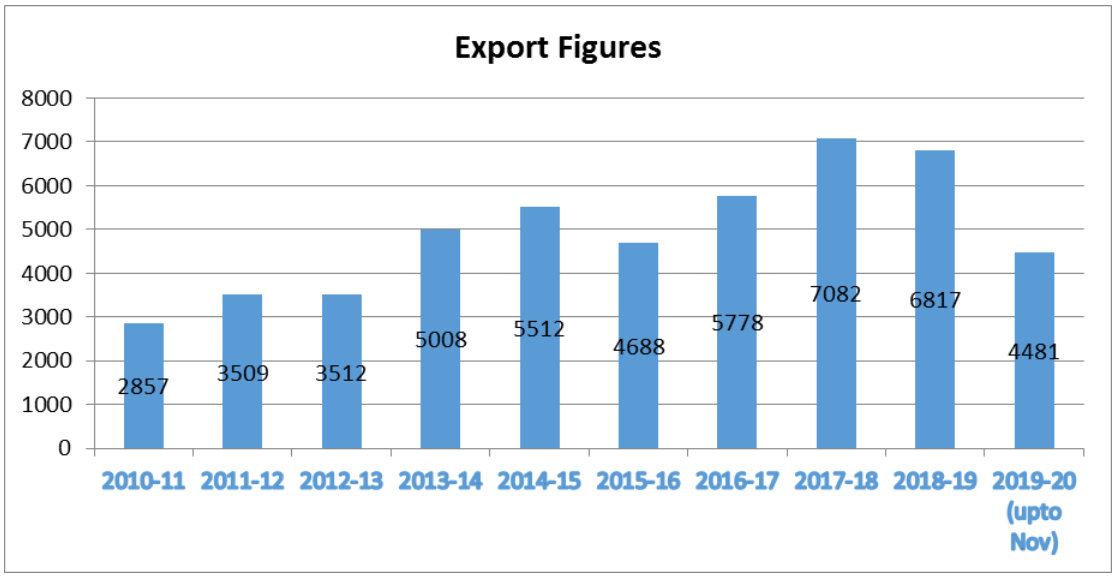
Table No.4

Financial assistance provided by MPEDA to support high end / innovative value addition for exports		
SCHEMES	**Achievement 2019-20**	
	Phy.	**Fin. (Rs in lakh)**
Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP)	1	100.00
Assistance for infrastructural Development for Value Addition	4	277.54
Technology Development for Specific Value Added Products scheme	1	423.60
Assistance for Process Automation and Packaging	4	46.77
Assistance for Pre Processing Centre	2	7.18
Financial assistance under for construction of Large Cold Storage (Frozen Storage) for storing fish and fishery products / Assistance for Large cold storage	5	135.6
Sea Freight Assistance for export of Value Added Marine Products	2	13.99
Financial Assistance for creation of basic facilities for chilled fish/tuna for exports/ Assistance for Export Handling centres for Chilled Marine Products	1	17.42
TOTAL	20	1022.1
Out of 20, ₹340.38/- Lakh has been released to 6 beneficiaries and ₹ 667.77/- Lakh recommended by the committee & sanction order issued to 12 applicants. **2 applications received under Sea freight assistance for export of value added marine products scheme for ₹13.99 Lakh are pending for scrutiny.**		
Capture Fisheries Schemes		
Assistance for certification of fishery and chain of custody	36	64.75
Assistance for installation of Satellite Based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	18	8.87
TOTAL	**54**	**73.62**
Subsidy for hatcheries/ New Farm Development/ Revival / Additional Infrastructure	-	5.7

Export performance:

During the current financial year April - Nov 2019-20, India has exported seafood worth US$ 4.48 billion (8,60,419 Metric Tons) registering the decline of 6.36% compared to the same period in previous year. USA and South East Asia continued to be the major import markets of Indian seafood. Frozen shrimp remained the major export item followed by frozen fish. The marine export performance in the past 10 years is depicted in the graph below:-

Fig.1. Marine products export performance (value in US$ million)



As per the export figures, the exports during the period April to November, 2019 have also shown a decline of 10.96 % in quantity, 5.20 % in Rupee value and 6.36 % in Dollar terms, while compared to the corresponding period of last year. The details of provisional figures of Indian seafood exports in the current financial year 2019-20 vis-à-vis previous financial year figure for the same period are as below:

Table 1. Marine products exports performance for the year 2019-20.

APRIL- NOVEMBER 2019-20

		2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20(Provisional)	Growth (%)
Qty. in Ton	**Q:**	966362.00	860419.00	-10.96
Value in Rs. Cr.	**V:**	32,997.70	31,280.36	-5.20
US$ (Million)	**$:**	4,785.99	4,481.65	-6.36

V. Directorate General of Trade Remedies

The Director General of Trade Remedies (earlier known as Director General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties) is the integrated single window agency for providing compressive and swift trade defence mechanism in India.

Earlier, the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) dealt with Anti-Dumping and CVD cases, Directorate General of Safeguards (DGS) dealt with Safeguard measures and DGFT dealt with Quantitative Restriction (QR) Safeguards. The DGTR has brought DGAD, DGS and Safeguards (QR) functions of DGFT into its fold by merging them into a single national entity. DGTR now deals with Anti-Dumping, CVD and Safeguard measures. It also provides trade remedy support to India's domestic industry and exporters in dealing with increasing instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by other countries. DGTR provides a level playing field to the domestic industry against the adverse impact of the unfair trade practices like dumping and actionable subsidies from any exporting country by using trade remedial measures under relevant framework of WTO Agreements, Customs Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and international agreements in a transparent and time bound manner.

DGTR functions as an attached office of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is a professionally integrated organisation with multi-spectrum skill sets emanating from officers drawn from different services and specialization.

During the period 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019, DGTR initiated 34 Anti-Dumping investigations (both fresh and review), 5 Countervailing Duty investigations and 6 Safeguard investigations. Final Findings in 14 Anti-Dumping

Table: 3 Percentage Contribution of Different Types of Transactions to the value of trade

Years	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual
2015-16	76.74	23.1	0.16	80.85	18.91	0.24	79.17	20.62	0.21
2016-17	79.79	20.1	0.11	80.53	19.3	0.17	80.22	19.64	0.14
2017-18	83.57	16.33	0.1	87.4	12.55	0.05	85.89	14.04	0.07
2018-19	84.84	15.16	0	89.05	10.94	0.01	87.4	12.59	0.01
Note: Non-EDI includes SEZ.									

- **Release of Foreign Trade Data:** DGCI&S has drastically reduced time-lag in all its releases and have made the data dissemination process more user-friendly based on the suggestions of stakeholders. The foreign trade data both for export and import for a particular month compiled by the Directorate are released by Ministry of Commerce in the form of Press Note/Quick Estimate for selected major commodities by 15th of the next month (ii) the Principal commodity-wise data is now available by 20th day of the following month and (iii) 8-digit item level data (provisional) by 30th/31st of the next month and (iv) 8-digit item level data (final) by 50th/51st day of the next month. Besides, Alert at 8-digit level both for export and import in terms of value only country-wise is generated for internal use of the Ministry of Commerce by 15th of the next month. Web based module for on-line data dissemination, viz., Foreign Trade Dissemination Portal (FDDP) has been giving direct access to both the provisional and finalized data-set.

B) Area of new initiatives taken by DGCI&S:

- DGCI&S in consultation with Ministry of Commerce has set up Data Analytics Cell in DGCIS. In this regard, Application Software has been procured to set up Data Warehouse in DGCI&S. The Data warehouse initially will contain all the aggregated data available for all the countries in UNCOMTRADE. Data Analytic Cell was developing 10 customized economic indicators to measure different traits of trade.
- As DGCI&S has to process voluminous data on day to day basis to reduce the time lag for publishing trade results. DGCI&S plans to validate the Merchandise Trade Data on day to day basis by using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning tools.
- The online Data Dissemination Portal for DGCI&S has been updated to incorporate online data transmission relating to Anti-Dumping cases to both Private parties and officials of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).
- Process for regular collection and compilation of trade data in services through institutional mechanism has been initiated.
- An all-India survey on some sectors like export of ICT-enabled service, health service and education service.

C) Miscellaneous Activities of DGCI&S

- **Index Number** – Earlier DGCI&S was bringing out the Foreign Trade Indices based on Fisher's formula with Base Year 1999-2000. Recently, the methodology was revised and Laspeyres formula, which is subgroup decomposable, was adopted with Base Year 2012-13. The Unit Value Indices (UVI) and Quantity Indices (QI) are released on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis, along with Bilateral and Regional Indices and the Terms of Trade. For the first time Principal Commodity –wise Indices are also being compiled for the benefit of regular users. At present both the Fisher's and Laspeyres' Indices are being compiled and shared on the website of DGIC&S.
- **Internal Trade** – DGCI&S is compiling data on internal trade by Rail, River and Air in its publication 'Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air'. It contains information of movement of 70 major commodities from one State to another State. The goods are also classified according to 4-digit HS Codes.
- **Indian Trade Journal** – For more than 100 years, Indian Trade Journal is now an online weekly publication is published by DGCI&S which contains country profile, write up on top commodity of export and import and commercial news from embassies abroad.
- **Trade in Services** – In addition to compilation and dissemination of merchandise and internal trade, DGCI&S has also been entrusted with creation of a robust and reliable database on trade in services based on collection and compilation of survey and administrative data.

VII. GeM

Government e-Marketplace- Special Purpose Vehicle created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (GeM-SPV)

- Government e-Marketplace (GeM) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, to create and maintain the

online marketplace for procurement of common use Goods and Services by all Central government ministries/departments.

- Governments of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, vide notification dated 8th December 2017 has made the following entry:-
  - "32. Development, operation and maintenance of National Public Procurement Portal - Government e Marketplace"
- GeM provides transparent, efficient and inclusive online platform for procurement of all common use Goods and Services by Government Organizations.
- The Purchase through GeM by Government Departments have been authorized and made mandatory by Ministry of Finance by adding a new Rule No. 149 in the General Financial Rules, 2017. All the States and UTs are Procuring through GeM.
- GeM has also taken steps to promote MSMES, start-ups, women entrepreneurs etc to access public procurement market.
- GeM has enabled various modes of procurement as prescribed in GFR and has made available various analytical tools to facilitate buyers to make informed decision while making procurement. Since inception, GeM has created a marketplace with over 3.05 lakh vendors listing, about 15.41 lakh products and services. More than 40,805 Government Organizations have done 28.17 lakh plus transactions worth over Rs. 40,033 Crores through GeM as on 03.12.2019.
- GeM received:
  - The Digital India Platinum Award for "Exemplary online Service" in February 2019.
  - Technology Sabha Award under "Digital Icon" category in August 2019.
  - Digital transformation Award under "End to End Digital Services" category in November 2019.

GeM is manned by Government officers on deputation as well market resources.



3rd Edition of National Public Procurement Conclave 2019

VIII. Trade Facilitation Institute (FDDI, IDI, IIP, IIFT)

Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)

Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) was established in the year 1986 for the development and promotion of Footwear and Allied Product Industries. FDDI, having the status of 'Institution of National Importance' as per FDDI Act, 2017, is serving as 'One stop solutions provider' in footwear, leather and allied industry.

FDDI has been playing a pivotal role in facilitating Indian industry by bridging skill gaps in the areas of footwear, leather, fashion, retail and management. FDDI has been functioning as an interface between the untapped talent and industry and its global counterparts, by fulfilling the demand of skilled manpower with its specific curriculum, state of the art laboratories, world class infrastructure and experienced faculty.

FDDI is providing skill based education and trainings by conducting long-term programmes and short term programmes through its campuses located at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Rohtak, Chhindwara, Guna, Jodhpur, Ankleshwar, Banur, Patna and Hyderabad.

Sr. No.	Bachelor Degree Programmes	Master Degree Programmes
1.	B. Des. (Footwear Design & Production) -Duration 4 Years	M. Des. (Footwear Design & Production) -Duration 2 Years
2.	B. Des. (Leather Goods and Accessories Design) -Duration 4 Years	MBA (Retail & Fashion Merchandise) -Duration 2 Years
3.	B. Des. (Fashion Design) -Duration 4 Years	
4.	BBA (Retail & Fashion Merchandise) -Duration 3 Years	

Its International Testing Centre is having prestigious 17025 certifications and accreditation from the leading international organization like SATRA- UK. The Institute has entered into academic alliances from time to time with top management and Fashion Design institutes such as LDT Nagold, Germany, ARSutoria, Italy, Thomas Bata University (TBU), Czech Republic, Northampton University, UK which ensures international level of training in the campus and extends the scope of Student / Faculty exchange programme in order to equip them to meet the challenges of globalization.

The Institute has global recognition in the area of Training & Consultancy and high acceptance in the industry / academia worldwide. It has created a niche for itself in the area of training and consultancy in Asian countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and many African countries like Ethiopia, Botswana, Nigeria, South Africa etc.

FDDI has a track record of more than 85% placement with more than 200 national and international companies participating every year during placement drive. Presently, many of the CEOs and other senior positions in the leading leather and footwear MNCs are occupied by FDDI alumni.

Major activities/ events undertaken during the year:

1. FDDI, CHHINDWARA, NOIDA, KOLKATA & CHENNAI HELD 1ST CONVOCATION CEREMONY AFTER GRANT OF STATUS OF INI

FDDI, Chhindwara held its 1st Convocation ceremony on 12th October 2019; FDDI, NOIDA on 05th November 2019 and FDDI, Kolkata its 1st Convocation ceremony on 8thNovember 2019 after getting the status of 'Institution of National Importance' (INI) in the year 2017.

The Convocation ceremony at NOIDA was graced by Mr. Som Parkash, Hon'ble Minister of State (MoS), Commerce and Industry (C&I), Government of India (GoI) as the Chief Guest.

Marking the successful completion of their respective professional programme, a total of 770 students belonging to the batches of 2018 and 2019 were awarded their degrees, out of which 425 attended the ceremony.



Lighting-up of the ceremonial lamp by the dignitaries at FDDI, NOIDA

At FDDI, Chhindwara, 54 students were awarded their degrees by Mr. Kamal Nath, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, who graced the occasion as Chief Guest.

At FDDI, Kolkata campus, a total of 120 students were awarded their degrees by the Chief Guest, Mr. Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal.

At FDDI, Chennai campus, 69 students were awarded their degrees by the Chief Guest, Thiru. Banwarilal Purohit, Hon'ble Governor of Tamil Nadu.



A graduating student receiving Degree from Mr. Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal at FDDI, Kolkata



A graduating student receiving Degree from Thiru. Banwarilal Purohit, Hon'ble Governor of TamilNaduat FDDI, Chennai

2. STUDENTS PLACEMENT:

The year 2019 started on a good note with big companies like Bata, Tata International, Reliance Luxury, Puma, Charles and Keith, Relaxo etc., hiring students from all the campuses of FDDI during the centralized drive. The placement also saw companies like Decathlon, Alpine Apparels, Armani Exchange, Future Group, Khadims, Lotus Footwear (Nike), Max Lifestyle, Oma, BrandFolio, Shopperstop, House of Raisons, Belle Fille, Shahi Menon, Monrow Shoes, Triedge, Skechers, Liener Shoes, Rex Shoes, Versatile Group, Arvind Footwear, Superhouse offering job opportunities in good profiles.

3. UP-GRADATION & DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS UNDER THE 'MAKE IN INDIA (MII) PROGRAMME':

FDDI along with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Armed Forces has successfully carried–out up-gradation & development of standards for Tactical Boot (High Ankle) with PU-Rubber Sole for Paramilitary Forces, Anti-Riot Shoes with PU-Rubber Sole for Paramilitary Forces (RAF), Shoes Derby Black with PU-Rubber Sole for State Police Department & Full Rubber Knee/Ankle Boot for Paramilitary Forces.

Currently, the following four (04) types of Footwear and Leather Products are under consideration and the Quality Requirements (QRs) are being reviewed by the Panel-1 of CHD-19 (BIS):

a. Burma Shoe (Ankle) for ITBP.

b. Jungle Boot (Ankle) with Textile Upper & PU Sole for Paramilitary Forces.

c. Shoes PU Coated White Leather Uniform for Indian Navy.

d. Leather Belt Black for ITBP.

e. High Temperature Resistance Patrolling Boot for Paramilitary Forces (BSF).

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIMARY SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PSDP):

FDDI is the implementing agency of Primary Skill Development Programme (PSDP) of the Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. FDDI has trained 63186 trainees during 2019-20 which includes 42066 women trainees and 12 transgenders.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LEATHER SECTOR (IDLS) SCHEME:

FDDI and CLRI are working as Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the Product Sector for the Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) scheme for 3 years (2017-20) for Tanneries and Product units respectively. Till date, 729 applicants have been registered on the web portal under IDLS Scheme.

6. UPGRADATION OF SOME OF FDDI CAMPUSES AS CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE (CoE):

To upgrade infrastructure facilities at FDDI, Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 129.62 Crores to set up Centres of Excellence (CoE) at seven campuses in different thematic areas like Non-Leather Footwear, Products & Accessories, High Performance/ Specialized Footwear & Products, Design Studio etc. These Centres will provide much needed R&D and address concerns of the industry like product development, technological assistance and centres for incubation and entrepreneurship development.

7. INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANCY:

FDDI along with Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) is executing 'Twinning Project' at Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The scope of the project includes capacity building of Leather Industry Development Institute (LIDI), Ethiopia.

FDDI has received extension of the project with the contract value of USD 1 Million. FDDI has also admitted 14 students under Master's Program in Footwear and Leather Goods respectively. In addition to this, FDDI also conducted short term training program for the management of the LIDI on International Trade & Data Base Management.

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in 1978 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, with a focus to provide a vocational education in the field of Diamond, Gems & Jewellery. IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India & is a project of GJEPC. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing & Jewellery Manufacturing, Gemmology and thereby covering the entire spectrum of Gems & Jewellery education under one roof. Institute, as a knowledge provider to the re-skilling programmes launched by the GJEPC, upgrades/imparts the skill to small/medium diamond/jewellers manufacturers. IDI is also recognized as an Anchor Institute-Gems & Jewellery by Industries Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat.

The Institute's Gemological Laboratory is engaged in testing & identification of Diamonds, Gem Stones & Jewellery, and issuing a Diamond Grading, Gem Stone Identification & Jewellery Quality report. The Institute's Diamond Grading Laboratory is authorized by the DGFT, MoC&I, as per Chapter 4 of the FTP 2015-2020 for certification /grading of Diamonds of 0.10 Ct & above. IDI also operates Diamond Detection & Resource Centre (DDRC) at its Katargam campus to provide diamond screening services to small / medium diamond

manufacturer/ diamond traders/Jewellers at affordable rates. IDI also conducts various workshops/seminars on "Synthetic Diamond Identification" to spread awareness in diamond trade on the subject.

The Institute is authorized by the Director General of Shipping, the Ministry of Surface Transport and Shipping, the Director General of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Civil Aviation as Competent Authority for testing of bulk packages intended to be used for the carriage of dangerous goods for export either through sea or by air. The Institute has well equipped laboratories at its head office Mumbai and at branches like Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad for testing of bulk packages for the carriage of dangerous goods as per International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) and as per International Council of Aviation Organization (ICAO) technical instruction Part I. Based on the test report about the performance of the bulk packages, the Institute issues the UN (United Nations) certificate to the packaging material manufacturers who would supply it to the exporters / shippers for the export of dangerous goods from India.

The Institute is also involved in the formulation of packaging specifications for different types of exportable commodity items like tea, coffee, spices etc., and also in the handloom and handicraft items for export. The Institute has been entrusted with the responsibility by the Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, DOC, MOCI, Government of India for the formulation of packaging specifications for 500 types of products for export market. Till date the Institute has developed packaging specifications related to the bulk and consumer packages of fruits and vegetables, tea, spices, handloom and handicraft products on behalf of APEDA, Tea Board, Spices Board and Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.

TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The Laboratory Division of the Institute has implemented software for undertaking all activities related to testing of bulk packages for export and for issuance of the UN certificate. The implementation of this software has enabled in preparation of standard operating procedure in terms of receipt of request from the parties for testing, test methods, in preparation of draft test report, verification of final test report and in issuance and dispatch of the UN certificate.

In addition, information relevant to the UN certificate are also uploaded on the IIP website in order to create more transparency and for public facilitation. Besides, the Institute conducts training, workshops and conferences related to testing of bulk packages and the UN certificate at its head office and branches in order to create awareness among the stakeholders involved in the export business of dangerous goods. The packaging specifications developed are uploaded on the website of different commodity boards in order to have more transparency among the exporters about the packaging specifications.

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

Overview

1) In order to realize the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to create an institution with a focus on research and training related to foreign trade, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd of May 1963.

2) In recognition of its all-round achievements, the Institute was given the status of "Deemed University" in May 2002 by University Grants Commission (UGC) enabling it to award degrees and start its own Doctoral Programmes.

3) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited IIFT with the Highest Grade 'A' with overall CGPA score of 3.53 in 2015. IIFT's iSER has been accepted by IAC and IIFT is in the process of getting AACSB Accreditation.

Organizational Structure and Functions

1) The Board of Management is the principal executive body of the Institute. The BoM consists of 11 members and is headed by the Director of the Institute. The Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce& Industry, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Institute. The Director of the Institute is the Principal Executive of the Institute and exercises supervision and control over the affairs of the Institute.

2) Institutional set-up of IIFT

IIFT has currently following divisions to promote and enhance education, research and cooperation in international trade:

a) Executive Management Programmes Division (EMPD)

The Executive Management Project Division has been conceived to provide training to government officials, diplomats, entrepreneurs, exporters, corporate sector and civil society members to develop broader understanding of issues related to international business and its implications on trade policy. EMPD initiates programs designed to generate views, opinions, analysis on a number of contemporary trade and economic issues which are of interest to different countries particularly the developing countries. The main programs of the division conducted over approximately 15 months are as follows:

i. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business (EPGDIB) - On Campus

ii. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business (EPGDIB) – Hybrid

b) Management Development Programmes (MDP) Division

The Management Development Programmes (MDP)

division of the Institute offers regular training programmes to the Officers/Executives of Govt./ PSUs, Corporate and Private Sector in the area of International Trade, International Marketing, Finance, Export Import Management, Global Supply Chain Management, Strategic Management, Human Resource, IT, Capacity Building for SEZs, Data Analytics, Trade Analytics etc. The division also conducts various in-service training programmes for officers of Govt. of India including IAS and other All India Service.

IIFT is a nodal institute for conducting nine month residential foundation training programme for the Indian Trade Service Probationers. Besides, Institute also conducts training programmes for the Officer Trainees of Indian Revenue Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service etc. Under the initiative of Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, IIFT is continuously providing specialized training to Employment Exchange officers spread across the country.

Further, the division also conducts the following long duration programmes through hybrid/online/on-campus mode.

1. Post Graduate Certificate Programme in International Business & Finance.
2. Certificate Programme in Export and Import Management.
3. EDP on Strategies for International Business.
4. EDP on Global Supply Chain Management.
5. Professional Training programme on International Business Management for the officers of Armed Forces through DGR.
6. Certificate course in Global Supply Chain Management for the officers of Armed Forces through DGR.

c) International Collaboration and Capacity Development (ICCD) Division

The International Collaboration & Capacity Development (ICCD) Division of IIFT plays an important role in the Institute through establishing academic ties with domestic and international universities/ institutions to enable joint training and research programmes. Student and faculty exchange is an integral part of the academic collaborations. The Institute, by obtaining membership of renowned international institutions further consolidates the academic cooperation, student exchange, study tours and faculty exchange. The division also facilitates participation of faculty in National and International training programmes and conferences.

During the academic year 2019-20, three students from different International Universities/Institutions were accommodated in IIFT in exchange for 22 students (including 10 students from Delhi and 12 from Kolkata Campus) from IIFT who have been shortlisted for Student Exchange Programme for various International Universities/Institutions during January-March 2020.

Under the Faculty Development Programme, 13 faculty members participated in different International and National Conferences and another 4 participated in training programmes. IIFT has collaborations with 30 different international Universities/Institutions across the globe. Of these, 13are from Europe, 5 from Asia and 12 from rest of the world. IIFT has signed three MOUs during the period. Faculty from Tulane University, USA, IPAG, Dhaka (Bangladesh), and AACSB President and CEO have visited the Institute for meetings and to deliver the lectures.

d) Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division

The Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division of the Institute is the nodal division for full time/long duration programmes. The division processes the admission to all these programmes, besides providing administrative and academic support. It is the responsibility of the division to ensure smooth conduct of the programmes in coordination with all stakeholders, viz. faculty, students and all other concerned. The salient programmes conducted by the Division are:

i. Two-year Full time MBA (International Business)

ii. Two year six months weekend MBA (International Business)

iii. Certificate Programme in Export-Import Management (CPEIM)

e) Economics Division

The Institute has over a half-a-century experience in working as a think tank to the Government of India. It regularly advises the government on issues related to trade through commissioned research reports. The expertise developed by such interactions and teaching applied issues to management students is expected to give a new dimension to the course not available in similar programme in other universities and institutes.

IIFT launched its first ever M.A. (Economics) Programme with Specialization in Trade and Finance in both Delhi and Kolkata Campuses on August 1, 2018. In the second batch (2019-21), 60 students were admitted in MA (Eco.) programme which is being conducted in both Delhi and Kolkata Centres. The Ph.D. Programme (Economics) 2019 also commenced from 2nd August, 2019. Ten students (Full Time) in Delhi and Kolkata have joined the programme.

f) Research Division

Research holds great significance in the growth of the

Institute as it provides a strong pervasive interface between creation of knowledge and training. It has developed substantial consultancy capacity in analyzing international business scenario and developing appropriate corporate strategies. The Institute has also been successfully bidding for both national and international projects. The Research Division keeps organizing crucial national and international conferences on contemporary themes from time to time, which brings together eminent resource persons both from multilateral bodies, government sector and renowned academic institutions. The Ph.D. Programme offered by the division is immensely well-acclaimed. The Ph.D. Programme (Management) 2019 commenced from 2nd August, 2019. Thirty Nine (39) students (28 Part Time and 11 Full Time) in Delhi and Kolkata have joined the programme.

g) Centre for Trade Facilitation and Logistics (CTFL)

IIFT signed a MoU with Department of Commerce (Logistics Division) on 30 July 2018 for establishment of Centre for Trade Facilitation & Logistics Excellence (CTFL) at IIFT. This center is conceived to act as a one stop centre of expertise in India's Trade and Logistics and serve as a forum for collaborations with various stakeholders on domestic and international fronts to gain competitiveness at a global level. CTFL will regularly collect, analyse and monitor logistics data and create repository for it. CTFL will also provide policy related inputs to various stakeholders. Key objectives of CTFL are: -

i. To bring together industry, academia, governments & organizations of national and international level, to work on the key supply chain and logistics, management challenges facing firms in the globalized environment. The center will use most modern tools & techniques to analyze data and will provide policy related inputs to various ministries/ associations/ stakeholders.

ii. To provide diagnostic reports and policy inputs on Trade Facilitation & Logistics to the Department of Commerce and with particular reference to cost of logistics, efficiency and improving India's performance in trading across borders including on Logistics Performance Index (LPI).

iii. To become internationally recognized Centre for Trade Facilitation & Logistics dedicated to research, develop innovative strategies and provide practical insights and address problems encountered by stakeholders in trade (Export-Import (EXIM) business & Domestic operations), logistics and supply chain.

iv. To establish strategic alliances and international collaborations with institutions/organizations working in the areas of Trade Facilitation & Logistics research and practices.

h) Divi rs

IIFT al sitions in different professions across blic sector, media, sports and acader s to make the Institute proud by leading s and winning accolades such as Econo ders Award, etc.

Alumn ble help, support and guidance regula ummer and final placements, Guest orporate competitions, Live projec ther Institute-Industry interface activiti

i) Corp lacement Division

Placen is operated by students along with th elations and Placement Division (CRPD ent Committee members are electe lacement committee members give o on about their activities and achie irector during the Steering Comm seek Director's advice and instr r corporate outreach and impro lacement process. Director addre fore they join their assignments after nal Placements. With a strong caree pport, IIFT has consistently achie t records and IIFT placements comp he top ten B-Schools in India.

j) Ach

Conv

53rdC Institute was held on 8 August, 2019. h Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State (Inde of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affai tion and Minister of State for Comm elivered the convocation address. He d s, prizes and certificates to the stude st, Second and Third position in concl programmes. Dr. Anup Wadhawan, the C ary and Chairman, IIFT and Dr. Manoj Pant, awarded degrees, diplomas and certif dents.

Place

IIFT h y completed its summer placements for the M ch of 2019-21. The said batch was the large ch at IIFT and was placed across 96 comp rther this year, the average stipend incre .5%, while the highest stipend offered was Rs. 3,

Stud

IX. Public Sector Corporation (ECGC, MMTC Ltd., PEC Ltd., ITPO, STC, STCL Ltd.)

ECGC Limited

ECGC Limited, a Premier Export Credit Agency (ECA) of the Government of India, was set up in 1957 in Mumbai, under Companies Act 1956, to provide export credit insurance services on short term (ST) and medium and long term (MLT) basis to exporters and banks on a "no-profit no-loss basis" to promote and support exports from India. It is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

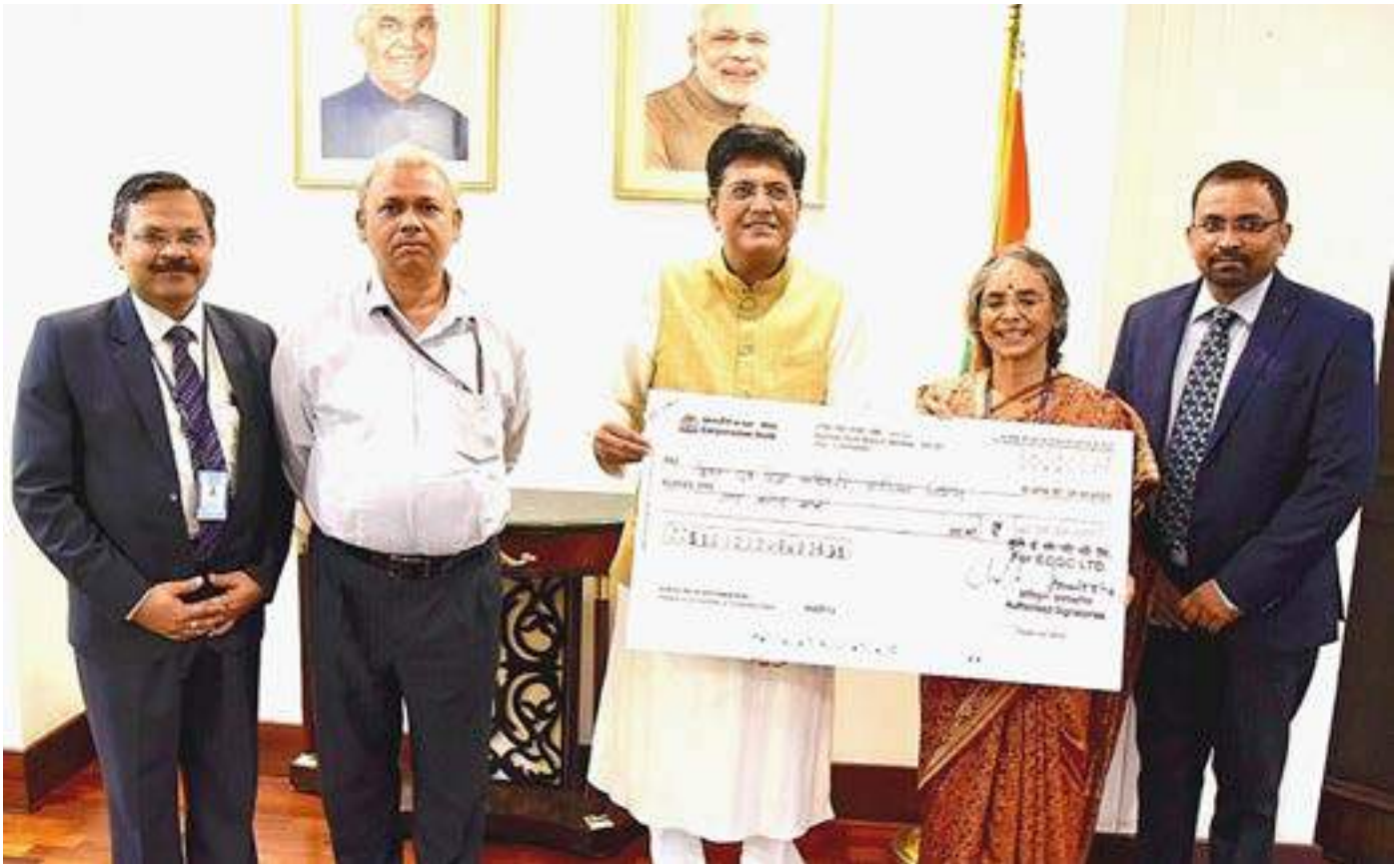
The vision of ECGC Ltd. is to excel in providing export credit insurance and trade related services. The mission of ECGC is to support the Indian Export Industry by providing cost effective insurance and trade related services to meet the growing needs of Indian export market by optimal utilization of available resources.

ECGC's services enable access to bank finance, access to information, and support in recovery of delinquent debts from foreign buyers/countries.

To augment the capital requirement of ECGC, It was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to provide the capital infusion of ₹2000 Crore during the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20. Accordingly, ₹50 Crore in FY 2017-18, ₹500 Crore in FY 2018-19 and ₹500 Crore during FY 2019-20 has been released to ECGC to support Indian exporters to tap new, emerging and challenging markets like Africa, CIS and Latin American Countries.

Performance of ECGC for FY 2018-19 (as on 31.12.2019):

Sr. No	Performance Parameter	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (Up to 31.12.19)
1	Total No. of Insurance covers	31,751	27,557
2	Total Maximum Liability	Rs.97,871 Crore	Rs.98,128 Crore
3	Total Business Covered (Risk Value)	Rs.6,59,423 Crore	Rs.4,15,674 Crore
4	Total Premium earned	Rs.1,247 Crore	Rs.810 Crore





MMTC Ltd.

The MMTC Limited was incorporated in 1963 as an independent entity primarily to deal in exports of minerals and ores and imports of non-ferrous metals. Over the years, MMTC diversified its business portfolio keeping in view national requirements and new business opportunities including import and export of various items. Commodities like fertilizers, steel, diamonds, bullion, agro etc. were progressively added to the portfolio of the company.

Besides acting as canalizing agency for Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore/Concentrate & Import of Urea, MMTC functions as one of the Nominated Agency for Import of Gold & Silver, sale of Sovereign India Gold Coin, Import of Pulses, trading in other commodities like Agro Products, Fertilizers, Coal, Steel, Non-ferrous metals, Pig Iron etc. and investment in trade related JVs like NINL, MMTC PAMP etc.

MMTC has grown over the years to become one of the largest trading organizations in India following the mantra of strategic diversification for progress, exploiting opportunities to expand base and open up new business prospects. It endeavors constantly to explore emerging opportunities by synergizing and blending them with its own core competencies, thereby creating new epicenters of growth and expanding its role as a trade organizer and facilitator. The company has participated in various value-multiplier initiatives by investing in trade related infrastructure projects to enhance its future sustainability through the JVs and PPP route. It has invested in 1.1 million ton steel plant in JV with Govt. of Odisha, a world class gold / silver refinery, Wind Mill Project in Karnataka etc.

Subsidiary Company

MMTC Transnational Pte. Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC and was incorporated in October 1994 under the laws of Singapore with a share Capital of USD 1 million. Since inception, the company has been engaged in commodity trading and has established itself as a credible and reputable trading company in Singapore.

New Initiatives:

a) Make in India:

In line with Govt. of India's initiative of Make in India, following initiatives were taken by MMTC.

- Launch of India's first Sovereign Gold Coin - India Gold Coin (IGC) in November, 2015. MMTC has undertaken marketing of IGC unveiled by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The coins are minted in 5 gms, 10gms and bars in 20 gms denomination at India Govt. Mint, Mumbai and Kolkata. Total turnover of IGC sales achieved during 2019-20 till 10th Nov' 2019 is Rs. 18 crore. During 2018-19, total turnover of IGC sales achieved was Rs. 26 crore. MMTC has tied up with Banks to sell IGC through its 225 branches to make easy availability of the coins across India. Efforts are

on to further expand distribution network for sale of Indian Gold Coin.

- The joint venture for gold / silver refining and medallion manufacturing unit in collaboration with PAMP Switzerland in the name of MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Ltd. achieved Revenue from Operations of Rs. 47,639 crore and profit after tax of Rs. 95.99 crore for the year 2018-19. MMTC has received an dividend of 70% for its investment in MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Ltd. for FY 2018-19. MMTC-PAMP became India's first LBMA accredited refiner for Gold and silver. For the current FY 2019-20 (upto 30th Sept' 19) MPIPL has achieved Revenue from Operations of Rs. 18,634 crore and profit after tax Rs. 47.52 crore. During 2018-19, MMTC has sold Gold Bars produced by MPIPL in the domestic market achieving a turnover of Rs. 202 crore. For the current FY 2019-20 (upto 10.11.2019), MMTC has sold Gold bars produced by MPIPL in the domestic market achieving a turnover of Rs. 48 crores.

- After lot of efforts, NINL Steel Plant (Joint venture of MMTC & Govt. of Orissa) could sign Iron ore Mining lease on captive basis with Govt. of Odisha for 874.24 hectare having 92 million tonne of mineable reserves in the State of Odisha. Stage II forest clearance obtained on 22.07.2019. Mining operation has commissioned on 05.08.2019 and mechanized mining is expected by Q4 of FY 2019-20. NINL has also signed MOU with NALCO for setting up of Coal Tar Pitch Plant.

b) Swachh Bharat

During 2018-19, MMTC's Board of Directors allocated Rs. 10 lakhs for undertaking CSR activities to support the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The funds allocated for CSR were utilized for Clean Ganga Campaign & contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK). During FY 2019-20, till November, under Swachh Bharat, MMTC has undertaken number of activities at MMTC Corporate Office / Colony which includes general cleaning, tree (sapling) planting, waste composting, display of banners / signages, talk on hygiene awareness etc.

c) Digital India:

As a part of implementing Govt. of India's initiative of Digital India, MMTC ERP system up-gradation / migration to a new version for plugging the gaps in existing ERP module (which was implemented in 2002) have been upgraded. In addition, 100% E-tendering is being followed in MMTC including E-Payments and BHIM.

d) Diversification:

MMTC has created two new divisions with a view to diversify into new areas and enhance exports namely;

- Engineering goods and related products with focus on SME sector.

- Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals.

e) Clean Energy:

MMTC has set up a 15 MW capacity Wind Mill project at Gajendragad in Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 68.95 crores. The project is running successfully and has contributed to the development of the area by meeting some portion of energy needs of Karnataka state. MMTC is exploring possibilities of expansion of the said wind mill project.

f) Trade related infrastructure:

To facilitate promotion of two-way trade, the SPV promoted by MMTC in association with IL&FS IIDC had been allotted land to set up International Cargo hub at Haldia and Free Trade and Warehousing Zone at Kandla on lines similar to Special Economic Zone.

A few plots totalling 13000 sq. mtr. (approx.) at the Kandla FTWZ has been leased and the projected annual revenue is Rs. 60 lakhs. Discussions are on with the other units for leasing out the plots.

g) Marketing support to North East states:

In order to provide support to North East states, MMTC has opened its office at Guwahati, Assam and have already initiated procurement of commodities like Ginger, Turmeric and large Cardamom for marketing in rest of India and is also exploring for exports of the same.

h) Government buffer stock of imported Pulses:

Under the Price Stabilization, MMTC has played a pioneering role for import of pulses. For building buffer stock of pulses, MMTC has been designated as one of the agencies for import of pulses by Government of India. As per directions of Govt. of India, during FY 2018-19, MMTC has imported approx. 3.79 lakh tonnes of various pulses for the buffer stock programme. These pulses were stored at various port godowns and were released to State Government Agencies and open market as per the advice of Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India. The entire quantity of 3.79 lakh tons of pulses thus imported on govt. account has since been liquidated. MMTC is also participating in the tenders of State Governments for supply of RBD palm oil.

Financial Performance

MMTC is widely recognized as one of the largest International Trading Company of India and the first Public Sector Undertaking to be awarded as "Premier Trading House" status in the country. It is actively involved in exploring overseas markets for exports and sourcing material for domestic needs. With focus on 'bulk' operations, MMTC primarily has six core commodity

groups viz. Minerals, Precious Metals, Coal, Fertilizers, Agro commodities and Metals.

MMTC recorded a Turnover of Rs. 28,293 crore during 2018-19 as against the turnover of Rs. 15,757 crore registered during 2017-18 achieving a growth of 79%. During FY 2019-20, for the Half year ended on September 30, 2019, MMTC has achieved Revenue from Operations of Rs. 13,176 crore and Gross profit from Operations of Rs 209 crore.

Subsidiary Company

MMTC Transnational Pte Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC. During 2018-19, it has achieved a sales turnover of US$ 154 million.

Infrastructure Development

a. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL)

Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL), an iron & steel plant of 1.1 million tones capacity, 0.8 million tonne coke oven and by-product unit with captive power plant, jointly with Govt. of Odisha and others.

The Phase II of the project for production of steel, with Basic Oxygen Furnace, Oxygen Plant and SMS has been commissioned and Steel Billets Production was done on trial basis. During 2018-19, NINL achieved a turnover of above Rs. 2,000 crore. After lot of persuasion and efforts, NINL Steel Plant (Joint venture of MMTC & Govt. of Orissa) could sign Iron ore Mining lease on captive basis with Govt. of Odisha for 874.24 hectare having 92 million tonne of mineable reserves in the State of Odisha. Stage II forest clearance obtained on 22.07.2019. Commissioning of Iron Ore mines have already been done on 05.08.2019. Though mining operations have already commenced during August / September 2019, it would take another 2 / 3 month time to start mechanized mining & hence Iron Ore from its captive source is expected during Q4 of FY 2019-20. NINL has also signed MOU with NALCO for setting up of Coal Tar Pitch Plant. Decision has now been taken to undertake strategic disinvestment in NINL.

b. Other Projects

To take advantage of new opportunities emerging in the free market environment, MMTC has promoted a number of joint ventures following the public-private partnership model in earlier years. A brief on the current status of such JVs set up in past years is given hereunder:

i. One of the most modern gold/silver refinery and Medallion manufacturing unit - MMTC-PAMP India Private Limited in collaboration with PAMP of Switzerland.

ii. 6% holding in Indian Commodity Exchange Limited (ICEX). ICEX has launched diamond contracts and steel billet contracts apart from obtaining 'in principle' approval for trading in contracts for Brent Crude and WTI Crude. It has since got clearance from SEBI for restarting its trading operations. It has also been decided by ICEX and NMCE to merge NMCE with ICEX. As per regulation 17 of SECC Regulation, 2018 and SEBI Circular dated November 26, 2015, MMTC is required to reduce equity holding from 6% to 5% in ICEX and MMTC is in process of reducing its equity in ICEX. MMTC has invited Request for Proposal (RfP) for divestment of 6% MMTC's equity in ICEX.

iii. Phase 1 of Kandla FTWZ has been made operational by leasing a few plots totalling 13000 sq. mtr. (approx.), a Joint Venture project between MMTC and IL&FS Ltd. Discussions are on with the other units for leasing out the plots.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In compliance to CSR Rules, MMTC in its endeavor to continue its commitment towards CSR & Sustainability initiatives during the year 2019-20, a sum of Rs. 1.73 crore was allocated for undertaking the CSR activities.

The 60% of the annual CSR Budget for 2019-20 has been earmarked for development projects in Baran / Karauli districts of Rajasthan, which are aspirational districts. MMTC is in discussions with the District Collector of respective districts for finalization of projects. The remaining 40% is earmarked for other CSR activities as per items listed under Schedule – VII of Company's Act – 2013.

PEC Limited

PEC Ltd. was formed on 21st April, 1971 as a wholly owned subsidiary of STC. PEC Limited became an independent Company under the Department of Commerce w.e.f. 27th March, 1991.

There has been no change in the Vision, Mission & Objectives of the company (placed at Annexure-I). However, the operations of company have almost stopped due to PEC's a/c being NPA & Syndicate Bank dragging it to NCLT. The case is yet to be admitted in NCLT. The Ministry of Commerce in its meeting on 29.08.2019 has taken in principle decision for closure of the company and cabinet note is under process.

A. PERFORMANCE

The overall performance of the Corporation since 2016-17 is given below:

A.PERFORMANCE

The overall performance of the Corporation since 2016-17 is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

ITEMS	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Achievement (Unaudited)	2019-20 Achievement (Tentative) upto 30.09.2019
Revenue from Operations	4271.51	4470.91	627.87	7.92
Profit before Tax	(92.84)	(56.96)	(499.19)	(63.75)
Profit after tax	(92.84)	(56.96)	(499.19)	(63.75)
Dividend & Corporate tax	-	-	-	-
Equity	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Reserves	(1,139.97)	(1193.91)	(1693.10)	(1756.84)
Net Worth	(1,079.97)	(1133.91)	(1633.10)	(1696.84)

SALES TURNVOER

The Sales turnover of the Company sin

upto Q2 in FY 2019-20. Industrial relations remained peaceful and cordial.

C. COMPLIANCE

The company is following Government Guidelines related to Corporate Governance, Use of Hindi in Official Work, CSR, Citizen Charter, Public Redressal Mechanism, RTI.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

PEC is fully committed to promoting & strengthening the principles of sound corporate governance norms through the adherence of highest standards of transparency, trust and integrity, performance orientation, responsibility and accountability, social responsiveness, ethical business practices and commitment to the organization as a self-discipline code for sustainable enrichment of value for suppliers, customers, directors employees or the community in general.

USE OF HINDI IN OFFICIAL WORK

PEC continued its earnest efforts to promote use of Hindi in official work. Employees were encouraged to work in Hindi through training programs, workshops and improved incentive schemes. Fortnight-long program was organized to mark Hindi Diwas from 05.09.2019 to 24.09.2019.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY

With the introduction of Section 135 of the Act, which came into effect during this Financial Year, Company has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The CSR Policy adopted by the Board of Directors is available on the Company's website www.peclimited.com. PEC has been incurring losses since 2014-15, hence no obligation of incurring CSR Expenditure.

CITIZEN'S CHARTER

PEC has a Citizen Charter and the same has been uploaded on its website, namely www.peclimited.com.

PUBLIC REDRESSAL MECHANISM

The Company has a proper mechanism for registration and time bound disposal of grievances received from the public. Grievance officers both for Public and Staff grievances have been designated, and their details and contact information is uploaded on the PEC website. A complaint box has been placed at reception and Vigilance Cell. Further, a link to http://pgportal.gov.in under the heading "Public Grievances" on the home page of PEC's website has been provided to help citizens lodge / monitor the grievances electronically. Any member of the public who has any grievance against the company or wants any information/clarification etc. may approach Public Grievance Redressal Officer whose details are available on the corporation's website, namely, www.peclimited.com.

RTI

PEC has been complying with the provisions of the Right to Information Act in letter and spirit. Complying section 4(1) (b) of RTI ACT-2005 all material information of general interest to the public has been hosted in electronic form on its website viz. www.peclimited.com. Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Public Information Officers (PIOs) have been appointed at PEC's Corporate Office at New Delhi and all its branch offices. Any public person can approach CPIO/PIO for seeking information under the Right to Information Act-2005. The names and contact details of PIOs, Performa of RTI application, amount of fee required, mode of payment are available on the official website of PEC www.peclimited.com. A Transparency Officer has also been appointed and his details and contact information has been uploaded on the website under the link 'Right to Information Act 2005'.

PEC regularly files its quarterly returns on the RTI Portal provided by Central Information Commission.

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is the premier trade promotion agency of India providing a broad spectrum of services to trade industry and acting as a catalyst for growth of India's trade.

With its Headquarters at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and regional offices at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai, ITPO ensures representative participation of trade and industry from different regions of the country in its events in India and abroad.

REDEVELOPMENT OF PRAGATI MAIDAN

The IECC project is under implementation at Pragati Maidan. The project comprises of an iconic state-of-the-art Convention Centre, six modern exhibition Halls, basement parking and an Administrative Block. As an integral part of the IECC project, comprehensive traffic decongestion interventions including a tunnel road and six underpasses are also being simultaneously implemented so as to decongest traffic in and around Pragati Maidan. The size and scale of the project is gigantic and entails a total built up area of 42 lakh sq.ft.

The total cost of IECC project and the traffic segment is at Rs.3437 crore (including Rs.923 crore on account of traffic decongestion project in and around Pragati Maidan being executed by PWD, Govt of Delhi). The project cost of Rs. 2698.5 crore (excluding 80% of Rs.923 crore for traffic segment) is to be funded by way of ITPO's reserves Rs.1200 crore and rest from the institutional term loan taken by ITPO with Government guarantee/ monetisation of land for a five star hotel at Pragati Maidan.

The IECC project is envisaged to be delivered in different segments. The exhibition hall A3-A5 complex is now scheduled to be completed by the end of March, 2020 (the Hall A3-A5 complex has been partially commissioned on December 3, 2019 for holding scheduled third party events), exhibition hall A1, A2 and Administrative Block by June 2020, Convention Centre by the end of December, 2020 with exhibition hall A6 going a couple of months beyond December, 2020 due to inter-dependency with tunnel work and shifting of utilities by Delhi Jal Board.

Both IECC project and the traffic component are being closely monitored by the Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) chaired by CMD, ITPO and in the Coordination Committee headed by ED, ITPO with all the stakeholders. The status of progress relating to the IECC project is being placed before BoD (Board of Directors) in its every meeting.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the year 2018-19, ITPO had earned a surplus of Rs. 73.35 crore net after considering 'Other comprehensive Income', compared to Rs. 134.48 crore (Recast as per Ind-AS) in the year 2017-18. The total income generated by ITPO during the year was Rs. 253.59 crore as against Rs. 359.55 crore (Recast as per Ind-AS) generated in the year 2017-18. The main reasons for decline in total Income are the reduction in Interest rates, the reduction in free reserves and the reduction in exhibition space due to the ongoing IECC Project. The cumulative financial figures (Income) in respect of Fairs in India, Fairs Abroad, IITF, 2019 and 3rd Party Fairs, up to November, 2019 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh, unaudited figures)

Fairs in India	Rs.576.10
Fairs Abroad	Rs.2011.34
IITF, 2019	Rs.1903.92
3rd Party Fairs	Rs.4218.16
Total	**Rs.8,709.52**

FAIRS IN INDIA

ITPO organized a number of specialized events in India during the period 01.04.2019 to 30.10.2019. The same are as follows:

India International Footwear Fair (IIFF)

The 5th edition of India International Leather Fair Delhi was held from September 23-25, 2019 in Hall 7, Pragati Maidan. It was co-organized by industry association Confederation of Indian Footwear Industries (CIFI). The event covered a net area of about 3800 sqm and had about 200 exhibitors, out of which 65 were from China, Taiwan and Thailand. The event had on display products from the Footwear, Machinery and Equipment, Chemicals, Components and Materials sectors. Space Bookings for this event were accepted online through website www.indiatradefair.com. Payments for space bookings were also accepted online through payment gateway. IIFF Delhi 2019 was visited by about 9200 business visitors. An award ceremony was organized on September 25, 2019 where IIFF exhibitors were felicitated for excellence in display, based on the recommendation of a jury.

Delhi Book Fair and Stationery, Office Automation & Corporate Gift Fair, Delhi

The 25th Delhi Book Fair, the 21st Stationery Fair, the 5th Office Automation Fair and the 5th Corporate Gift Fair 2019 were held from September 11-15, 2019. About 130 companies had participated and the show witnessed a footfall of around 90 thousand visitors.

India Leather and Accessories Fair (ILAF), Kolkata

The 24th edition of India Leather & Accessories Fair was organized successfully in Kolkata in ITC Royal Bengal from September 27 & 28, 2019. ILAF is a Business to Business fair with the prime motive to promote exports of leather goods from India and specially from West Bengal as well as to invite participation from the complementary sectors of leather goods industry i.e. leather processing chemical companies, leather goods manufacturing machinery companies, as well as footwear and footwear components, other components and accessories companies etc. 61 leading Indian companies from different parts of the country participated. 653 trade visitors with 32 overseas visitors from 19 countries attended the two day show.

22nd India International Security Expo, 2019 (IISE), Delhi

The 22nd edition of India International Security Expo (Defence and Homeland Security – a Joint Initiative of ITPO and PHDCCI) was organised from October 3-5, 2019 in Hall No.12 & 12A, at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. IISE, 2019 was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sh. Nityanand Rai, Union Minister of State (Home), Ministry of Home Affairs. The event was also visited by Hon'ble Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Minister (Defence), Ministry of Defence. It covered a gross area of 5100 sq.mtrs. and the area sold was 2000 sq.mtrs.(approx.) with 80 participants showcasing their latest products for security agencies. As a new initiative to make the event truly international, overseas buyers from various countries were invited by ITPO to have interaction with the

participants for long term business deals, joint ventures and other technical know-how, etc. Special attractions of the event were Theme Area, Selfie Point, Demo Area for Dog Show, Women Safety. Seminars were organised concurrently on all the days on the topics related with security. In addition over 500 numbers of Delegates, Senior Government Officials, Security Managers and Security Professionals visited the Expo from various CAPFs, State Police Forces, BPR&D, Delhi Fire Service, Special Forces such as NSG, NDRF and Security representatives of leading hotel chains, Residential Welfare Associations, Banks, Schools, etc.

East Himalayan Expo, Shilong

The eleventh edition of East Himalayan Trade Fair was organised in Shillong, Meghalaya from October 16-22, 2019. Govt. of Meghalaya has actively supported this event. 120 small-scale units participated in 11th East Himalayan Trade Fair with a covered area of 990 sq.mtrs. The ambience of the fair, with exhibitors from various regions of the country, was chief attraction of the fair. MSME, NSIC and Ministry of Social Justice were the major participants in the show.

India International Trade Fair (IITF), Delhi

India International Trade Fair (IITF) – IITF 2019 was organised from Nov. 14-27, 2019 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. With around 800 exhibitors including foreign participants from 21 countries and participation by all States and UTs of India, the event had a visitorship of 4.5 lakhs. The theme of the fair was "Ease of Doing Business" which was aptly displayed in the theme Pavilion set up by DPIIT.

Hon'ble Union Minister of MSME and Road Transport & Highways Shri Nitin Gadkari and Shri Som Parkash, Hon'ble Minister of State Commerce & Industry inaugurated the 39th edition of India International Trade Fair.

Shri Piyush Goyal, the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Railways, Government of India gave away the awards at the Awards Presentation ceremony of IITF 2019 at Hamsadhawani Theatre, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Minister also presented the Awards for Excellence in Display to the winners of different categories. Shri L.C. Goyal, CMD, ITPO and Shri Sanjay Chadha, Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce , Government of India were also present on the occasion apart from participants from India and overseas, members of the Diplomatic corps and media persons.

A remarkable feature of this multiproduct exhibition is that it offers an equal opportunity for large corporations, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), non-government agencies, artisans, self-help groups (SHGs), etc. to promote their products and services to a very large sample of potential customers. The fair is an important platform for various Central and State Government departments and agencies for dissemination of information on progressive reforms, new schemes and initiatives. In other words, the fair serves as a convergence point for government agencies, private sector enterprises, and non-government institutions, which have aligned their activities with the objectives of the development of the country.

The States of 'Bihar' and 'Jharkhand' were the Focus States in this edition of the fair. Significantly, the pavilions of States / Union Territories promoted the regional art and culture, local crafts and showcased their immense potential for exports. State Day celebrations were also held during the fair which were very popular with the visitors.

The fair had considerable participation from many foreign countries, including Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Tibet, the UK, Taiwan, Ethiopia, Qatar and Vietnam. This year the status of 'Partner Country' was accorded to 'the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan' and 'the Republic of Korea' was the 'Focus Country'. The overwhelming participation from abroad is indicative of the strengthening foreign relations and the growing integration of India with the global economy.

FAIRS ABROAD

During the period April'2019 to November'2019, ITPO participated in the following overseas events:

Beauty World, Dubai (UAE), April 15-17, 2019

ITPO participated in Beauty World, Dubai (UAE), April 15-17, 2019 in an area of 90sq.mtrs. 90% of the participants have expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 40,000 trade visitors visited the Fair. Business to the tune of Rs.4.35 cr is under negotiation, as reported by the participants.

SIAL Food Canada, April 30-May 2, 2019

ITPO participated in SIAL Food, Canada. The fair was held from April 30 to May 2, 2019 in an area of 1600 sq.fts. 17 Indian companies had participated in the event. 59% of the participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 18,500 trade visitors had visited the fair. Business to the tune of Rs.1.01 cr was generated and Business under Negotiation amounting to Rs.7.45 cr. was reported by the participants.

TUTTO Food Fair, Milan, Italy, May 6-9, 2019

ITPO set-up India Pavilion in TUTTO Food Fair, Milan, Italy held from May 6 to 9, 2019. 13 Indian companies participated in the B2B event. About 2000 trade visitors had visited the show.

National Hardware Show, Las Vegas(USA), May 7-9, 2019

ITPO participated in National Hardware Show, Las Vegas, USA, May 7 – 9, 2019 in an area of 2400 sq.ft. 25 Indian companies had participated in the show. 88% of the participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this show. About 30,000 business visitors had visited the show.

17th Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, June 1-9, 2019

An India Pavilion was set up in the 17th Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from June 1 to 9, 2019 in an area of 207 sq.mtrs. 22 Indian companies had participated in the event. About 2 lakh trade visitors had visited the Fair.

Iran Agro Food & Food-Bevtech, Tehran, Iran, June 18-21, 2019

ITPO participated in Iran Agro Food & Food-Bevtech, Tehran, Iran, held from June 18 to 21, 2019 in an area of 142 sq.mtrs. 16 Indian companies had participated in the B-2-B event. All participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 4500 trade visitors had visited the Fair. Business to the tune of Rs.400.00 lakh was generated and Business under negotiation amounts to Rs.3850 lakh, as reported by the exhibitors.

Kore.

booked was Rs.90 lakhs and Business under Negotiation was amounting to Rs.100 lakh, as reported by the exhibitors.

CNR Food Istanbul (Turkey), September 4-7, 2019

ITPO participated in B-2-B CNR Food Istanbul (Turkey) held from September 4 to 7, 2019. ITPO had participated in an area of 141 sq.mtrs. with 19 Indian companies. 75% Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 5000 buyers visited the show. Business to the tune of Rs.3.00 crore was booked and Business under Negotiation was amounting to Rs.5.00 crore, as reported by the exhibitors.

84th Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece), September 7-15. 2019

ITPO participated in 84th Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki, Greece held from September 7 to15, 2019 with a status of 'Honoured Country' in an area of 1450 sq.mtrs. 101 Indian companies had participated in the Fair. 99% of Indian companies in both in (B-2-C) and (B-2-B) Sector expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 2.50 lakh visitors visited the Fair. Business to the tune of Rs.5.28 crore was booked and Business under Negotiation was amounting to Rs.3.28 crore, as reported by the exhibitors.

Intergift, Madrid, Spain, September 11-15, 2019.

ITPO participated in Intergift, Madrid, Spain held from September 11 to 15, 2019 in an area of 160 sq.mtrs. 18 Indian companies participated in the fair. About 3000 buyers visited the show. 60% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event, as reported by the exhibitors.

Fiera Del Levanta, Bari(Italy), September 14-22, 2019

ITPO participated in Fiera Del Levanta, Bari, Italy held from September 14 to 22, 2019 in area of 72 sq.mtrs. 13 Indian companies participated in the fair. 75% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 4 lakh visitors visited the show. Business generated was to the tune of Rs.98.39 lakh as reported by exhibitors.

Foire International De Marseille, France, September 20-30, 2019

ITPO participated in Foire International De Marseille, France held from September 20 to 30, 2019 in an area of 324 sq.mtrs. 37 Indian companies participated in the Show. 61% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this fair. About 9400 visitors visited the show. Business generated was to the tune of Rs.76.23 lakh and Business Under Negotiation was Rs.15.00 lakh.

World Food Moscow, Russia, September 24-27, 2019.

ITPO participated in World Food Moscow, Russia held from September 24 to 27, 2019 in an area 147 sq.mtrs. 23 Indian companies participated in B-2-B event and 30000 visitors visited the show. 83% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate in the next edition of the fair. Business to the tune of Rs. 86.30 lakh was booked and Business under Negotiation was Rs.408.70 lakhs, as reported by the exhibitors.

Thailand Lab 2019, Thailand, September 25-27, 2019

ITPO participated in Thailand Lab 2019, Thailand held from September 25 to 27, 2019 in an area of 120 sq.mtrs. 13 Indian companies participated in this show and about 500 business visitors visited the show. 77% Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. Business to the tune of Rs.2.50 lakhs was generated and Business under Negotiation was Rs.37.54 lakh, as reported by the exhibitors.

Anuga, Cologne, Germany, October 5-9, 2019

ITPO participated in Anuga, Cologne, Germany held from October 5 to 9, 2019 in an area of 1228 sq.mtrs. with 100 Indian companies. 90% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 30,000 buyers visited the show. Business to the tune of Rs.22.03 crore was booked and Business under Negotiation was amounting to Rs. 20.53 crore, as reported by the exhibitors.

India Show, Canada, October 10-13, 2019

ITPO organised an India Show in Toronto, Canada from October 10 to 13, 2019. 41 Indian companies participated in this show. About 1200 visitors visited the show. Ms. Apoorva Srivastava, Consulate General of India, Toronto inaugurated the Fair. Mr. Deepak Anand, MPP, Mississauga – Malton and Mr. Pramod Goyal, President, Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce, Toronto were also present as special guests. CGI, MPP and President, ICCC appreciated the efforts of ITPO.

Food and Hospitality, Muscat, Oman, October 14-16, 2019

ITPO participated in Food and Hospitality, Muscat, Oman held from October 14 to16, 2019. About 1000 buyers visited the show and all the Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. Business generated to the tune of Rs.230 lakh, as reported by the exhibitors.

18th Indo-Malaysia Trade Expo, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 18-26, 2019

ITPO participated in 18th Indo-Malaysia Trade Expo, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, held from October 18 to 26, 2019 in an area of 477 sq.mtrs. 53 Indian companies participated in the Show. All the Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 5 lakh visitors visited the show. Business booked was Rs.255 lakh

and Business under Negotiation was Rs.50 lakh, as reported by exhibitors.

AAPEX, Las Vegas, USA, November 5-7, 2019

ITPO participated in AAPEX, Las Vegas held from November 5 to 7, 2019 in an area of 2000 sq.ft. 20 Indian companies participated in this show. Business booked was Rs.150 crore, as reported by the exhibitors. 85% of Indian participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this event. About 2500 buyers visited the show.

MEDICA, Dusseldorf(Germany), November 18-21, 2019.

ITPO participated in MEDICA, Dusseldorf, Germany held from November 18 to 21, 2019 in an area of 572 sq.mtrs. with 40 Indian companies. A large numbers of participants were willing to participate again in this show. Business booked to the tune of Rs.4.18 crore and Business under Negotiation was Rs.13.25 crore. About one lakh twenty thousand visitors visited the show.

REGIONAL TRADE CENTRES

ITPO has provided assistance to State Governments in setting up of Regional Trade Promotion Centres (RTPCs) for creating Export Infrastructure in State capitals/major cities.

- Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organistion (TNTPO) at Chennai. The Board of TNTPO has approved the construction of a multi-purpose (Exhibition/ Convention) hall with an area of 20,322 square meters, under expansion plan of TNTPO at an approved cost of Rs.289 crore. After the expansion, there will be a total of 2 convention centres and 5 halls for exhibitions in the total area of 39,952 Square meters in an area of 34.61 acres of land. Tender process for this project has been initiated.
- Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO) at Bengaluru. The Board has approved the construction of a multi-purpose (convention/exhibition) hall with an area of 7633 sq. mtrs. Under the expansion plan of KTPO. The construction work for the same has been started. After the expansion, there will be a total of 2 halls for conventions and for exhibitions with a total area of 14,504 Sq. Mtrs. The estimated project cost can be upto Rs.67.59 crore.
- Jammu & Kashmir Trade Promotion Organisation(JKTPO) at Pampore. JKTPO is a Joint venture Company. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has 51.25% equity share, with India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) with 40% equity share, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) with 4.55% equity share and Carpet Export Promotion Council with 4.20% equity share of the company.
- Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) has proposed for setting up of an Exhibition Centre at Kakkanad near Kochi in collaboration with ITPO. The estimated budget cost of the project is Rs.159.90 crore. As per the revised DPR, the equity contribution of ITPO and KINFRA will be 50:50.



Award Presentation ceremony in India's International Trade fair 2019



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Piyush Goyal visited the redevelopment site of International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC)



Inauguration of Thessaloniki International Fair 2019

equipment (₹6 crore), Jaggery & spices (₹4 crore), school bags (₹3 crore), brass scrap (₹ 3 crore) and silver medallion (₹ 1 crore) in the domestic markets.

PROFITABILITY

During 2018-19, the Company reported a net loss (after tax) of ₹881 crore as compared to net profit (after tax) of approx ₹38 crore reported during the year 2017-18. The net loss reported during the year was mainly due to write-offs amounting to ₹626 crore approx. made in the books of account in respect of GSPI/GSHL and expenses of ₹ 86 crore approx. booked towards dues payable to M/s. Helm Dungemittel as per the Arbitration Award in the matter relating to import of urea on behalf of GOI.

PERFORMANCE : 2019-20 (APRIL – SEPT'19)

TURNOVER

During Apr-Sept'19, the Company achieved a turnover of ₹ 2412 crore as against ₹6563 crore achieved during the corresponding period last year. The decrease in the turnover was mainly due to lower imports of bullion and domestic sale of edible oil, fertilizers and pulses.

Exports

The Company exported agro pesticides worth approx. ₹ 3 crore during Apr-Sept.'19. The Company has signed the following MOUs for exports/imports of various products:

i) MoU with The Central Supply of National Health Services System (CENABAST), Chile for export of pharmaceutical items.

ii) MoU with Far East Mining Company, Moscow to identify, source and execute investment opportunities in metals and mining sector in Russian Far East.

iii) MoU with Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) for associating STC for barter trade of palm oil from Malaysia against supply of equipments by IRCON.

Imports

The Company achieved an import turnover of ₹ 2315 crore during Apr-Sept'19 as against ₹ 6292 crore achieved during the corresponding period last year. The decrease in import turnover was mainly due to lower import of gold/silver, which declined from ₹6284 crore in Apr-Sept'18 to ₹2311 crore in Apr-Sept'19. The Company also imported and supplied instruments/equipment worth ₹4 crore to various state govt. departments during the period under review.

Domestic sales

During Apr–Sept'19, domestic sales of the Company amounted to ₹94 crore. The Company continued to supply edible oils to Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (TNSCSC) for distribution under PDS and effected sales worth approx. ₹88 crore.

Besides above, the Company supplied instruments/ equipment amounting to ₹6 crore to state govt. departments and also sold small quantities of spices, etc. domestically.

In view of the financial crisis being faced by STC, the Company is continuing to refrain from undertaking trade involving STC's funds / banking limits and the focus is on developing business with central/state government departments and their entities as well as Govt.-to-Govt. business, where there is no involvement of STC's funds.

PROFITABILITY

During Apr-Sept'19, the Company reported a net loss (after tax) of ₹101.96 crore as against net loss (after tax) of ₹11.87 crore reported during the corresponding period last year. The net loss reported during the period was mainly due to creation of liability amounting to ₹100.15 crore as a matter of abundant caution and financial prudence as STC has lost the cases in the matters relating to M/s JK International (₹72.26 crore) and M/s Lichen Metals (₹27.89 crore). Since the award under reference is bad under law, therefore the same has been challenged before the higher authorities prescribed under the law.

STCL Limited

BACKGROUND

OCTOBER 1982: Incorporated as CARDAMOM TRADING CORPN. LTD., a Private Limited Company.

AUGUST 1987: Renamed as "SPICES TRADING CORPORATION LTD."

SEPTEMBER 1999: Became a subsidiary of The STC of India Ltd.,

AUGUST 2004 –Renamed as "STCL LIMITED"

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL: ₹ 5 CRORES

PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL: ₹ 1.5 CRORES (entire paid up capital is held by STC of India Ltd.)

Net Worth: (₹4564.61) crore as on 31.03.2019

Vision & Mission

- To process and cure spices and manufacture spice products.
- To support, protect, maintain, increase and promote

the production of Spices and Spice products as also their sale and export.

- To undertake and promote research and development of Spices and Spice products.
- To promote and develop markets for Spices and Spice products.
- To carry on domestic and international trade in Spice and Spice products.

Functions: Subsequent to Union Cabinet decision vide meeting held on 13.08.2013 regarding winding up of STCL, Company had stopped all business activities from 2014-15 onwards. Presently Company is pursuing various legal cases including Arbitration cases for the recovery of its dues of more than ₹5600 crore including interest as on 31.03.2019 from the business associates and adhering to other statutory requirements.

X. Export Inspection Council

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established by Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and pre shipment Inspection and for matters connected thereof. The EIC is an advisory body to the Central Government for notification of commodities which will be subjected to quality control and/ or inspection prior to export, establish standards of quality for such notified commodities, and also to specify the type of quality control and/or inspection to be applied to such commodities.

The EIC is the official export certification body of India as well as Competent Authority for the notified commodities which ensure Quality and Safety of food products exported from India. The major role of EIC is to ensure the Quality and Safety of products exported to meet the requirements of the importing countries. This assurance is provided through either consignment-wise inspection system or quality assurance/food safety management system based certification through its field Agencies, the Exports Inspection Agencies (EIAs) established under Section 7 of the Act. The EIAs are located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai and Delhi with a network of 24 sub offices having state-of-the art laboratories, accredited by NABL across India.

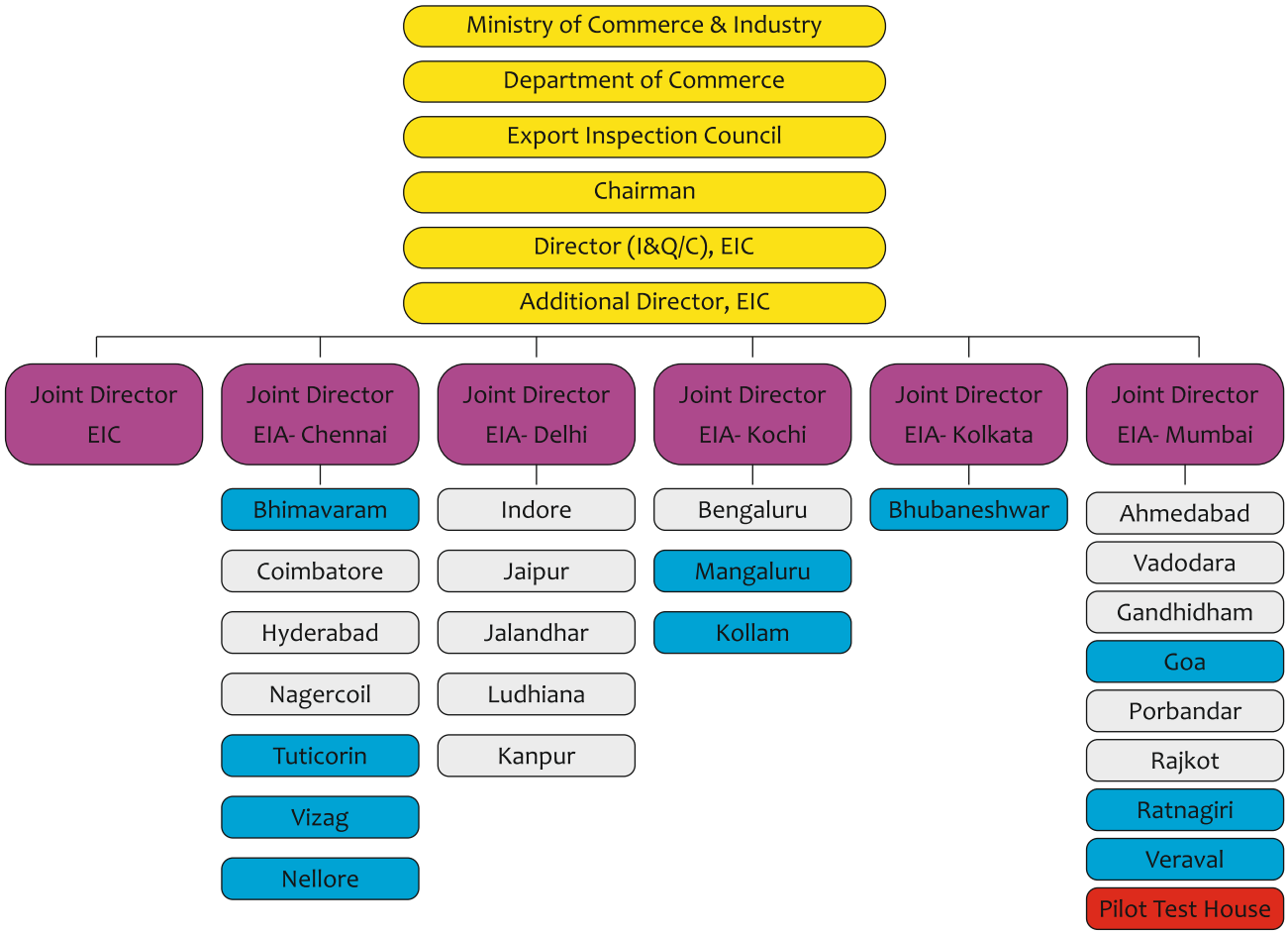
The EIC provides mandatory certification for various food items, namely, Fish & Fishery products, Milk Product, Honey, Egg Products, Frozen/Chilled Meat and Meat Products, Fresh Poultry and Poultry meat Products, Animal Casing, Crushed Bones, Ossein and Gelatin, Feed additives and Premixture, Peanut & Peanut products (EU & Malaysia) and Basmati Rice (EU). Exports certification is carried out through its field organizations Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), and is based on a system approach to include GHP/GMP/HACCP and also tailored to meet the requirements of the importing countries. With more than five decades of experience in the field of inspection, testing and certification of food items as per Importing Country requirements, the EIC has developed global acceptance. Currently, the EIC certification has been recognized by many India's trading partners such as, European Union, United States of America, Australia, Japan, Custom Union, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, China, South Africa etc.

In this era of changing dynamics of food safety regulations and certification, the EIC has transformed its role and functions to build up the confidence among the trading partners across the globe. The EIC has been instrumental in evolving the stakeholders including exporter fraternity to meet the changing requirements of the importing countries with rising prevalence of food safety incidents and technological upgradation.

The global trade of food is increasing significantly with the increasing international consumers and growing demands following the WTO Agreements. There is a need to create awareness about the Sanitary and Phytosanitary(SPS) challenges and develop mechanisms to overcome these challenges posed by non-tariff measures in global food trade. The EIC has been playing a pivotal role in exploring all possible opportunities for equivalence and recognition. The delegations from importing countries evaluate the official control and risk control mechanism. The delegations from Food and Veterinary Office (DGSANTE) European Commission; Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (FSVPS), Russia; The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC); Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), Australia; Department Of Veterinary Services (DVS), Malaysia; National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD), Vietnam, have visited in past and assessed the capability and competence of EIC in inspection, testing and certification.

The EIC is always actively involved in standard setting process at national and international levels and provide feedback to ensure the interest of exporters are well protected. The EIC has adopted Quality Management System and is ISO 9001:2015 certified to ensure realization of its objectives.

Organizational Structure and Functions



Note:
Sub-Offices indicated with Blue have laboratory facility, Grey without lab facility and Red is purely laboratory.

The Major Functions of the EIC:

- Approval of processing establishments based on Food Safety Management System to ensure safety and quality of commodities meant for export as per importing countries standards;
- Pre-shipment inspection and certification based on Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) to assure quality of export commodities as per laid down specification;
- Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin for export products under various preferential tariff schemes;
- Issuance of different types of certificates, namely, Health Certificates, Authenticity Certificates, Non-GMO Certificates etc. under various export certification schemes;
- Recognition of Inspection Agencies and Laboratories;
- Residue Monitoring Plans as per importing countries requirements;
- Collaboration with FSSAI for laboratory testing services and testing of samples drawn from import consignments of food products;
- Training and capacity building of industry and other stake holders in areas of Quality and Food Safety Management System;
- Monitoring TBT Notification by WTO member countries and their impact on India's Trade.

Foreign Trade Policy and Exim Trade

The EIC, since its establishment is playing a crucial role in promoting trade through its quality control & inspection activities by ensuring compliance of the requirements of importing countries. In line with the national and international needs, EIC continues to strive to achieve Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/ Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)/ Equivalence Agreements/ Recognitions/ Cooperation Arrangements with the major trading partners. These arrangements facilitate acknowledgement of EIC's Certification System by regulatory authorities of importing countries and avoid multiple border inspections.

The details of the existing Equivalence Agreements/ Recognitions/ Cooperation with major trading partners is listed:

Equivalence Agreements / Recognition/ Cooperation Arrangements

Country	Products Covered	Year of Agreement/ Recognition
USA; USFDA	Black Pepper; Cooperative engagement in regulatory, scientific and	
European Commission	Fish & Fishery Products, Basmati Rice, Animal Casing, Honey, Crushed bones ossein & gelatin, egg products, peanut and peanut products, feed additive and pre-mixture, Spices (capsicum)	1997-2016 onwards
Korea	Frozen marine products, processed spice goods, processed nuts, tea, honey, jam, preserved goods, sauce, sugar syrup, edible oil and fats	2004
Turkey	Food products, food packaging materials and stainless steel utensils	2004
Sri Lanka	85 products under the Import Inspection Scheme of Sri Lanka namely milk products, edible oils, packaged water, preserved food, toiletries, bicycle tyres & tubes, steel section & wires, electric goods & PVC cables & cords etc.	2005
Singapore	Food & agriculture (egg products, dairy products, drinking water), Electric & electronic products, Telecommunication equipment and Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2005
Japan	Poultry & marine products	2005
Custom Union	Fish & Fishery Products	2009
Saudi Arabia	Fish & Fishery Products	2009
China	Fish & Fishery products Feed and feed ingredients Rapeseed meal Chili spent	2012 2013 2015 2019
Bhutan	Food And Agricultural produce	2013

Commodities notified under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963

Notified Commodities	Gazette Order(s) / Notification(s)/ Order (s)
Animal Casings	Order S.O.2947 dated 03.11.1997 and Notification S. O. 2948 dated 03.11.1997 subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O.1315 (E) dated 08.6.2012.
Black Pepper	Order S.O. 245 dated 07.3.1988 and Notification S.O. 1311 dated 22.4. 1991.
Basmati Rice	Order S.O. 67 (E) dated 23.01.2003 and Notification S.O. 68(E) dated 23.01.2003 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O. 1139 dated 15.5.2004, Notification S.O. 716 dated 05.3. 2005 and Notification S.O. 791 (E) dated 24.5.2006. SO 136 (E) dated 13 January 2016.
Crushed Bone, Ossein & Gelatine	Order S.O. 725 (E) dated 03.4.2012 &Notification S.O. 726 (E) dated 03.4. 2012.
Egg Product	Order S.O. 2077 dated 04.08.1997 and Notification S.O. 2078 dated 04.08.1997 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Order S.O.1442(E) dated 19.12.2003 and Notification S.O. 1443(E) dated 19.12.2003, Notification S.O.721 dated 25.02.2005 and Notification S.O. 1516 dated 16.06.2008. Notification S.O. 1952(E) dated 22.8.2012.
Fresh Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products	Order S.O. 1377(E) dated 30.12.2002 and Notification S.O. 1378(E) dated 30.12.2002 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O. 719 dated 25.02.2005 and Notification S.O. 1517 dated 16.6.2008.
Fish & Fishery Products	Order 729 (E) dated 21.8.1995 subsequent amendment(s) vide Order S.O. 792 (E) dated 17.8.2001,Order S.O.722 (E) dated 10.7.2002,Order S.O. 464 (E) dated 24.4.2003,Order S.O. 1227 (E) dated 23.10.2003 and Order S.O. 1227 (E) dated 31.7. 2006 and Principle Notification S.O. 730 (E) dated 21.8.1995 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O. 415 (E) dated 11.4.2002,Notification S.O.1029(E) dated 24.9.2002, Notification S.O.1034 (E) dated 9.9.2003, and Notification S.O.717 dated 25.02.2005, Notification S.O. 612 dated 15.02.2007, Notification S.O.1519 (E) dated 16.6.2008, Notification S.O.2714(E) dated 28.10,2009,Notification S.O. 143 (E) dated 21.01.2011 and Notification S.O. 497 (E) dated 10.3.2011
Fruit & Vegetable Products	Order S.O. 3352(E) and S.O 3353(E) both dated 28.10.2016
Feed additives & Pre mixture	Order S.O 3523(E) and Notification S.O. 3524 both dated 28th November, 2013
Honey	Order No. S.O. 276 (E) dated 04.03. 2002 and Notification S.O. 277 (E) dated 04.03.2002 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O. 1444 dated 19.12.2003, Notification S.O. 1245 dated 14.05.2004 and Notification S.O. 1581 dated 16.06.2008.
Milk Products	Order 2719 dated 28.11.2000 and Notification S.O. 2720 dated 28.11.2000 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O. 3719 dated 12.11.2002, Notification S.O. 999 (E) dated 13.9.2004, Notification S.O.1397 dated 24.4.2007, Notification S.O. 712 dated 25.02.2005 and Notification S.O. 1515 dated 16.06.2008.
Peanut & Peanut Products	DoC letter dated 16 May 2013
Processed Meat and Meat Products	Order S.O.2680 dated 22.9.1995 and Notification S. O. 2681 dated 22.9.1995.
Raw Meat (Chilled / frozen)	Order S.O. 203 dated 15.01.1993 and Notification S.O. 204 dated 15.01.1993 and subsequent amendment(s) vide Notification S.O.205 dated 25.01.1993, Notification S.O.1989 dated 03.9.1993 and S.O 2221 dated 04.10.1993.
Non-Basmati Rice	DGFT Notification No. 29/2015-2020 dated 04.11.2019.

International Cooperation and MoUs/MRAs.

Bangladesh & Malaysian (Department of Veterinary Services-DVS and Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia-JAKIM) Delegation Visit

Malaysian Delegation (DVS and JAKIM) visited EIAs from 23rd to 26th April 2019 to inspect Indian Gelatine and Dairy units.

An interactive session with Bangladesh delegation on REX System of EU-GSP was conducted during their visit to EIC on 19th July 2019



The EIC and GACC, China signed protocol.

A protocol of Sanitory and Phytosanitory Regulations on importing Indian Spent Chilli, between General Administrations of Customs People Republic of China(GACC) and Export Inspection Council, was signed on 08th May 2019.

Visit of Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) Korea.



The delegation from Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) Korea, visited India for onsite inspection of Fishery Products processing establishment during 23rd September to 03rd October, 2019.

The GACC China delegation Visit





The delegation of GACC China visited India from 16th-23rd October 2019 to inspect the Indian Soybean grains processing establishments at Indore; and Port and Quarantine facilities at Mumbai for market access of Soybean grains to People's Republic of China.

Export Promotion Mechanism

In order to promote good trade practices among the exporters, the EIC conducts trainings for employees and outreach programs for the exporters. The EIC has been an important stakeholder in various National and International programmes related to safe and sound export from India.

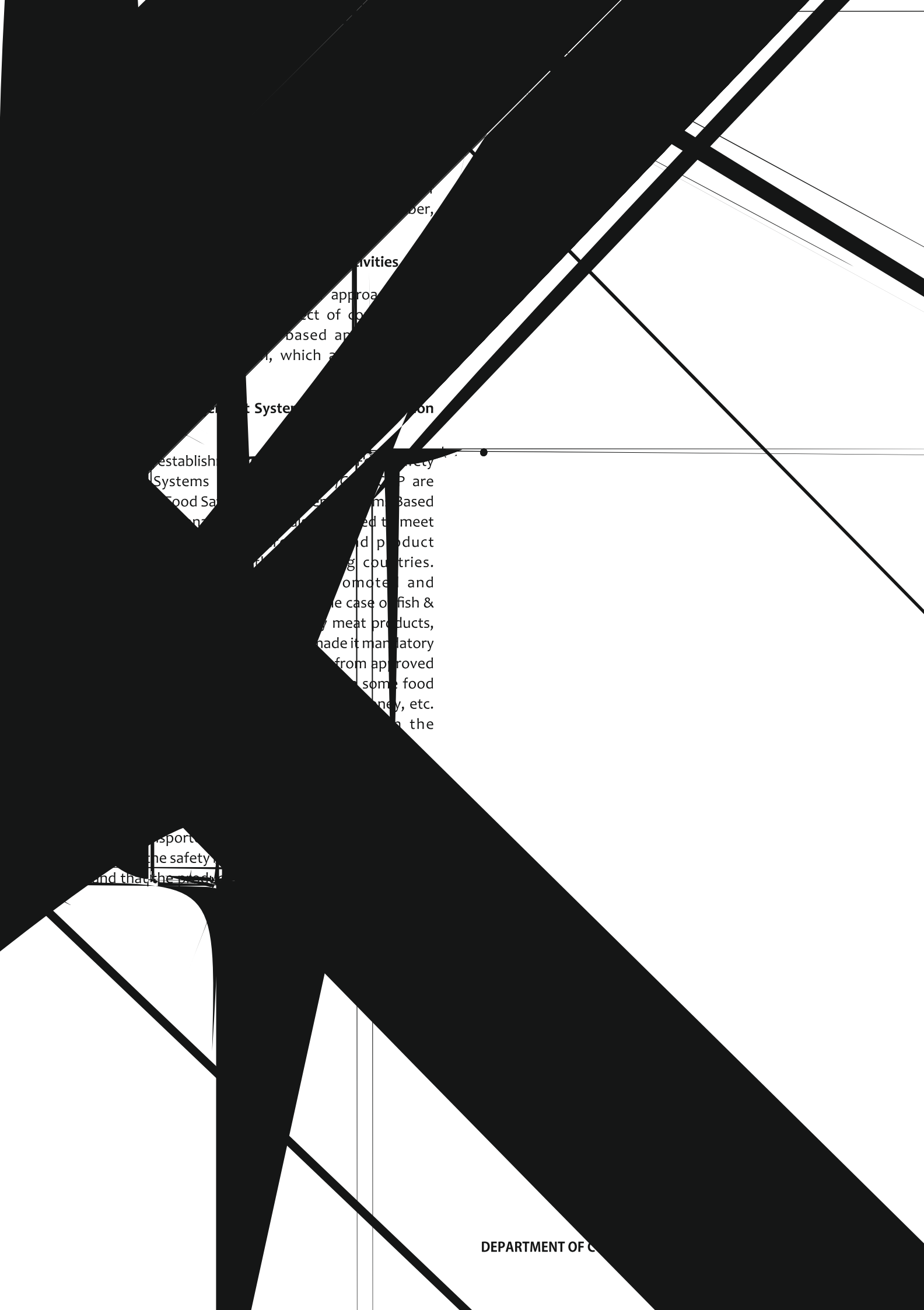
International Training Centre for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition (ITC-FSAN) was inaugurated on 22 September 2019 at Export Inspection Agency, Mumbai. This training centre has been established by Export Inspection Council (EIC) and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in association with Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP), an initiative of the World Bank. This facility will conduct training programmes with respect to the food safety for the various stake holders in the food chain including various Food Business Operators (FBO), exporters etc. The Hands On Training facility (HoT) at ITC-FSAN will impart practical training for the analysis of residues and contaminants in food to the laboratory personnel from India and abroad including SAARC and ASEAN countries.

New premises of the Export Inspection Council.





The EIC has been relocated to new spacious premises at East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi to provide more efficient services to the exporters.



DEPARTMENT OF C

chain infrastructure customized for the need of different regional agro climatic conditions for reducing food wastage through private partnerships.

- The Division is in consultation with Ministry of Shipping for development of Costal shipping for movement of goods which is a greener and cost effective alternative to road and rail movement.
- A Joint Working Group has been constituted to explore and promote Connectivity, Transport and Logistics was Kazakhstan to explore the possibility to promote freight traffic between the two countries transiting through Turkmenistan, Iran and Uzbekistan.
- Several Customs procedures have been relaxed and improved. Domestics containers have now been allowed to be used for EXIM cargo, similarly foreign containers have been allowed to carry domestic goods.
- Development of Risk Management System (RMS) for the Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) is underway.
- The Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Report for 2019 has been released which assess the performance of States in logistics. The report assigns the States the ranking based on an objective criteria.
- TURANT Customs has been launched to make custom clearance a faceless exercise
- All containers are now being RFID tagged so as to make available track and trace service for all EXIM cargo.

XII. National Export Insurance Account (NEIA) Trust

- Government of India established NEIA Trust in 2006 to promote project exports from India that are of strategic and national importance. The trust was set up with an initial corpus of ₹66 Crore. To support more project export, it was decided by the Government of India to provide more budgetary support and agreed to provide ₹1040 Crore during the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20. Accordingly, ₹440 Crore in FY 2017-18, ₹300 Crore in FY 2018-19 and ₹300 Crore in FY 2019-20 has been released as grant-in-aid corpus to NEIA trust. With the contribution received from the Government of India over the years, the corpus has increased to ₹3978.8 Crore as of October 31, 2019.
- NEIA through its cover for project exports helps make Indian project exporters more competitive and gain a stronger foothold in regions of national strategic interest. Successful project exports enables sustained visible impact on India's capacity in executing projects abroad.
- NEIA has supported 154 projects valued ₹47,903 Crore of 54 exporters in 43 countries so far.



PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE WELFARE OF SCs/STs/OBCs, WOMEN & PERSON WITH DISABILITIES



The Department of Commerce liaises with the attached and sub-ordinate offices, autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings and Commodity Boards under its administrative control for proper implementation of the directions of the Government of India related to the reservation as well as other welfare measures for the SCs, STs, OBCs categories.

There are two separate Liaison officers (one for SC/ST/PwD and other for OBC) functioning in the Department of Commerce. The Liaison Officers ensure prompt disposal of the grievances of the SC/ST/OBC category employees and also takes care that the various benefits admissible to the reserved categories are complied with by the associate organizations of the Department.

A statement showing total number of Government employees and the number of SCs/ STs/ OBCs/PWDs as on 31.10.2019 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure A. The welfare activities undertaken by different organizations attached to this Department are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Welfare of SC, ST and OBC

1) PEC Ltd.

Government Directives/ Instructions with regards to SCs/STs/OBCs are duly complied with in PEC. In PEC, there exists a Time Scale Promotion Scheme for staff cadre. Qualifying period for promotion for employees belonging to SC/ST categories is relaxed by one year in each stage of Promotion. Further a Complaints register is being maintained at Head Office. No complaint has been received in 2019-20.

2) MMTC LIMITED

The total strength of employees in MMTC as on 31st October, 2019 was 894 (including Board level executives and MICA employees), out of which 191 (21.36%) employees belong to SC category, 91 (10.18%) to ST category and 96 (10.74%) to OBC category. Women employees represented 20.69% (185 employees) of the total manpower.

SC/ST Cell and Liaison Officer

A Reservation Cell is in existence in the Company. Liaison Officers have been appointed in Corporate Office as well as Regional Offices to ensure compliance of the orders and instructions of the Government Directives pertaining to reservation and other concessions as admissible to them.

Relaxation/ Concessions

Relaxation of 5 years in age to SC/ST candidates in Direct Recruitment.

As regards departmental promotion following relaxations are provided:-

a) For promotion from staff cadre to officer cadre, relaxation of 5% in qualifying marks in written test.

b) Relaxation of upto 5 w.p.m. given in typing test in promotion to Junior Assistant post.

c) One year relaxation in qualifying period for promotion within staff cadre, under seniority-cum-fitness.

SC/ST representative is nominated in all Selection Committee for Direct Recruitment and Departmental Promotion.

Training

In order to upgrade their functional and soft skills, SC and ST employees are nominated from time to time to various In-house training programmes as well as programmes conducted by esteemed institutions.

Quarter allotment

Reservation in quarter allotment is provided to SC and ST employees to the extent of 10% for B type accommodation and 5% in respect of C & D type accommodation.

Meetings

The Company has in place "Structured Meetings Scheme" in which the Management meets various representative bodies of employees periodically in order to discuss and resolve issues on service matters and welfare measures. In line with this philosophy, periodical meetings with MMTC SC/ST Welfare Associations in all offices of the Company and the Federation of MMTC SC/ST Welfare Associations are convened.

3) Spices Board

The Board had constituted SC/ST & OBC Committees for looking after the welfare of the employees and to sort out their problems. The Board had nominated a Liaison Officer for reservation matters relating to SC/ST/OBC.

4) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics

Liaison Officer for SC/ST and OBC has been appointed and as per the direction of Liaison Officers, this Directorate submitted requisition to competent authority for appointment of candidates.

5) Noida SEZ

All Government directives/instructions with regard to SC, ST, OBC and EWS are duly complied with by NSEZ. As against total employees of 66, NSEZ has 13, 3 and 10 employees belonging to SC, ST and OBC respectively.

6) Tea Board

Tea Board usually undertakes programmes for the welfare of SC, ST, OBC and EWS followed by the instructions/

guidelines issued by the Govt. of India from time to time.

7) ITPO

Guidelines on reservation were compiled within ITPO. Liaison Officers have been nominated to look after the interest of SC/STs/OBCs/EWSs. In every Departmental promotion/Selection Committee (DPC/DSC) meetings, officers of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST and minority category are associated to look after the interests of the candidates belonging to these categories.

8) APEDA

The welfare and development of SC/ST/OBC/EWS is well looked after by Authority.

9) ECGC

i. Pre Examination training for recruitment is conducted for candidates from SC & ST category.

ii. The representatives of SC & ST Union are nominated for training on reservation policy of the Government under recruitment and promotion in the company.

iii. Liaison officer for SC & ST welfare has been appointed to deal with the matters related to employees from SC & ST category.

iv. Reservation is provided to SC & ST candidates in recruitment and promotion as per Government o f India rules.

v. At least one member from SC & ST category is nominated on the panels constituted for recruitment/promotion of candidates/employees.

vi. Reservation policy of Government of India is followed for recruitment of OBC candidates.

vii. Liaison officer for OBC welfare has been appointed to deal with the matters related to employees from the OBC category.

viii. Due consideration is given to nominate members from OBC category on recruitment panels.

10) Rubber Board

Rubber Board appointed Liaison officer to attend the grievances of SC, ST and OBC category employees. Liaison Officer maintains statutory registers to file the complaints/ grievances. Board periodically monitors such complaints, if any, and disposes of such grievances in time.

The services of the Liaison officer is been effectively utilized by SC/ST/OBC employees as and when they have complaint/grievances.

Programmes Undertaken for Welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

Section 34 (1) of 'The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 inter-alia states that every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e) namely:—

(a) Blindness and low vision;

(b) Deaf and hard of hearing;

(c) Locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;

(d) Autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;

(e) Multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including Deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities.

There are guidelines on providing facilities to the disabled persons so that a barrier-free workplace is made accessible to the differently abled persons. In pursuance of Section 23(1) of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) a Grievance Redressal Officer has been nominated in Department of Commerce. A statement showing total number of PWDs in different categories as on 31.10.2019 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure B.

1) PEC Limited

Government Directives/instructions with regards to PWDs are duly complied with in PEC. In PEC, there exists a Time Scale Promotion Scheme for staff cadre. Qualifying period for promotion for employees belonging to Persons with Disabilities is relaxed by one year in each stage of Promotion. Further a Complaints register is being maintained at Head Office. No complaint has been received till date.

2) MMTC

In order to have easy access to office premises, ramp has been provided for physically challenged employees. PWD employees are posted to positions, taking into account their disability, to enable them to perform their job efficiently. Office buildings have auditory signals announcing the floor destination. Some of them have floor requisition buttons in Braille symbols.

3) Spices Board

Spices Board has nominated a Liaison officer for looking after the reservation matters and grievances of persons

with Disabilities. During this year an expert committee has also been constituted for the purpose of identification of posts suitable for Person with Disabilities as per the Right to Person with Disabilities Act, 2016. The Director (Finance) as the Chairperson of the Committee and having other four members including one Group-B officer belongs to PwD category.

4) Noida SEZ

This office is already equipped with features like corridors, reception, toilets, staircases with handrails etc. accessible to persons with disability. Recently lifts with Braille has also been installed in the premises. In addition, six nos. of Public Conveniences have also been constructed by NSEZ in the Zone complex with specific arrangement for divyangjan.

5) Tea Board

Tea Board usually undertakes programmes for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) followed by the instructions/guidelines issued by the Govt. of India from time to time.

6) ITPO

Guidelines on reservation were complied within ITPO. Liaison Officers have been nominated to look after the interest of PwDs. The provisions contained in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act 1995 regarding reservation in posts/services for disabled person have also been complied with.

7) Rubber Board

Rubber Board appointed Grievance Redressal Officer to attend the grievances of Persons with Disabilities. The Liaison Officer maintains statutory register to file the complaint/grievances and Board periodically monitor such complaints, if any, and dispose in time. Board celebrates the "International day of persons with Disabilities" on 3rd December every year by organizing speeches of eminent persons with disabilities and honour the employees of the Board who are differently abled. Board provides 'ramp' for the smooth movement of PwD employees and also the facility of lifts. Visually handicapped employees are engaged in the operation of EPABX.

8) APEDA

As per Govt. norms, the reservation for PwDs is 4% of total strength in all grades. Against the existing staff strength of 84, two incumbents are physically handicapped. APEDA has taken care of the welfare of persons with disabilities (PwDs). APEDA has provided motorized wheel chair to one of the employees to move within the office. Further, all the facilities as per rule are given to them. So far no complaints have been received from them.

Programmes Undertaken for Welfare of Women

An independent

for women employees. The promotion policy in MMTC gives equal opportunity of selection to deserving & meritorious candidates at every level up to below board level irrespective of gender.

c) There is an active Complaint Committee at Corporate Office as well as at Regional Offices to deal with sexual harassment of women at workplace. Women employees are free to approach the Complaint Committee to register any complaint related to sexual harassment. From time to time, efforts are made to sensitize women employees of their rights under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. Monthly report is also obtained from Regional offices of cases of sexual harassment of women for close monitoring.

d) Good representation of women employees is ensured in various functional and behavioral trainings organized by MMTC.

3) Spices Board

A woman (Group A level) officer of the Board has been appointed as "Women Welfare Officer" to sort out the difficulties/problems, if any, or to bring them to the notice of the higher authorities along with suggestions for possible solutions. The grievances of women employees are timely and properly attended.

4) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics

A women cell has been constituted for looking after the matter of women.

5) Noida SEZ

In accordance with Section 4 of sexual harassment of women at work place, (prevention and redressal) Act, 2013 an internal complaint committee has been constituted which is led by a woman officer and has 2 women members, including one woman NGO member.

6) APEDA

APEDA has formed a Committee for receiving complaints against sexual harassment against women at work places. The committee also includes women officers.

7) ECGC

i. Programmes on issues related to women are conducted on Women's Day including cancer screening camps and seminars on Cancer Awareness etc.

ii. Women employees are nominated for the programs/seminars/workshops conducted by WIPS (Women in Public Sector) for leadership development programmes.

iii. Internal Complaints Committees are in place to deal with matters related to harassment at workplace.

iv. Due consideration is given to nominate women member on recruitment and promotion panels.

v. A scheme for reimbursement of travel expenses incurred by women employees having infant child below two years while attending promotion panel/ official training accompanying the women employee, for the child as well as one attendant as per their respective eligibility has been introduced in 2019.

vi. A scheme for reimbursement of Creche expenses up to a limit of Rupees 5000/- per month excluding taxes, till the infant attains the age of two years has been introduced for women employees of ECGC Ltd.

vii. A scheme for grant of two days special leaves to women employees till their child attains the age of 2 years has been introduced for women employees of ECGC Ltd.

8) Rubber Board

As per the Law of Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, Internal complaint committee is constituted which consists of four members including one member from outside, who is well versed with social work activities (details published in the website of Rubber Board). The committee meeting is being held in each quarter and no complaint is reported so far.



TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES



CITIZENS' CHARTER

The Department of Commerce is committed to act with integrity, judiciousness, transparency, accountability and with courtesy and understanding in dealings with the trade and public. All the services and commitments are to be delivered to citizens in most effective and efficient manner.

The department will strive to evolve procedures in Foreign Trade Policy to maximise public benefits and is committed to simplify various requirements necessary under rules in force, in the context of a globalized and liberalized economy. We will continuously consult client groups and give timely publicity to all changes in law and procedures relevant to the department. Standards of services provided:-

SL. No.	Services/Transaction	Maximum Time Limit
1.	Approval for grant of financial assistance under MAI scheme.	90 days from the date proposals are received in E&MDA Division.
2.	Approval for grant of financial assistance in respect of projects under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES).	90 days from the receipt of application for release of first instalment subject to availability of complete documents and availability of funds.
3.	Approval for setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	I. Placement of cases before the Board of Approval(BOA) within 60 days of receipt of State Government's recommendations and complete documents; II. Issue of approval letter within 15 days of BOA approval subject to security clearance.
4.	**RTI Act, 2005** I. Provide information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified in the RTI Act, 2005. II. Disposal of appeals preferred under RTI Act, 2005.	I. Within the time limits prescribed in the RTI Act, 2005. II. Within the time limits prescribed in the RTI Act, 2005.
PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM		
5.	Resolving Public Grievances	60 days * (* Subject to receipt of complete details and receipt of response from the authority taking final decision on the grievance) (# If longer period is involved, the complainant will be informed through an interim reply within 60 days.)
6.	For taking actions by the Appellate Committee on appeals preferred against statutory orders passed by DGFT, etc.	Within 3 months **Note : This is subject to receipt of complete details/documents from appellant and respondents**

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Public Grievance Cell deals with grievances received from public, concerning Department of Commerce and offices under its control, for their redressal. As per CPGRAMS, 2308 public grievances were disposed of during 01.04.2019 to 31.01.2020 (including the PMO Public Grievances). A grievance box has also been provided at the Information and Facilitation Counter situated at Gate No. 14, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

VIGILANCE WING

The Vigilance Section in the Department, with the Joint Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer (JS&CVO) as the Divisional head, deals with the following work:-

- Implementation of Conduct rules
- Processing of annual property returns
- Furnishing of CVO's monthly report on vigilance activities to CVC
- Compiling quarterly statistical reports of vigilance cases for sending a consolidated quarterly report to the Department of Personnel & Training
- Work relating to granting permission under the provision of the Conduct Rules

Vigilance Section also handles the following activities:-

- Conducting regular and surprise inspections of sensitive offices.

- of procedures, which appear
  ption or misconduct and for
  s for the prevention, detection
  malpractices and punishment
  partment as well as its attached
  ffices and Public Sector

- on the movement/visits of
  n the Department.

- f officers of "Doubtful Integrity"
  postings to non-sensitive areas.

The Department mainly deals with
f Indian Trade Service officers and
working in various Public Sector
omous Bodies and Commodity
der the administrative control of the
the cases of non-Board level
ious PSUs, Autonomous Bodies and
are looked after by the respective
ganisations.

ceived from individuals and other
BI/CVC/PMO etc. are examined on the
l report obtained from the concerned
visions/organizations. If necessary,
es are made to look into the merit of the
complaints have any substance then a
ntal action is initiated.

2019-20, about 105 investigations/inquiries
ed and on the basis of these inquiry
n 26 cases major/minor penalties were
ttached and subordinate offices, PSUs,
Bodies/Commodity Boards and the
f Commerce.

areness Week was observed by conduct of
nsitization programmes, pledge taking, issue
s etc during the period 28th October, 2019 to
ber, 2019 to create awareness amongst officers

Public Facilitation and Allied Activities –

(F.A.A.s), who ar
dditional Secretary/Joint
Secretary/Director le
fficers to hear and dispose of
first appeal(s) filed u
he RTI Act. Shri H.K. Sharma,
Additional Director C
l (S) has been designated as
Transparency Officer
rtment of Commerce.

- Besides, there are 3
  Authorities (P.A.s) under
  the jurisdiction of D
  hese P.A.s have their own
  CPIOs and F.A.A.
  mplementation of the
  provisions of the RTI

- During the period fr
  018 to March, 2019, 757
  RTI applications w
  sed of by different
  CPIOs/Appellate Au
  this Department and
  362 applications w
  red to other Public
  Authorities. During t
  d, 98 appeals were
  also disposed of as p
  the RTI Act.

- During the period fr
  eptember, 2019,
  567 applications we
  different CPIOs
  of this Departme
  ations were
  transferred to othe
  During the
  same period, 47 ap
  f as per
  provisions of the RTI

Official Language

The Official Language D
use of Hindi and implem
set out by the Departm
official work of the Depar
taken to achieve the
Programme for the year 2

Meeting of Hindi Salahak

All the ministries and
constitute a Hindi Salaha
use of Hindi in Official w
various organizations u
Hindi Salahkar Samiti
reconstituted and its no
resolution No.11011/4/20
of Hindi Salahakar Sam
ized on 09-01-2019
Under the Chairmanshi

Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Department during 1-14 September 2019 six competitions viz.Eassy writing in Hindi, Noting and Drafting in Hindi, rajbhasha knowledge and anuvaad, hindi typing,Hindi Kavita Path and Dictation in Hindi were organized this year. The officers and staff members of the department participated whole heartedly in these competitions. 32 officers/employees were given total 56 prizes.

Annual special incentive scheme:

- An "Annual special incentive scheme" to encourage officers/employees to do optimum official work in Hindi, a cash award of first ₹5,000/-, Second 4000/- and third 3000/- each has been initiated. Under this scheme a provision has been made to provide a total number of 60 prizes (for Hindi speaking employees and non-Hindi speaking employees).

Organisation of Hindi Workshops :

- To encourage hindi in official work of employee/ Officers in department of Commerce, hindi workshops on 04th June, 26th August and 15th November, 2019 respectively were organised.

Organisation of OLIC Meeting

- To review the progress of hindi in official work in department of Commerce meetings of official language implementation committee is organised in every quarter. During year 2019-20, meeting of official language implementation Committee were organised on , 14.06.2019 and 24.09.19.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna for Attached/Subordinate offices:

This incentive scheme is being implemented in the department for its attached/subordinate offices for many years. Under this scheme, shield/trophies are awarded to the offices for their performance in the field of official language. Their performances are evaluated by a committee on the basis of the prescribed performa and relevant documents submitted by them.

Inspections:

The progress made in promoting the use of Hindi in the organizations under the control of the Department is monitored and reviewed through their Quarterly Progress Reports and through inspections. To review the position of progressive use of Hindi in official work. Official Language inspections of 7 attached offices of Department of Commerce were also carried out by the officials of Hindi Division.

Correspondence:

The Department ensures compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act wherein all papers/documents are issued bilingually (Hindi & English). In compliance of Rule 5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 letters received in Hindi are invariably replied to in Hindi. Letters received from the offices located in Region 'A', 'B' and 'C' are also replied to in Hindi.

E-GOVERANANCE

In order to achieve basic objective of eGovernance, the Department is regularly taking steps for delivering of services and dissemination of information in efficient and transparent manner to the citizens by effective use of information and communication technology (ICT) in its various citizen centric processes.

For monitoring the various key parameters for the department, a dashboard has been created and made operational which is being regularly updated. The eOffice system for electronic movement and registry of digitized receipts and files is operational in the department. It has reduced the paper transaction and achieved better monitoring for timely disposal. The web based systems for dissemination of India's trade details are operational based on databases of country's trade for last ten years. These applications/ databases and other office automation applications have been developed, implemented and maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC) at internet/ intranet.

A high speed Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) with Wi-Fi connectivity are operational and being maintained by NIC, which provides 24x7 E-mail, intranet/ internet operations for the department through nationwide NIC network (NICNET).

In order to monitor and analyze the country's trade and provide details in better visualization, Trade Analytics Dashboard on Country's merchandise trade is being revamped. This would provide integrated data analysis of DGCI&S's monthly trade data based on 8-digit HS Code classification as well as trade data based on principal commodities and countries.

For the dissemination of information about the working of the department including various activities, events and trade negotiations undertaken by the department and updates on country's trade, the Department's web site (https://commerce.gov.in) is being regularly updated. This provides a G2C interface for information dissemination about the department and its various activities. An Intranet Portal is also operational and being maintained by NIC to provide single window access of various e-governance and office automation applications to the employees and internal users in the department.

The Video Conferencing over NICNET are available in various Conference Rooms in the Department. This facility has been extensively used for National and international meetings by the department, as one of the cost effective measures. In the year 2019, fifty-nine such meetings have been organized.



COMMERCIAL WINGS IN INDIAN MISSION/POSTS ABROAD(TA/TC SECTION)

There are 66 formal Commercial Wings functioning in the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, which are funded from the budget head "Trade Commissioners" of the Department of Commerce. These Commercial Wings, working as units, are attached to the Indian Missions. These include the Permanent Mission of India to the World Trade Organization, Geneva and the Department's Mission in Brussels. In addition, 39 other Indian Missions have been provided with commercial budget either to employ local Marketing Assistants for undertaking commercial and economic job or to carry out trade promotion activities.

The Commercial Wings of our Missions abroad serve as an extension of the Department of Commerce in performing various tasks relating to India's trade with the concerned host country. It involves:

- Information and marketing intelligence which would, inter-alia, include collection and transmission of trade, economic and investment information; monitoring of economic, commercial and trade policy developments; monitoring of bilateral economic and commercial relations, both at the Government-level as well as at the level of business communities of the two countries; market research, surveys and critical analysis of ongoing trade;
- Trade and investment promotion which would, inter-alia, include handling trade and investment enquiries, promotion of merchandise trade, promotion of investment & joint ventures and assistance in resolution of trade disputes;
- Trade and economic discussions which would, inter-alia, include follow-up on the bilateral economic and commercial relationship, promotion of project exports and of services, brand/market promotion, analysis of emerging trends relating to multilateral and regional institutions with a focus on India's trade and investment etc.

In order to strengthen the Commercial Wings and increase their activities, budgetary allocation for these offices have been augmented from time to time. The budget provisions have been enhanced from Rs. 169.99 crore in BE 2015-16 to Rs. 176.00 Crore in BE 2019-20. The allocation at RE stage (2019-20) has been enhanced to Rs.180.95 crores.

Functioning of Commercial Wings is reviewed from time to time. An exercise for strengthening the Commercial Wings to further the commercial interests of the country across key markets and to have location specific and need based manpower is underway. The Department is devising an evaluation framework of the services rendered by the CRs/Trade Commissioner and a web-based system for reporting data by the Missions/posts abroad to the Department of Commerce, wherein a revised reporting proforma for the Commercial Wings has been finalized, is being developed. An empanelled agency with the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI) for this purpose has been identified. In this regard the proposed portal is under test stage and will be fully function very soon after the completion of all necessary formalities.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the Commercial Representatives (CRs) in the changing international landscape, the Department of Commerce requests the Ministry of External Affairs for organising capacity building sessions for CRs at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi. Training sessions for CRs are planned region-wise also from time to time through the FSI.

ANNEXURE - A

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 31.10.2019)	Total No. of candidates recruited during the period Jan-Oct., 2019	No. of SC Emp	No. of SC category candidate recruited during the period Jan-Oct., 2019	No. of ST Emp.	No. of ST category candidate recruited during the period Jan-Oct., 2019	No. of OBC Emp.	No. of OBC category candidate recruited during the period Jan-Oct., 2019	No. of EWS Emp.	No. of EWS category candidate recruited during the period Jan-Oct., 2019	No. of vacancies reserved for SC, ST, OBC & EWS which remained unfilled as on 31.10.2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DoC (Proper)	Group A	148	-	21	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-
	Group B	194	-	25	-	5	-	25	-	-	-	-
	Group C	164	1	42	-	15	0	35	1	-	-	OBC - 5 EWS - 2
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply Division	Group A	90	-	11	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	DoP&T is Nodal Ministry
	Group B	66	-	17	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	
	Group C	39	-	20	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government e-Marketplace (GeM	Group A	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	Nil	Nil	Nil								
	Group D (excluding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	sweeper)											
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (DoC+Supply+GeM)		728	1	136	0	33	0	84	1	0	0	7

Attached and Subordinate Offices under Department of Commerce												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Group A	117	1	16	0	6	0	17	1	0	0	0
	Group B	302	16	57	9	27	1	8	0	0	0	22
	Group C	469	0	48	0	25	0	27	0	0	0	173
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	152	0	112	0	28	0	17	0	0	0	33
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	16	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	0	-	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority
	Group B	167	-	43	-	15	-	5	-	-	-	2 (two) SC and 3 (three) ST Posts remain vacant for not fulfilling qualifying Service as per Recruitment Rule.
	Group C	59	-	4	-	7	-	33	-	-	-	Data Processing

												Assistant (SC-16, ST-3, OBC-4) posts and for Lower Div. Clerk (SC-2, ST-1, OBC-3 Post)
	Group C (excluding sweeper) (MTS)	35	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	SC-1, ST-1, OBC-7 and EWS-3.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEPZ, Chennai	Group A	3	Filled by deputation from Central Civil Services (AS/ITS/IRS)									
	Group B	55	Filled by deputation and encadrement									
	Group C	37	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1* To fill one vacancy of Steno Gr. III in SC category, request sent to SSC through Ministry for a candidate
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	There is no Group D post in the sanctioned strength									
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil										

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	Group A	4	1	2*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	8	5*	-	-	1	1*	1*	1*	-	-	-
	Group C	28	3*	4	-	1	-	3	2*	-	-	2 (SC)* *1 UDC 1 LDC
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	38	-	7	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private SEZ (Kandla SEZ)	Group A	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Group B	25	5	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group C	33	10	3	1	2	1	15	6	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vishakhapatnam SEZ, Vishakhapatnam	Group A	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil	Nil	-NA-
	Group B	16	1	1	NIL	1	NIL	1	1	Nil	Nil	-NA-
	Group C	13	NIL	4	NIL	1	NIL	6	NIL	Nil	Nil	-NA-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	NIL										
	Group D (Sweeper only)	NIL										
Falta SEZ, Kolkata	Group A	03	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Group B	22	NIL	02	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Group C	08	NIL	04	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Group D (excluding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Cochin SEZ	Group A	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	26	Nil	4	Nil	1	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	22	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sub Total (A)		1757	53	366	13	147	7	178	14	0	0	279

Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards under Department of Commerce												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	80	Nil	12	Nil	7	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 (SC) and 1 ST to be filled by Direct Recruitment/ Promotion.
	Group B	103	Nil	14	Nil	13	Nil	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	7 (SC) to be filled by Direct recruitment /promotion. 2 OBC to be filled up by Direct Recruitment.
	Group C	158	Nil	27	Nil	15	Nil	55	Nil	Nil	Nil	12 (SC) and 7 (ST) to be filled by Direct Recruitment/ promotion. 9 OBC to be filled up by direct recruitment.
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	204	-	24	-	17	-	30	-	-		SC-7, OBC-5
	Group B	543	-	72	-	39	-	86	-	-		SC-24, ST-4, OBC-16
	Group C	545	-	77	-	56	-	177	-	-		SC-10, ST-1, OBC-2
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	70	0	10	0	04	0	17	0	0	0	01
	Group B	125	0	21	0	05	0	31	0	0	0	04
	Group C	245	0	44	0	15	0	22	0	0	0	03
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture and	Group A	23	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Group B	30	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2
	Group C	31	0	4	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	7

Processed Food Products Export Developme nt Authority (APEDA), New Delhi	**Group D (excluding sweeper)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Export Inspection Council of India (EIC), New Delhi	**Group A**	**102**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**05**	**-**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Restructuri ng in progress**
	Group B	**33**	**-**	**04**	**-**	**05**	**-**	**09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
	Group C	**128**	**-**	**13**	**-**	**02**	**-**	**20**	**-**			
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marine Products Export Developme nt Authority (MPEDA)	**Group A**	69	-	12	-	8	-	26	-	-	-	The Organizational restructuring of MPEDA is under process and on completion of the process; these posts will be filled up
	Group B	**75**	**-**	**15**	-	**9**	-	**26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
	Group C	**68**	**1**	**13**	-	**5**	-	**26**	**1**		**-**	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**16**	**1**	**4**	-	**3**	-	**5**	**1**	**-**	**-**	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)	Group A	68	04	03	01	-	-	07	01	-	-	Recruitment Rules of the Institute for non-teaching staff are under revision.
	Group B	51	-	13	-	04	-	07	-	-	-	
	Group C	18	-	04	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (B)		2786	6	420	1	217	0	634	3	0	0	127

Public Sector Undertakings under Department of Commerce												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
State Trading Corporation of India (STC), New Delhi	Group A	234	0	63	0	14	0	26	0	0	0	0
	Group B	65	0	12	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	@ In STC, no recruitment has taken place in group B& C for last 23 years (approx..)
	Group C	61	0	22	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi	Group A	122	01	24	01	05	--	14	--	--	--	Recruitment of 16 Posts in Group A and 4 posts in Group 'C' including reserved vacancies are underway.
	Group B	53	--	14	--	03	--	01	--	--	--	--
	Group C	178	01	37	--	06	01	21	--	--	--	Recruitment of 16 Posts in Group A and 4 posts in Group 'C'

												including reserved vacancies are underway.
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	236	--	50	--	03	--	08	--	--	--	--
	Group D (Sweeper only)	31	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	65*	-	12	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	4 *including 01 Director and 03 on deputation outside.
	Group B	3	-	2	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	0
	Group C	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Limited, Mumbai	Group A	260	0	46	0	17	0	49	0	0	0	N.A.
	Group B	300	0	54	0	24	0	73	0	0	0	4 (1-SC, 3-OBC)
	Group C	17	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	N.A.
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N.A.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A.
MMTC Limited	Group A	372	-	71	-	28	-	36	-	-	-	SC-5, ST-4, OBC-9
	Group B	327	-	70	-	50	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Group C	84	-	17	-	4	-	19	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding	111	-	33	-	9	-	31	-	-	-	-

	sweeper)											
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (C)		2523	2	561	1	183	1	308	0	0	0	46
Grand Total = DoC+Supply+GeM+A+B+C		7794	62	1483	15	580	8	1204	18	0	0	459

ANNEXURE – B

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 31st October 2019)	Total No. of candidates recruited during the period Jan Oct, 2019.	No. of PwD Employees Category wise (as on 31.10.2019)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period Jan-Oct, 2019.					Total no. of vacancies reserved for PWDs, which remained unfilled as on 31st October 2019)
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
DoC (Proper)	Group A	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	194	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	164	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	--	--	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
Supply Division	Group A	90	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	Group A	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

e-Marketplace (GeM)	Group B	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (DoC+Supply +GeM)		728	1	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Attached and Subordinate Offices under Department of Commerce														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Group A	117	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	302	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	Group C	469	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Group C MTS (excluding sweeper)	152	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	16	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority
	Group B	167	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	All Group B posts are promotional posts and there is no provision of reservation for PWDs.
	Group C	59	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 PWD posts

														remain vacant for DPA post and 1 for LDC post.
	Group C MTS (excluding sweeper)	**35**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 PWD post is vacant.
	Group D (Sweeper only)													
MEPZ, Chennai	**Group A**	**3**	Nil	Nil					Nil					Nil
	Group B	**55**												
	Group C	**37**												
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**There is no Group D post in the sanctioned strength**												
	Group D (Sweeper only)													
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	**Group A**	**4**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	**8**	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	**28**	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**38**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**2**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



	Group D (excluding sweeper)													
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15)**
Indore SEZ, Indore	**Group A**	**1**	1	------NIL------ • All candidate are appointed on deputation basis as there is no direct recruitment										
	Group B	**15**	8*											
	Group C	**Nil**	Nil											
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**Nil**	Nil											
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**Nil**	Nil											
Noida SEZ, Noida	**Group A**	**05**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	Group B	**24**	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	Group C	**37**	-	10	-	03	-	10	-	-	-		-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Cochin SEZ	**Group A**	**3**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Group B	**26**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	2	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Group C	**22**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	1	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Group D	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**

	(excluding sweeper)													
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sub Total (A)		1757	38	16	3	25	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	14
Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards under Department of Commerce														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	158	Nil	3	1	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	543	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	545	-	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)													
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Group C	245	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi	Group A	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1
	Group B	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
	Group C	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Export Inspection Council of India (EIC), New Delhi	Group A	102	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	33	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	128	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	**Group A**	**69**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Organizational restructuring of MPEDA is under process and on completion of the process; these posts will be filled up
	Group B	**75**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group C	**68**	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**16**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	(4)	**(5)**	**(6)**	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)	**Group A**	**68**	04	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Recruitment Rules of the Institute for non-teaching staff are under revision
	Group B	**51**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group C	**18**	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total (B)		**2786**	**6**	**9**	**7**	**35**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**

Public Sector Undertakings under Department of Commerce														
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
State Trading Corporation of India (STC), New Delhi	**Group A**	**234**	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	**65**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	@ In STC, no recruitment has taken place in group B & C for last 23 years (approx.)
	Group C	**61**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation(ITPO), New Delhi	**Group A**	**122**	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01 (HH)*
	Group B	**53**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Group C	**178**	01	--	02	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**236**	--	02	--	02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**31**	--	--	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Project and Equipment Corporation	**Group A**	**65***	-	**01**	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*including 01 Director and 03 on deputation outside.

of India (PEC) Limited, New Delhi	**Group B**	**3**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Limited, Mumbai	**Group A**	**260**	N.A*	3	1	5	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Recruitment in ECGC is done only in Group B Category to the post of Executive Officer against retirement, if any in the Company
	Group B	**300**	Nil	2	1	2	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.
	Group C	**17**	N.A*	0	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	**3**	N.A*	1	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	**Nil**	N.A*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.
MMTC Limited	**Group A**	**372**	-	1	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	**327**	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Group C	84	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (C)		2523	02	11	8	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total = DoC+Supply+ GeM+A+B+C		7794	47	41	20	106	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	21

A : blindness and low vision;
B : deaf and hard of hearing;
C : locomotor disabilities including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;
D : autism, intellectual disability, specific leaning disability and mental illness
E : multiple Disabilities from amongst A to D including deaf-blindness.

ANNEXURE –I

Status/Action Taken on audit observations appears in various reports from 2006 onwards

Sl. No.	Para No. & Report	Gist of the para	Status of the para
***Customs & Excise Issues*- EOU/SEZ**			
1	Report No. 8 of 2013	Reimbursement of CST.	Final ATN has been uploaded on APMS portal on 14.08.2018.

	21 of 2014	Special Economic Zones(SEZs)	**i)** Revised comments of CAG dated 30.11.2018 has been received on 04.12.2018. CAG has accepted comments of DoC on 74 paras out of 82 paras. **ii)** CAG desired revised comments on 2 paras pertaining to CBDT and 6 paras pertaining to DoC. **iii)** Further, CAG has requested for final outcome in 5 paras. **iv)** The revised comments have been sought from DGEP/Zonal DCs of SEZs on 14.06.2019. reminder has also been issued to SEEPZ, CSEZ & DGEP dated 13.8.19. reply has been received from DGEP vide letter dated 19.8.19. **v)** DGEP vide OM dated 02.09.2019 has also been informed that the replies to the CAG audit paras 5.12 & 5.21 may be directly settled with CAG on priority basis under intimation to this department. Reminder has been sent to SEEPZ dated 11.09.2019.
***Customs & Excise Issues* -DGFT :**			
1	CA6 of 2008 (Ch-IV)	Central Excise, service tax and customs.	Revised ATN received of RA Ahmedabad uploaded on APMS on 09.08.2019 and same has been cleared by CAG vide their letter dated 23.09.2019. The ATNs including sub-paras are more than 40 in numbers relating to 12 RLA and SEZ. ATN in r/o para 4.7.1.14 sought on 28.01.2019. Reminder sent to RA Chennai on 15.10.2019.
2	PA 15 of 2009-10	Import of good under Chapter -71	A 15 of 2009-10- CAG on 05.02.2019 has sough replies to 7 paras which pertain to DGEP (DoR) and SEZ. ATNs in respect of 3 paras rtaining to DGEP (DoR) were received and sent to CAG on 22.03.2019. In respect of o pear;

			hree ATNs in respect of 3 paras (2.4, 2.6 & 2.7) received from SEZ (DoC) on 22.08.2019 but could not be uploaded on APMS Portal as reply sent to CAG on 22.03.2019 not cleared by CAG and as such new ATNs received could not be uploaded APMS Portal. Monitoring Cell was requested to sort out the problem in upload of ATNs on new APMS Portal on 30.08.2019 and 24.10.2019. The matter was also discussed by Jt.DGFT(Audit) with Monitoring Cell. TNs received from RA, Bangalore in r/o para 3.50 and from RA Pune in r/o paras 3.34, 3.36, 3.50, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55 & 3.59, however, these could not be uploaded on APMS Portal as earlier ATNs uploaded on APMS portal on 18.09.2019 not cleared by C&AG.
3	PA 8 of 2013 (Ch-I)	Deemed Export Drawback Scheme.	CAG had sought clarification in some cases and accordingly concerned RAs has been requested on 26.10.2019 to furnish the required documents/ comments for settlement of the pending audit paras. ATN from RA Bangalore in r/o para 3.50 and 3.34, 3.36,3.50,3.53,3.54,.3.55 & 3.59 received RA Pune andsame will be uploaded on APMS on clearing of earlier uploaded ATNs. In one case reply received from Falta SEZ uploaded on APMS on 19.09.2019.
4	12 of 2014 (2.4 to2.19)	Promotional measures (Focus Product Scheme).	CAG has sought clarification in r/o of 2.4.3 on 30.04.2019 as to why different stand has been taken in r/o two separate companies. Reply in r/o para 2.4.3 received on 25.09.2019, however, supporting documents not forwarded by the KSEZ. Accordingly, KSEZ requested on 26.09.2019 followed with reminder dated 16.10.2019 and 15.11.2019 to provide the same for taking up the matter with CAG.
5	8 of 2015 (Para 8)	Audit of DGFTs EDI audit system	Reply to CAG's query in respect of Para 8.6.2 & 8.7.7.4 had been sought from Policy 4 Division on 15.03.2019. PC 4 had sent an interim reply on 16.07.2019. Reply in r/o para 8.7.7.4 received from RA, Mumbai received through PC 4 and same was sent to CAG for settlement of the para.

6	5 of 2016 (5.6)	Grant of SHIS duty credit scrip to companies already issued Zero duty EPCG and vice- versa	CAG vide comments on APMS Portal on 11.10.2018 as informed that the ATNs are under Audit field verification and comments will be submitted in due course. Still under verification by CAG.
7	1 of 2017 4.1.1 to 4.1.5	Utilization of duty credit by re-registering the scrips (licenses) with different dates	CAG vide letter dated 06.05.2019 have sought status of the report that DRI is to submit and action proposed thereafter. DRI already reminded on 10. 05.2019, 31.05.2019, 19.07.2019 and 22.07.2019, 27.09.2019 and 11.10.2019 to expedite the report for early disposal of the matter.
8	41 of 2017 2.6.1(DAP 100)	Grant of excess duty credit due to non-verification of export details	CAG vide comments on APMS Portal on 25.06.2019 have not agreed to the reply of RA Kolkata. Matter was examined at DGFT HQrs in consultant with PC-3 and RA-Kolkata was requested to furnished the revised ATN. Revised ATN in r/o audit Para 2.6.1 received on 28.10.2019 from RA-Kolkata has been uploaded on APMS on 30.10.2019.

Sl. No.	**Para No. & Report**	**Gist of the para**	**Status of the para**
Status of Civil Paras EIC/APEDA.			
1	18 of 2015 (2.2)	Avoidable expenditure due to non-collection of service tax.	The matter is sub-judice. The status has been uploaded on APMS portal of Monitoring Cell, M/o Finance.
2.	18 of 2015 Chapter IV (4.1)	Loss due to not securing its financial interests by APEDA.	Revised comments were submitted to CAG on 20.2.2019. Now C&AG asked for further comments which has been sent to APEDA for necessary action.

Sl. No.	Para No. & Report	Gist of the para	Status of the para
List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial) paragraphs-FT(ST)			
1	4.3.1 (9 of 2010)	Failure to devise internal controls in entering & executing contracts with business associates pertaining to STCL Ltd.	The Audit Office has furnished the vetting remarks on the ATNs sent by the Ministry. The Audit Office vide their letter dated June 2012 has stated that in view of the **sub-judice** nature of the case. ATN is to be retained till the finality is reached. DoC has directed STCL vide letter dated 2.7.2012 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the cases. Vide letter dated 27.6.2016, Audit has been informed about latest position in the matter. As per recommendation of 6th Meeting of the Standing Audit Committee STCL has been requested vide letter dated 2.9.2016 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the case. Updated current status sent to audit on 07.09.2018
2	4.1(CA 3 of 2011-12)	Iron Ore Business Segment.-STCL Ltd.	The Audit Office has furnished the vetting remarks on the ATNs sent by the Ministry. The Audit office vide their letter dated 28.5.2012 has stated that in view of the **subjudice** nature of the case, ATNs be retained till the finality is reached. DOC has directed STCL vide letter dated 2.7.2012 and reminder dt. 2.5.13 to pursue with the concerned authorities

3	4.1 (8 of 2012)-13(New Addition)	Irregularities in release of funds to a business associate.	STCL furnished revised ATN s which were forwarded to office of audit on 25.3.2013. The Audit has stated that since the cases are **sub-judice** and the amount is yet to be recovered, it is proposed to retain the ATN until a finality is reached. DoC has directed STCL to pursure with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the cases. Vide letter dated 27.6.2016, Audit has been informed about latest position in the matter. As per recommendation of 6th Meeting of the Standing Audit Committee STCL has been requested vide letter dated 2.9.2016 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the case. Updated current status send to Audit on 07.09.2018.
4	4.2 (11 of 2018) The Report was laid on 07.08.2018	Ineffective monitoring of contract resulting in non-recovery of dues. PEC Sustained blockade of funds of Rs. 11.21 crore apart from interest of Rs. 7.29 crore thereon till 10 November,2017 due to inefficient monitoring of the material stored in warehouse, inefficient and ineffective decision making in attaching the pledged goods and delayed action of encashment of post-dated cheques, on the part of the management.	ATRs sent to Audit vide letter dated 12.11.2018. ATN retuned by C&AG for further remarks. Fresh Comments have been sought from PECL vide letter dated 02.01.2019. Reply is awaited from PECL.

List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial Paragraphs) MMTC			
1.	4.1 (11 of 2018) The Report was laid on 07.08.2018.	Loss due to non-adherence to the directions of functional management Committee of Directors. MMTC imported 43390 MTs of Manganese Ore (May 2014) from M/s UMK, South Africa, without adhering to the directions of Functional Management Committee of Director (FMCoD) of MMTC(Sept.2013), to enter into memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the buyers prior to placement of indent on the foreign supplier. Since MMTC did not get committed buyers it could not sell substantial portion of the ore for 14 months and subsequently, sold it at almost half of the purchase price of the material. Thus MMTC sustained net loss of Rs. 6.60 crore.	Action Taken Report(ATR) sent to Aduit for acceptance and dropping of the para. ATN retuned by C&AG for further remarks. Fresh Comments have been sought from MMTC vide letter dated 10.12.2018. Reply is awaited from MMTC.

Status on PAC Paras :APEDA

Total Paras	Lok Sabha No./ Report No.	Subject	Status
Para No.1 to 6	16/123 for the year 2018	In effective monitoring by APEDA	PAC had held a hearing in the matter on 11th July 2018 and later came out with One Hundred and Twenty-third Report, which has been presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 18th December 2018. The advance copies of Action Taken Note were submitted to Lok Sabha Secretariat on 18th June 2019, pending vetting by the Audit. The Vetting Comments of Audit were received on 3rd September 2019. Our response to the Vetting Comments is being finalised in consultation with APEDA, States Cell, Plantation Division and Spices Board.

Status/Action Taken on audit observations appears in various reports

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending.				
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATN pending with Audit	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Sent to Monitoring Cell/PAC Branch (Lok Sabha).	No. of ATNs pending with other reasons (Sub-judice)
1.	2008	Customs & Excise Issues	----	---	1	--	--
2.	2009	Customs & Excise Issues	----	1	--	-	--
3.	2010	Commercial	--	--	--	--	1
4.	2012	Commercial	--	--	--	--	1
5.	2013	Customs & Excise	--	1	--		1
		Commercial	--	--	---	--	1
6.	2014	Customs & Excise	----	-	2	----	---

7.	2015	Customs & Excise	--	2	--	--	--
		Civil	---	----	1	--	1
		Commercial	--	----	----	--	--
8.	2016	Customs & Excise	---	1	--	--	--
		Commercial	---	--	--	--	--
9.	2017	Customs & Excise	---	1	1	--	---
		Civil	---	---	--	--	--
		Commercial	--	--	--	--	---
10.	2018	Customs & Excise	----	---	----	---	---
		Civil	--	….		----	----
		Commercial	---	….	2	---	---
		PAC	---	---	6	----	----
		Total-24	**…..**	**06**	**13**		**5**

ANNEXURE – III

SUMMARY OF THE AUDIT OBSERVATIONS IN THE VARIOUS REPORTS OF 2018

Sl. No.	Para / Report No.	Gist of Para/Status	Audit observations
	NIL		

NOTES

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Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce