सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



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OVERVIEW

Global Economic Outlook

- As per World Economic Outlook, April 2019, Global output grew at a rate of 3.6% in 2018 and is projected to grow at rate of 3.3% and 3.6% for the years 2019 and 2020.

- Trade tensions increasingly took a toll on business confidence, consequently financial market sentiment worsened, with financial conditions tightening for vulnerable emerging markets in the spring of 2018 and then in advanced economies later in the year, weighing on global demand.

- Growth projections have been marked down for the Euro Area, United Kingdom, Emerging market and developing economies.

- America's recently announced trade measures had an impact on China and a number of Asian economies, due to which they are also projected to experience weaker growth in 2019.of 1.70% and it was the 11th largest importer with a share of 2.50% in 2017.

Global Trade Slowdown

- As per World Trade Organization (WTO), World trade will continue to face strong headwinds in 2019 and 2020 after growing more slowly than expected in 2018 due to rising trade tensions and increased economic uncertainty. WTO economists expect merchandise trade volume growth to fall to 2.6% in 2019-down from 3.0% in 2018. Trade growth could then rebound to 3.0% in 2020; however, this is dependent on easing of trade tensions.

- As per the current rankings for the year 2018, India is the 19th largest exporter (with a share of 1.7%) and 10th largest importer (with a share of 2.6%) of merchandise trade in the world. China is the top ranked exporter and United States of America (USA) is the first largest importer of merchandise trade in the world. In Commercial Services, India is the 8th largest exporter (with a share of 3.5%) and 10th largest importer (with a share of 3.2%). USA is the top exporter as well as the top importer of commercial services trade in the world.

India's Trade

- Through secular growth over the last three financial years, following the major downturn in the face of the global slowdown, merchandise exports for the year 2018-19(P) reached USD 330.07 Billion, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.4 Billion achieved in 2013-14. This has been achieved in a challenging global environment.

- The following growth drivers have shaped merchandise exports growth:
  - Engineering Goods rose from USD 78,695.69 million in 2017-18 to USD 83,704.54 million in 2018-19, a growth of 6.36%.

- Petroleum Products rose from USD 37,465.10 million in 2017-18 to USD 47,954.54 million in 2018-19, a growth of 28%.

- Organic & Inorganic Chemicals rose from USD 18,508.48 million in 2017-18 to USD 22,573.87 million in 2018-19, a growth of 21.97%.

- Drugs & Pharmaceuticals rose from USD 17,282.81 million in 2017-18 to USD 19,188.46 million in 2018-19, a growth of 11.03%.

- Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc., rose from USD 10,260.38 million to USD 11,206.44 million in 2018-19, a growth of 9.22%.

- Electronic Goods rose from USD 6,393.12 million in 2017-18 to USD 8,880.96 million in 2018-19, a growth of 38.91%.

- Plastic & Linoleum rose from USD 6,851.12 million in 2017-18 to USD 8,609.08 million in 2018-19, a growth of 25.66%.

Key Initiatives

- Despite a challenging global environment, reflected in sluggish economic and trade growth and rising protectionism, India's total exports (goods and services combined) have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for the last three years and have surpassed the USD half Trillion (500 Billion) mark in 2018-19, for the first time. The overall estimated exports (merchandise and services) have reached a new peak of USD 535.9 billion this year, attaining a growth of 7.47%.

- This has been achieved through concerted efforts by the Government working closely with various stakeholders, taking initiatives aimed at reduction in transactions costs through simplification, streamlining and digitization of export / import approval processes, IT enabled online implementation of various export promotion schemes, timely resolution of issues related to GST refunds, improved logistics, access to export credit at affordable rates and enhanced competitiveness through targeted incentives etc.



Source: DGCI&S



Source: RBI

Some of the other major initiatives of DOC:

▶ Mid-term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 notified in December 2017, focused on encouraging Exports by MSMEs and Labour Intensive Industries. FTP was aligned with the GST regime.

▶ Cabinet approved the modification of the Interest Equalisation Scheme to help the exports from the MSME sector. The existing Interest Equalisation rate of 3% has now been enhanced to 5% for the MSME sector. The scheme helps manufacturer exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.

▶ Logistics division created in DOC to develop and coordinate implementation of action plan for integrated development of logistics sector. This division will develop National Integrated Logistics Policy and Action Plan and also a National Logistics Portal as a single window online market place linking all stakeholders. Focus would also be on improving India's ranking in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) and promote exports and enhanced growth.

▶ A new scheme namely Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) was launched which provided matching assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages; Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains etc.

▶ India had acceded to WTO's TFA (Trade Facilitation Agreement) in April, 2016. Action plan containing specific activities to further ease out the bottlenecks to trade has been prepared. Commitments under Category A have been achieved.

▶ In order to sustain and enhance the existing trend of increase in exports both Merchandise and Services, in addition to the ongoing facilitation and incentivization measures, an extensive consultation process has been undertaken with exporters, export promotion councils and administrative ministries/departments to finalize the specific action points in each sector to address bottlenecks and pursue export opportunities. Higher priority has been given to action points which will result in immediate increase in exports in the next 3-4 months, within this fiscal year. Progress in quantitative terms is to be regularly tracked in each commodity group.

▶ As part of this process, opportunities arising from the reciprocal tariffs imposed mutually by US and China is particularly in focus. Detailed tariff line wise analysis has been undertaken for both markets and shared with the line Ministries and the EPCs / big exporters of these products and regular reviews undertaken with them. Facilitation through our Missions abroad and visits of businesses as well as inter-ministerial delegations have been arranged in the relevant sectors. Measures have also been initiated for obtaining market access in these markets (especially China), where such access to India is not available at present. Initiatives have also been taken in respect of export of soybean / rapeseed meals, sugar, pharmaceuticals, grapes, milk and milk products, bovine meat, pomegranate, corn, maize and sorghum to China.

▶ Service Sector

- Service sector contributes significantly to India's GDP (over 50%), FDI inflow (about 50%), exports and job creation.

- Services trade surplus has been financing more than 50% of India's merchandise trade deficit. Services trade surplus including remittances finances about 110% of India's merchandise trade deficit. With the oil prices on the rise again and with increasing demand from India's growing economy, merchandise trade deficit is not likely to fall in the future. Thus, enhancing the services trade surplus is crucial.

- Given the significant role of services exports in maintaining India's balance of payments, Government will focus on promotion of the identified Champion services sectors for which a dedicated fund of Rs 5,000 Crore has already been set up.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

▶ Special Economic Zones have played a key role in attracting investment, creation of jobs and promotion of exports.

▶ Amendment to SEZ Rules, 2006 have been issued vide Notification no. GSR 909(E) dated 19.09.2018 and 07.03.2019 to align it with GST laws and to enhance ease of doing business. Further, supplies of goods and services to SEZ developers/units has been made zero-rated supply in post GST era to maintain sustainability of SEZ scheme.

▶ Government had constituted a Group headed by Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, M/s Bharat Forge to study the SEZ policy of India. Recommendations of this Group have been taken up with the Ministry of Finance for further deliberation. The key recommendations of the Group include promotion of MSME investments in SEZs by linking with MSME Schemes of the Government, development planning and regulations to promote Integrated industrial and urban development, allowing alternate sectors to invest in sector specific SEZs, additional enablers and procedural relaxations and infrastructure status to improve access to finance and enable long term borrowing.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS



Vision and Mission

The long-term vision of the Department is to make India a major player in the world trade and assume a role of leadership in the international trade organizations commensurate with India's growing importance. The policy tools being adopted involve Strategy focusing on the targeted commodity and country in the medium term and the Foreign Trade Policy in the long run.

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 & Financial Adviser, one Special Secretary, Six Additional Secretaries/ Additional Secretary level officers, Thirteen Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary level officers and a number of other senior officers.

The Department is functionally organized into the following 10 Divisions:

1. International Trade Policy Division
2. Foreign Trade Territorial Division
3. Export Products Division
4. Export Industries Division
5. Export Services Division
6. Economic Division
7. Administration & General Service Division
8. Finance Division
9. Supply Division
10. 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 (GeM)
(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 35 Regional Offices and an extension counter at Indore. The regional offices are located at the following places.
In addition to implementation of Foreign Trade Policy and

S.No.	Regional Office	S.No.	Regional Office
1	Ahmadabad	19	Mumbai
2	Bangalore	20	Nagpur
3	Bhopal	21	New Delhi (CLA)
4	Chandigarh	22	Panipat
5	Chennai	23	Patna
6	Coimbatore	24	Pune
7	Cuttack	25	Raipur
8	Dehradun	26	Rajkot
9	Guwahati	27	Shillong
10	Hyderabad	28	Srinagar
11	Jaipur	29	Surat
12	Jammu	30	Thiruvanthapuram
13	Kanpur	31	Varanasi
14	Ernakulum (Cochin)	32	Vishakhapatnam
15	Kolkata	33	Vadodara
16	Ludhiana	34	Vijayawada
17	Madurai	35	Belagavi
18	Moradabad		

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 an international dynamic environment.

Recognizing that State Governments are key stakeholders in promotion of exports, DoC is now actively engaging with State Governments for promoting exports. DoC has advised State Governments to constitute State Export Promotion Committee, under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries, for focusing on export promotion wherein Regional Authorities of DGFT are the co-conveners. Nodal Officers at the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary from DoC have been appointed to attend the meetings of the State Export Promotion Committee. Many States have constituted State Export Promotion Committees. This committee is overseeing the formulation and implementation of State Export Promotion Strategies in consultation with Export Promotion Councils and FIEO.

Regional Authorities of the DGFT have been assigned enhanced role and responsibilities to liaison with state governments to assist in formulation/implementation of state export policy/strategy and to represent the Department of Commerce in the State and UT Governments.

(ii) Directorate General of Trade Remedies(DGTR)

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) (earlier known as Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties) is an attached office of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties(DGAD) which was formed in 1997 has been restructured as DGTR in May 2018 by restructuring and re-designating DGAD into DGTR by incorporating all the trade remedial functions i.e. Anti-Dumping Duty(ADD), Countervailing Duty (CVD), Safeguards Duty(SGD), Safeguards Measures(QRs) under single window framework. Thus the DGTR has been formed by merging of functions of DGAD, D/o Commerce, Directorate General of Safeguards, D/o Revenue and Safeguards (QR) functions of DGFT into its fold. The DGTR is a professionally integrated organization with multi-spectrum skill sets emanating from officers drawn from different services and specializations.

It is the single National authority for administering all trade remedial measures including anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguard measures. The 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 methods under relevant framework of the WTO arrangements, the Customs Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and International agreements, in a transparent and time bound manner. It also provides trade defence support to our domestic industry and exporters in dealing with instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by other countries.

(B) Subordinate Offices

(I) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

(ii) Offices of Development Commissioners of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at Cochin Special Economic Zone, Falta Special Economic Zone, MEPZ Special Economic Zone, Kandla Special Economic Zone, SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone and Noida Special Economic Zone.

The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme are generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities along with the development of infrastructure facilities. All laws of India are applicable in SEZs unless specifically exempted as per the SEZ Act/Rules. Each Zone is headed by a Development Commissioner and is administered as per the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Units may be set up in the SEZ for manufacturing, trading or for service activity. The units in the SEZ have to be net foreign exchange earners but they are not subjected to any predetermined value addition except (Gems & Jewellery Units) or minimum export performance requirements. Sales in the Domestic Tariff Area from the SEZ units are treated as if the goods are being imported and are subject to payment of applicable customs duties.

(iii) Pay and Accounts Office (Supply)

The payment and accounting of the Supply Division, including of the DGS&D are performed by the office of the Chief Controller of Accounts (Supply Division) under the Departmentalized Accounting System, through its Regional Pay and Accounts offices at New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. Consequent upon the Union Cabinet's Decision to close the DGS&D w.e.f. 31.10.2017, the office of the CCA (supply) has been discontinued and residual works are now being handled by the CCA(Commerce) with the skeletal staff and 02 PAOs in New Delhi and Kolkata. The work of the RPAO (Supply), Mumbai and RPAO (Supply), Chennai have been overtaken by the RPAO (Commerce), Mumbai and the RPAO (Commerce), Chennai respectively.

(iv) Pay and Accounts Office (Commerce & Textiles)

The Pay & Accounts Office, DOC & MOT are responsible for the payment of claims, accounting transactions,

consolidation of accounts and other related matters like finalization & payment of pension, revision of pension with the help of DDO & payment of final GPF cases, loan & advance, Grant in Aid, maintenance of GPF/CPF, NPS, LSC & PC etc. through the four Departmental PAOs in Delhi, two each in Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai. The CCA office coordinates with various entities to facilitate implementation of the PFMS (EAT/DBT)

• These Departmental PAOs are controlled by Principal Account Office at New Delhi with the CCA as the head of the Departmental of Accounts Wing. The CCA extends all assistance to the FA in budgeting, monitoring & control of expenditure, in rendering Professional expertise in matters related to Financial Management System, preparation of disclosure statements as required under the FRBM Act, Annual Finance Accounts, Estimation & flow of Non-tax Revenue Receipts etc. All operationalization of the PFMS (EIS, EAT, Pension, GPF, CDDO Package, NTRP, LOA etc.) are being monitored by the CCA office. There is an internal Audit Wing under the control of the CCA to study the accounting and implementation of prescribed procedure with a view to ensure that they are correct & adequate. Pension and GPF Module of PFMS has become operationalized in the Ministry.

(C) Autonomous Bodies

(I) Coffee Board
(ii) Rubber Board
(iii) Tea Board
(iv) Tobacco Board
(v) Spices Board
(vi)The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)
(vii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
(viii) Export Inspection Council of India (EIC)
(ix) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)
(x) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

(D) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

(i) State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC)
(ii) MMTC Limited
(iii) PEC Limited
(iv) ECGC Ltd (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.)

ECGC Limited, a Premier Export Credit Agency (ECA) of the Government of India, was set up in 1957 in Mumbai, under Companies Act 1953, 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 Rs. 2000 Cr during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Accordingly Rs. 50 Cr in 2017-18 and Rs. 500 Cr during 2018-19 has been allocated to ECGC to support Indian exporters, particularly MSMEs, to tap new, emerging and challenging markets like Africa, CIS and Latin American Countries.

Performance of ECGC for FY 2018-19:

Sr. No.	Performance Parameter	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1.	Total No. of Insurance Covers	34,740	31,751
2.	Total Maximum Liability	₹96,101 Cr	₹97,871 Cr
3.	Total Business Covered (Risk Value)	₹6,41,449 Cr	₹6,57,549 Cr
4.	Total Premium Income	₹1,240 Cr	₹1,247 Cr

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 Rs.66 Cr. To support more project export, it was decided by the Cabinet of Economic Affairs to provide more budgetary support and agreed to provide Rs. 1040 Cr during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Accordingly, 440 Cr during 2017-18 and Rs. 300 Cr in 2018-19 was 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 Rs.3469.99 Cr as of March 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, thereby enabling creation of sustenance of visible impact on India's capacity in executing projects abroad.

NEIA has supported 128 projects valued Rs. 44,629.22 Cr for 51 exporters in 41 countries so far.

(v) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

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

(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 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.

(i) Indian Oilseeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)

IOPEPC is mandated for the development and promotion of exports of oilseeds, oils and oilcakes, Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC), erstwhile known as IOPEA, has been catering to the needs of exporters since more than six decade. Besides focusing on exports, the Council also works towards strengthening of domestic supply chain by encouraging farmers, shellers, processors, surveyors and exporters to enhance the quality of oilseeds in India. The Council is headed by a Chairman.

The Council places higher emphasis on development of oilseeds, edible oils, oilcakes and other products under its purview. The Council works towards improvement of yield and quality of oilseeds being produced in India so as to match the requirement in global markets.

The Council also organizes workshops for promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) amongst Indian farmers and training sessions for processing units for adoption of HACCP and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). The Council has developed an educative film on various aspects of GMP with the objective exporting groundnuts meeting quality norms of importing countries. The Council also has developed a film on GAP so that yield and quality of groundnuts is improved.

Regional Meetings at various parts in India are also organized so as to strengthen supply-chain and create awareness regarding the quality issues amongst stakeholders in the trade and industry such as exporters, processors, traders, brokers and service providers in oilseeds and oils sector.

Export Promotion Measures (2018-19)

(a) Regional Meeting: With the objective of development and promotion of exports of sesame seed and groundnuts from India, Capacity Building Programs were organized in Gwalior, Unjha, Rajkot, Agra and Ahmedabad to make various stakeholders comprising exporters, processors, traders and brokers aware about export of sesame seed to EU and non-EU countries, export of groundnuts, Quality issues, Trade issues, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Plant Quarantine related issues, Pesticides issue and GST. The details of workshops are given below.

Sr. No.	Place	State	Date of Workshop
1	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	27th August, 2017
2	Unjha	Gujarat	23rd December, 2017
3	Rajkot	Gujarat	06th January, 2018
4	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28th January, 2018
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	26th May, 2018

Workshops were also organized to impart training to farmers on "Improved Farming Practices for Sesame" under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) at Kutch (Gujarat) on 23rd June, 2018.

Annual Trade Meet at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu: The Annual Trade Meet of IOPEPC was held during 26th – 28th October, 2018 at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu which was attended by over 250 participants from industry and trade. The Annual Trade Meet provided an excellent platform to all the stakeholders to discuss, address and seek institutionalized guidance on various issues in addition to providing the fora for networking amongst members of the trade, industry, regulators, scientists and government bodies. Council also released its Souvenir, 2018 containing detailed information about the members, which serves as "Ready Reckoner" for all the stakeholders resulting in creation of newer business opportunities. Experts in oilseed trade and industry from China, UAE, Ethiopia, Sudan UK, gave an overall view of markets, production, demand and supply and price forecast of groundnut and sesame seed. Presentations by eminent.

Indian experts were made on "Family Business - Survival and tips for the generation next" and "Export Credit Risk Management." IOPEPC officials also presented very informative view on Global and Indian groundnut scenario along with Indian sesame seed scenario.

Implementation of Procedure for export of Sesame Seed to EU: The Government of India has shifted development and promotion of sesame seed to the Council. IOPEPC is committed to boost the Indian image as consistent supplier of quality Oilseeds and Oils to global markets. Responding to the concerns of European Union regarding quality of sesame seed imported from India, IOPEPC has been assigned 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 issued Certificate of Exports and Health Certificate for exports of sesame seed to EU.

Addressing Aflatoxin and Pesticides related issue at the Farm level: The importing countries are always concerned about the Aflatoxin (in case of groundnut), pesticides residues and other chemical and microbiological contamination in the agricultural products being supplied by other countries. In order to create awareness amongst the farmers to control Aflatoxin and use safe and permissible pesticides, the Council organizes various activities (such as workshops, distribution of pamphlets) so that the problem is minimized at the farm level itself.

Strengthening Supply Chain: Regional Meetings at various parts in India are also organized so as to strengthen supply-chain and create awareness regarding the quality issues amongst stakeholders in the trade and industry such as exporters, processors, traders, brokers and service providers in oilseeds and oils sector.

Following are outlines of some of the key functions of the Council

Fairs & Exhibitions:

- Organising participation in International Trade Fairs most of which are entitled for Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, India.
- Participation in domestic Fairs to educate the visitors regarding export potential in various markets.

- Establishing contacts with the prospective buyers by organizing exclusive Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs) both in India as well as in overseas markets.

- Organising visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities

Liaising with Government and other agencies:

- As an association in the past and as an Export Promotion Council (EPC), IOPEPC serves as the common forum for the Indian oilseeds (including groundnuts) exporters, foreign buyers, the Indian Government, R & D agencies for oilseeds & edible oils in India, International agencies and many other official bodies & authorities globally.

- The Council regularly communicates with Indian Embassies, trade bodies and associations in various countries in order to resolve the issues faced by exporters in international markets. The Council also takes up issues with Indian authorities such as Customs, Banks, DGFT, Agriculture ministry, Plant and Quarantine authorities to ensure smooth exports from India.

Defending Interests in Global Markets:

- The business interest in the destination markets are defended by contesting trade distortion measures such as anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty and works towards removing non-tariff barriers impacting Indian exports.

- During the consultations at multilateral level such as WTO, UNCTAD; the Council provides inputs to the government to promote interests of India's oilseeds and derivatives products.

- The Council regularly communicates with Indian Embassies, trade bodies and associations in various countries in order to resolve the issues faced by exporters.

Conducting Trade Meets, Surveys & Studies:

- Conducting Crop Survey to assess the supply-demand situation well in advance so that effective export strategy can be chalked out.

- Conducting market surveys and providing market intelligence through various cluster studies, research reports & journals.

- Assisting and encouraging scientific, technical and economic research for oilseed & oils sector.

Providing Effective Dispute Settlement Mechanism: The Council also acts as Institutional Arbitrator to provide speedy justice at much lower costs, thereby providing an excellent dispute redressal/settlement mechanism.

Training and Productivity:

- To increase productivity by upgrading technical skills of professionals engaged in the sector, the Council organizes various training programmes at different locations throughout India.

- Upgradation of infrastructure and quality to promote the export of agro products

- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality improvement, standards and specifications, certification such as HACCP

Information Dissemination:

- Circulation of government Notification/Public notices/Orders, Statistics, global events, government schemes, trade enquiries and other important articles related to Oilseeds and oils sector through emails as well

as monthly News Bulletin.

- The Council also releases an annual Souvenir which provides concise trade information and Contact details of the members.

(b) Participation in international trade fairs and conferences: Trade Fairs:

Gulfood 2019: Gulfood is the Middle East's leading dedicated exhibition for the foodservice and hospitality Sectors. The event provides industry suppliers with the region's largest central business hub, ultimately delivering an unrivalled product and service showcase and the opportunity to meet serious international buyers face to face. It is the largest annual food & hospitality event serving Middle East, African & South Asia markets. The Council successfully organized participation of its four member exporters in Gulfood 2019 during 17th – 21st February, 2019. The Council was allotted 18 sq.mtr of space. Council allotted table space to four exporters and retained one table space for the Council. This year the fair was visited by 98,000-plus trade visitors. There were more than 200 Footfall in our Stall.

Conferences: Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference, Qingdao, China: The Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference was organised by China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-products (CFNA) during 12th – 14th September 2018 in Qingdao, China. On behalf of IOPEPC, Chairman, Shri Sanjay Shah, participated in the event and held a series of discussions with the participants with an objective to enhance the image of India as a quality supplier of Sesame seeds in world market. There were presentations on Sesame seeds by several eminent personalities. Shri Sanjay Shah gave a presentation on "Indian Sesame seed outlook for 2018/19" and "Indian Groundnut outlook for 2018/19".

International Conference on oilseeds, Sudan: The Council participated in the 4th International Conference on Oilseeds organized by Sudan Chamber of Commerce at Khartoum, Sudan on 18th November, 2018.

Conference on Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices, Ethiopia: Council has been invited by Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors exporters association (EPOSPEA) to be a distinguished speaker during 8th International Conference on Pulses, Oil seeds and Spices" to be held during 23-24th November, 2018 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

IOPEPC Field Based Survey of Groundnut and Sesame crops during Kharif, 2018: IOPEPC undertook field based survey of groundnut crop during Kharif, 2018 through SGS in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Council also carried out field based survey of sesame crop during Kharif, 2018 through SGS in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Government data on acreage was taken into consideration for both the oilseeds.

Trends in India's Foreign Trade related to oilseeds and oils: The size of oilseed export sector (oilseeds under the purview of the Council) is estimated at about Rs. 8134.01 crores during 2018-19 in comparison to Rs. 7648.82 crores in the previous year. From export perspective, groundnut and sesame seeds are the two most important oilseeds for India. While groundnut accounted for major share of total exports of oilseeds to the tune of about 47% during 2018-19, sesame seed accounted for a share of about 30% in total oilseed exports in quantitative terms.

During financial year April, 2018 – March, 2019, groundnut exports from India declined marginally by 3.14% in comparison to 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. While groundnut exports to Indonesia in quantitative term were 2,03,095 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 2,18,788 tons during 2017-18, the exports to Philippines increased by about 6% to a level of 47,064 tons from 44,180 tons during previous year. While, the exports to Vietnam declined to 38,225 tons during 2018-19 from 50,781 tons during previous year, the exports to Malaysia also declined to 29967 tons from 34,567 tons during 2017-18. The exports to Thailand and Algeria jumped by 135% and 162% respectively to 25,440 tons and 15,534 tons respectively in comparison to previous year. The export of Indian groundnut to European Union increased to 15481 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 14769 tons during 2017-18.

During the financial year 2018-2019, Sesame seeds exports from India declined by 7.38% to a level of 3,11,987 tons from 3,36,850 tons in previous year. However, in value terms sesame seed exports increased by 25.78% at 3761.93 crores as compared to 2990.93 crores during the financial year 2017-2018. Many African countries and Bangladesh enjoy a 9% import duty advantage over India for export to China which is the single largest importer.

Vietnam is the top most destinations of Indian sesame seed with a share of 14.54% quantity wise; followed by Korea having 10.28% share. USA accounted for 6.24% and Taiwan 5.27% market share during the year 2018-19.

The export of Indian sesame seed to European Union declined to 68713 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 72939 tons during 2017-18.

(c) Exports of Vegetable Oils

The exports of vegetable oils were dominated by castor oil and recorded an export volume of about 673726 tons valued at Rs. 6806.41 crores during the year 2018-19 as against 7,41,850 tons valued at Rs. 7236.31 crores during the previous year. The details on export of oilseeds and oils are given below:

Details of exports of Oilseeds

(Qty in 000 tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

Sr. No.	Oilseed	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Sesame seed	311.99	3761.93	336.85	2990.93	307.33	2695.84
2	Groundnut	488.23	3295.54	504.04	3386.30	725.71	5444.31
3	Mustard / Rapesee	23.59*	111.13*	17.29	76.40	14.48	68.25
4	Niger seed	13.37	95.50	9.21	69.86	14.07	117.22
5	Safflower seed	4.05*	18.58*	6.73	27.78	8.12	29.53
6	Sunflower seed	2.23*	11.14*	5.61	22.61	2.66	11.15
7	Soyabean	186.25*	762.85*	275.35	1004.83	183.3	758.86
8	Linseed	10.70*	67.26*	10.04	64.53	5.92	48.8
9	Cottonseed	0.21*	10.08*	0.23	5.58	0.06	2.74
Total		**1040.62**	**8134.01**	**1165.35**	**7648.82**	**1261.65**	**9176.7**

Source: DGCIS/MOC (April-March) * April-February

Details of Vegetable Oils Export

(Qty in Tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

Sr. No.	ITEMS	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Groundnut Oil	16984.25*	141.23*	12171.24	104.41	11169.38	120.38
2	Sesame Oil	9228.64*	165.53*	9452.22	140.22	9661.00	125.99
3	Sunflower & Safflower Oil	4093.96*	35.76*	3573.7	29.75	2807.12	27.17
4	Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	3614.69*	47.17*	3354.57	44.51	2508.31	34.07
5	Linseed Oil	255.38*	4.43*	249.76	4.47	281.47	4.89
6	Castor Oil	619355.76	6169.94	697092.50	6730.00	599195.56	4521.5
7	Peanut Butter	12200.00	167.00	11664.00	146.25	8775.00	100.00
8	Cotton Oil	938.92*	13.63*	507.15	6.51	1636.70	17.44
9	Soya Oil	7054.66*	61.72*	3785.13	30.19	419.95	4.60
	Total	**673726.26**	**6806.41**	**741850.27**	**7236.31**	**636454.49**	**4956.0**

Source: MOC/Trade (April-March) * April-February

Address: Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)
78/79, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400021, Maharashtra

(ii) Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI)

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) was set up by the Government of India on 17th August 1955, with the active co-operation of the cashew processing industry, 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 and allied products.

The Council undertakes detailed studies and collects trade information and other particulars relating to the market potential of cashew and max them available to the exporters. It also deals with the trade enquiries received from various parties and passed them on to its members. The 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, providing market information and rendering all other assistance to our cashew exporters in their efforts to increase exports. The Council also has been constantly contacting the Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development on the need for increasing the domestic production of raw nuts. The Council is also involved in projects for 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. These teams submit their reports on their return, on the markets visited, its potential and trends which serve as reference material and also provide the basis for necessary follow-up action. 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 contacting the parties abroad for business negotiations.

In addition to the above, the Council continued to publish its magazine, the monthly Cashew Bulletin. It has also brought out Directory of Indian Cashew Exporters 2017-18, brochures and folders on different languages for use in international exhibitions and trade delegations. The Council is also involved in projects 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, etc in association with reputed research institutes like Indian Institute of Packaging, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Regional Research Laboratories, etc.

The Council has a Laboratory and Research Institute of international standards with NABL accreditation 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. It provides analytical services to the Indian cashew industry and assists to monitor the quality of cashews produced and processed in the country. The services of

The export of cashew kernels and cashew nut shell liquid for the last five years givenbelow:-

YEAR	CASHEW KERNEL			CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID			TOTAL (CK+CNSL)		
	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US $ Mls	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US $ Mls	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US $ Mls
4-15	118952	5432.85	888.59	10938	55.81	9.13	129890	5488.66	898
5-16	96346	4952.12	756.40	11677	57.59	8.80	108023	5009.71	765
6-17	82302	5168.78	771.00	11422	44.00	6.56	93724	5212.78	778
7-18	84352	5870.97	910.79	8325	32.63	5.06	92677	5903.60	916
8-19	66693	4433.99	636.61	5300	26.85	3.85	71993	4460.84	640

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata

this Laboratory are available not only to the cashew industry in India, 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, for analysis of pollutants, by Kerala State Pollution Control Board and recognized as a Doctoral Research Centre by the Kannur University as a center for conducting research studies.

Export Performance of Cashew Kernels & Cashew Nut Shell Liquid:

The export of cashew kernels from India during 2017-18 was 84,352 M.T valued at Rs. 5870.97 Cr. (US $ 911 Million). Out of this, 17.16% were to American zone, 27.49% to European zone, 38% to West Asia and 16.21% to South East & Far East Asian zone, 0.32% to Oceanic Zone and 0.50% to African zone. According to the statistics published by the DGCI&S, Kolkata, the share of agri products in the total exports earnings of the country during 2017-18 is 6.65% and cashew kernels ranked 6th among them contributing to 4.39%. This accounted to 0.30% of the total earnings of the country through exports.

The export of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL) during 2017-18 was 8,325 M.T valued at Rs. 32.63 Cr. (US $5 Million). The main markets were Korea Rep. China, Spain, USA, Belgium, etc.

Domestic Production and Import of Raw Cashewnut:

India continued to be the largest producer of raw cashew nuts in the world. The production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2017-18 was 8,17,045 M.T. The total raw cashewnut imported from other cashew producing countries was 6,49,050 MT during 2017-18.

EXPORT / IMPORT POLICY:

Though imports of raw cashew nuts continued to be under OGL, a Customs Duty of 5% was imposed on import of RCN from 1st March 2016 and subsequently reduced to 2.5% 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 2018-19: -

1. Thaifex, Thailand (29/05/2018 to 02/06/2018)
2. Worldfood, Moscow (17/09/2018 to 20/09/2018)
3. SIAL 2018, France (21/10/2018 to 25/10/2018)
4. CATF 2018, China (1/11/2018 to 5/11/2018)
5. Food Week Korea 2018, Korea (28/11/2018 to 01/12/2018)
6. Gulfood 2019, UAE (17/02/2019 to 21/02/2019)
7. Foodex 2019, Japan (05/03/2019 to 08/03/2019)

Also participated in the Food & Agri BSM in Jeddah & Riyadh (19/11/2018 to 22/11/2018). The CEPCI has also conducted Kaju India 2019 the Global Cashew Summit held at New Delhi from 13th to 15th February 2019.

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

(G) Advisory Body

Board of Trade (BOT)

The Board of Trade (BOT) was reconstituted vide Trade Notice No.21 dated 23.03.2016 as per mandate given under Para 300 of Foreign Trade Policy Statement 2015-2020. The objective of BOT is to have continuous discussion and consultation with trade and industry. The Board of Trade would, inter-alia, advice the Government on policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's trade. The following are the terms of references of Board of Trade:

(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.

Third Meeting of the Board of trade was held on 15-02-2019. Commerce & Industry Minister launched a new online "Anytime-Anywhere" export awareness course to train, mentor and hand-hold potential exporters so as to help them to tap international trade opportunities. Commerce & Industry Minister also launched a Mobile App of DGFT. Exporters can now log their grievances,

apply for various licenses, view their status using this app, besides accessing information about latest trade notices, circulars, Foreign Trade Policy and trade fairs.

(H) Other Organizations

(i) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

(ii) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

(iii) Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

(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 have been carried out during 2018-19.

(v) Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT)

(vi) India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. IBEF's primary objective is to promote and create 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 carried out branding activities to support key export sectors in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions in 2018-19. The highlights of some key events across the sectors are as follows:

Brand India Leather Campaign
In association with Council of Leather Exports, IBEF successfully rolled out the leather campaign 'Think Leather, Think India' in major export destinations. IBEF primarily adopted a business-to-business branding strategy by focusing on international publications, media interaction apart from event branding support. A number of events were covered in the campaign in various countries viz. Italy, USA, Russia, Spain & Hong Kong.

Brand India Textile Campaign
In 2018-19, IBEF extended branding support to two significant sectors of Indian textiles – apparel and carpets. IBEF also conceptualized a dedicated campaign for Indian apparel industry which could be launched at an appropriate time. The main focus of branding in textile sector was to showcase industry strength before the international buyers. Three events in India and an event each in UK and Germany was covered in the campaign.

Brand India Engineering Campaign
The Brand India Engineering initiative continued to work on its objective of improving perception of Indian engineering products in overseas markets. An impactful campaign was executed in 2018-19 by focusing on major global events and the select sub-segments – pumps & valves, medical devices and electrical equipment & products. Events in UAE, UK, Philippines and Colombia were covered in the campaign.

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. More than 6 million online users visited IBEF website and generated 12.94 million page-views in 2018-19. There has been a consistent organic growth in the reach and web traffic of IBEF portal.

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 Informal Gathering of Ministers responsible for WTO Negotiations in Paris 2018, National Round Table on Agri Export Policy 2018, 5th National Standards Conclave 2018, 4th India-ASEAN Expo 2019 and first rice export to China among others.

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, Udyog Bhavan, 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. GautamBudh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

9. Pay and Accounts Office (Commerce), Udyog Bhavan, 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 KrantiMarg, 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 Vyapar Bhavan, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi - 110001.
Subsidiary of STC
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, Pragati Maidan, Mathura Road, New Delhi – 110001.

Export Promotion Councils

1. Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22021288, 2021330; Fax: 022-2026684).

2. Cashew EPC, P.B.No.1709, Chittoor Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-682016, Kerala (Tel. 0484-2376459 /080; 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. Engineering EPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 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: 01123329770).

7. Gem & Jewellery EPC, Diamond Plaza, 5th Floor, 391-A, Dr. D. B. Marg, Mumbai- 400004, Maharashtra (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, NiryatBhawan, 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, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001

GLOBAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INDIA'S EXTERNAL SECTOR



India in Global Perspective

India has shown impressive growth performance in the recent past. However, global growth has remained more or less stagnant in the last few years affecting global trade growth. Global economic growth has been projected to be slower. Compared to the projections of world output growth given by **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** in its **World Economic Outlook (WEO)** Report in October 2018, the recent reports in January and April, 2019 have revised the global growth downward for the years 2019 and 2020.

As per ***WEO, April, 2019,*** Global economy is projected to grow at 3.3% and 3.6% in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Growth across emerging market and developing economies is projected to stabilize slightly below 5 percent, though with variations by region and country.Growth in emerging and developing Asia will dip from 6.4 percent in 2018 to 6.3 in 2019, while the year 2020 is projected to witness a growth figure similar to the level of 2019. Risks to global growth tilt to the downside. An escalation of trade tensions between two Global giant i.e. USA and China may put pressure on global trade recovery. Financial markets have been driven by uncertainties surrounding US-China trade negotiations and Brexit. In the US, the equity market has experienced some selling pressures since early May following escalation of trade tensions with China and recently, with Mexico **(RBI, June 2019)**.

A further escalation of trade tensions and the associated increases in policy uncertainty could further weaken growth. *Beyond 2020, global growth is set to plateau at about 3.6 percent over the medium term, sustained by the increase in the relative size of economies, such as those of China and India, which are projected to have robust growth by comparison to slower-growing advanced and emerging market economies (even though Chinese growth will eventually moderate)* ***(WEO, April 2019)****.*

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. As per the latest report i.e. ***WEO, April, 2019***, India has achieved a growth rate of 7.1 per cent in 2018, while China's had a growth of 6.6 per cent. As per the projections for the years 2019 and 2020, India's growth is outpacing China's growth.

Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections

		Projections		Difference from Jan 2019 WEO Update(Projections)		Difference from Oct 2018 WEO (Projections)	
	2018	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
World Output	3.6	3.3	3.6	. . .	0.0	–0.4	–0.1
Advanced Economies	2.2	1.8	1.7	–0.2	0.0	–0.3	0.0
United States	2.9	2.3	1.9	–0.2	0.1	–0.2	0.1
Euro Area	1.8	1.3	1.5	–0.3	–0.2	–0.6	–0.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	4.5	4.4	4.8	–0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.1
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.4	6.3	6.3	0.0	–0.1	0.0	–0.1
China	6.6	6.3	6.1	0.1	–0.1	0.1	–0.1
India	**7.1**	**7.3**	**7.5**	. . .	**–0.2**	**–0.1**	**–0.2**

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, April 2019

Global Trade Situation

As per World Trade Organization (WTO), "World trade will continue to face strong headwinds in 2019 and 2020 after growing more slowly than expected in 2018 due to rising trade tensions and increased economic uncertainty. WTO economists expect merchandise trade volume growth to fall to 2.6% in 2019-down from 3.0% in 2018. Trade growth could then rebound to 3.0% in 2020; however, this is dependent on an easing of trade tensions".

Weak import demand in Europe and Asia dampened global trade volume growth in 2018 due to the large share of these regions in world trade. The value of merchandise trade was up 10% to US$ 19.48 trillion in 2018, partly due to higher energy prices. The value of commercial services trade rose 8.0% to US$5.8 trillion in 2018, driven by strong import growth in Asia.

As per the current rankings for the year 2018, India is the 19th largest exporter (with a share of 1.7%) and 10th largest importer (with a share of 2.6%) of merchandise trade in the world. China is the top ranked exporter and United States of America (USA) is the first largest importer of merchandise trade in the world. In Commercial Services, India is the 8th largest exporter (with a share of 3.5%) and 10th largest importer (with a share of 3.2%). USA is the top exporter as well as the top importer of commercial services trade in the world.

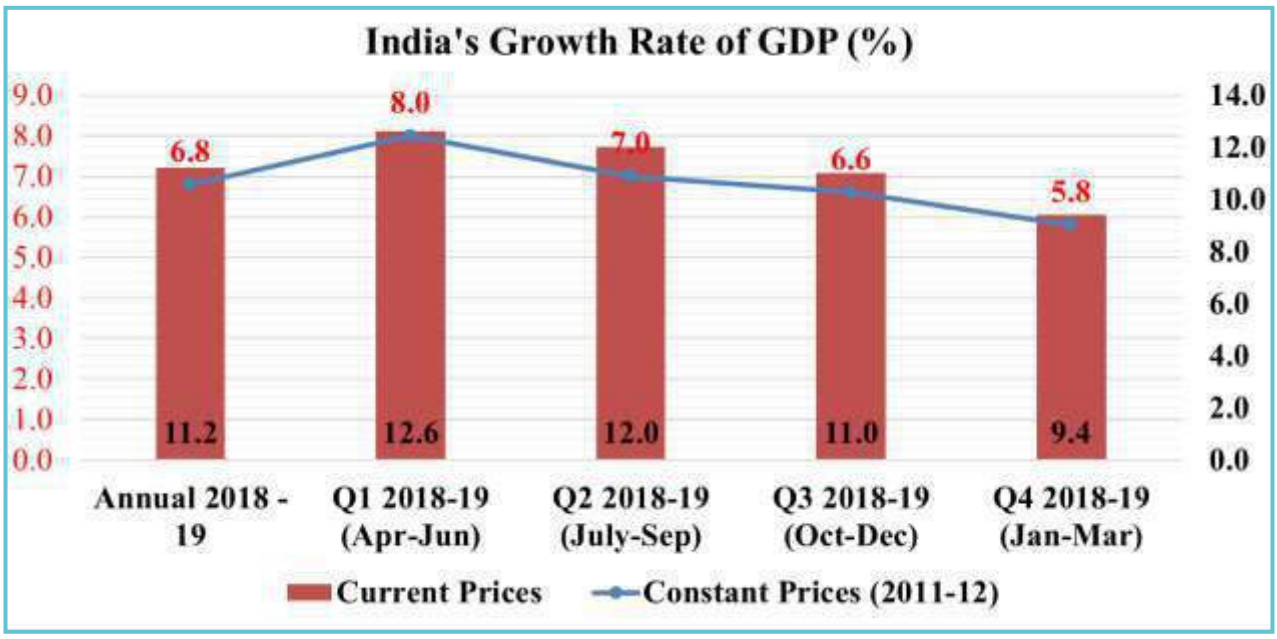
Leading Merchandise Exporters and Importers in World, 2018

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share (%)	Annual Change (%)	Rank	Importers	Value	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	569	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**	**326**	**1.7**	**9**	**10**	**India**	**511**	**2.6**	**14**
	World	**19475**	**100**	**10**		**World**	**19867**	**100**	**10**

Source: WTO, April 2019

India's GDP as per Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

Real GDP or GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2018-19 is now estimated at 140.78 lakh crore showing a growth rate of 6.8 percent over First Revised Estimates of GDP for the year 2017-18 of ₹131.80 lakh crore .



Source: MOSPI, 31st May 2019

The sectors which registered growth rate of over 7.0 percent are 'public administration, defence and other services' (8.6 percent), construction (8.7 percent), 'financial, real estate and professional services' (7.4 percent), 'electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services (7.0 percent)'. The growth in the 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'mining & quarrying', 'manufacturing' and 'trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting' is estimated to be 2.9 percent, 1.3 percent, 6.9 percent and 6.9 percent respectively.

Inflation in India

As per the RBI Monetary Policy Report, 2019, "Consumer price inflation has weakened in a broad-based manner with food prices contracting for five consecutive months since September 2018, fuel inflation collapsing and inflation excluding food and fuel softening even though it remains at an elevated level" .

Second Bi-Monthly Monetary policy statement 2019-20 noted that Inflation in the fuel and light group rose to 2.6 per cent in April from the February trough of 1.2 per cent, pulled up by prices of liquefied petroleum gas due to an increase in international prices.

CPI inflation excluding food and fuel fell sharply to 4.5 per cent in April from 5.1 per cent in March – the largest monthly decline since April 2017 .

India's Merchandise Trade Performance

Cumulative value of exports for the period April-March 2018-19 was USD 331.02 Billion (Rs. 23,14,429.08 Crore) as against USD 303.53 Billion (Rs. 19,56,514.53 Crore) during the period April-March 2017-18, registering a positive growth of 9.06 per cent in Dollar terms (18.29 per cent in Rupee terms).

Cumulative value of imports for the period April-March 2018-19 was USD 507.44 Billion (Rs. 35,48,004.48 Crore), as against USD 465.58 Billion (Rs. 30,01,033.43 Crore) during the period April-March 2017-18, registering a positive growth of 8.99 per cent in Dollar terms (18.23 per cent in Rupee terms)



Source: DGCI&S

Global Economic Issues and India

Ease of Doing Business: As per the Doing Business 2019, World Bank, India ranks at 77th (an improvement of 23 places from 100th in 2018) among the 190 countries. For the same year, New Zealand tops the list of 190 countries in ease of doing business, followed by Singapore, Denmark, and Hong Kong.



Source: World Bank Doing Business, India Profile 2019

Global Commodity Price Scenario and Stand of India's Monetary Policy Committee:

"Crude oil prices remained volatile, reflecting evolving demand-supply conditions underpinned by the production stance of the OPEC plus, rising shale output, weakening global demand and geopolitical concerns. The strengthening of the US dollar had weakened gold prices; however, prices picked up since the last week of May on escalating trade tensions, reviving its demand as a safe haven asset".

On the basis of an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 25 basis points to 5.75 per cent from 6.0 per cent with immediate effect. Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the LAF stands adjusted to 5.50 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate to 6.0 per cent. The MPC also decided to change the stance of monetary policy from neutral to accommodative. These decisions are in consonance with the objective of achieving the medium-term target for consumer price index (CPI) inflation of 4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 per cent, while supporting growth.

Conclusion

India is on the threshold of a sustained high growth trajectory, experiencing steady and consistent high economic growth in recent years. Indian economy set to become a USD 5 trillion GDP by 2025. A key driver for India to achieve the USD 5 Trillion mark would be a sustained high growth rate of exports. To achieve this objective, Government should continue to systematically address domestic and overseas constraints related to the policy, regulatory and operational framework for lowering transactions costs and enhancing ease of doing business; to create a low cost operating environment through efficient, cost-effective and adequate trade related infrastructure; to provide financial and institutional support to exporters and export organisations to build capacity; and enable the pursuit of overseas market opportunities through awareness building and brand promotions.

TRENDS IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE



India's Trade Performance

Exports

India's merchandise exports recorded a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.09 percent from April-March 2009-10 to April-March 2018-19 (QE). Merchandise exports reached a new peak of US$ 331.02 billion during April-March 2018-19 (QE) surpassing the earlier high of US$ 314 achieved in 2013-14 registering a positive growth of 9.06 percent over previous year.

Import

Cumulative value of import during Apr-Mar 2018-19 (QE) was US$ 507.44 billion as against US$ 465.58 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 8.99 per cent in US$ terms. Oil imports were valued at US$ 140.47 billion during Apr-Mar 2018-19 (QE) which was 29.27 per cent higher than oil import valued at US$ 108.66 billion in the corresponding period of previous year. Non-oil imports were valued at US$ 366.97 billion during Apr-Mar 2018-19 (QE) which was 2.82 per cent higher than non-oil import of US$ 356.92 billion in previous year.

Trade Balance

The Trade deficit in Apr-Mar 2018-19 (QE) was estimated at US$ 176.42 billion which was higher than the deficit of US$ 162.05 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Performance of Exports, Import and Balance of Trade both in Rupee and Dollar terms during 2009-10 to 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) (QE) is given at Table A & Table B:

Table A: Trade Data for period 2009-10 to 2018-19 (QE)

(Values in Rs Crore)

S.No	Year	Exports	%Growth	Imports	%Growth	Trade Balance
1	2009-2010	8,45,534	0.57	13,63,736	-0.78	-5,18,202
2	2010-2011	11,36,964	34.47	16,83,467	23.45	-5,46,503
3	2011-2012	14,65,959	28.94	23,45,463	39.32	-8,79,504
4	2012-2013	16,34,318	11.48	26,69,162	13.8	-10,34,844
5	2013-2014	19,05,011	16.56	27,15,434	1.73	-8,10,423
6	2014-2015	18,96,348	-0.45	27,37,087	0.8	-8,40,738
7	2015-2016	17,16,384	-9.49	24,90,306	-9.02	-7,73,921
8	2016-2017	18,49,434	7.75	25,77,675	3.51	-7,28,242
9	2017-2018	19,56,515	5.79	30,01,033	16.42	-10,44,519
10	2018-2019(QE)	23,14,429	18.29	35,48,004	18.23	-12,33,575

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

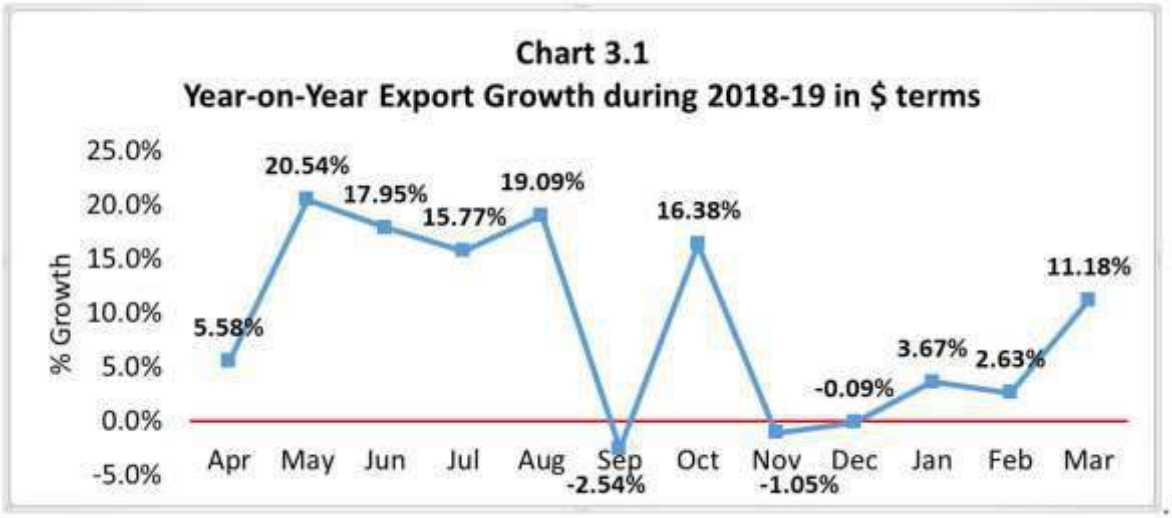
Table B: Trade Data for period 2009-10 to 2018-19 (QE)

(Values in US$Million)

S No	Year	Exports	%Growth	Imports	%Growth	Trade Balance
1	2009-2010	1,78,751	-3.53	2,88,373	-5.05	-1,09,621
2	2010-2011	2,49,816	39.76	3,69,769	28.23	-1,19,954
3	2011-2012	3,05,964	22.48	4,89,319	32.33	-1,83,356
4	2012-2013	3,00,401	-1.82	4,90,737	0.29	-1,90,336
5	2013-2014	3,14,405	4.66	4,50,200	-8.26	-1,35,794
6	2014-2015	3,10,338	-1.29	4,48,033	-0.48	-1,37,695
7	2015-2016	2,62,291	-15.48	3,81,008	-14.96	-1,18,717
8	2016-2017	2,75,852	5.17	3,84,357	0.88	-1,08,505
9	2017-2018	3,03,526	10.03	4,65,581	21.13	-1,62,055
10	2018-2019(QE)	3,31,020	9.06	5,07,436	8.99	-1,76,416

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

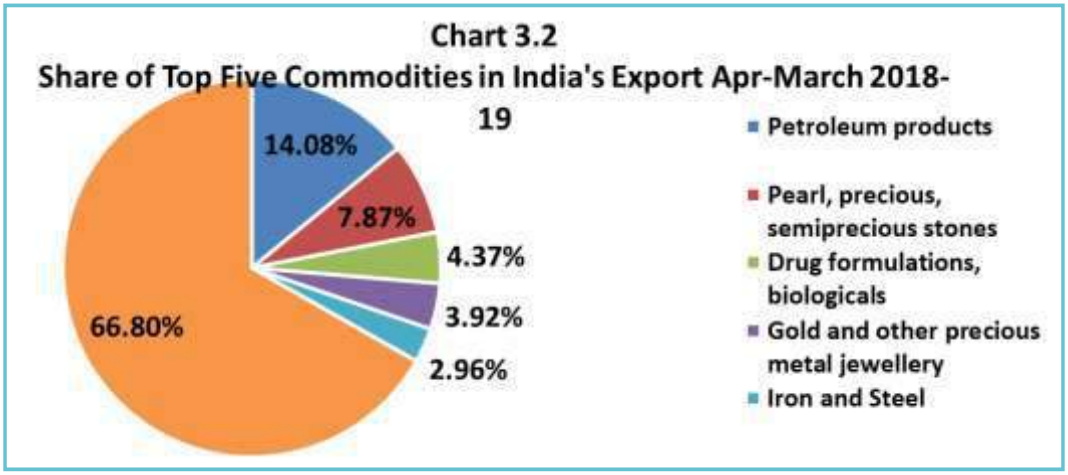
The month wise growth in exports during 2018-19 is depicted in the following graph:



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

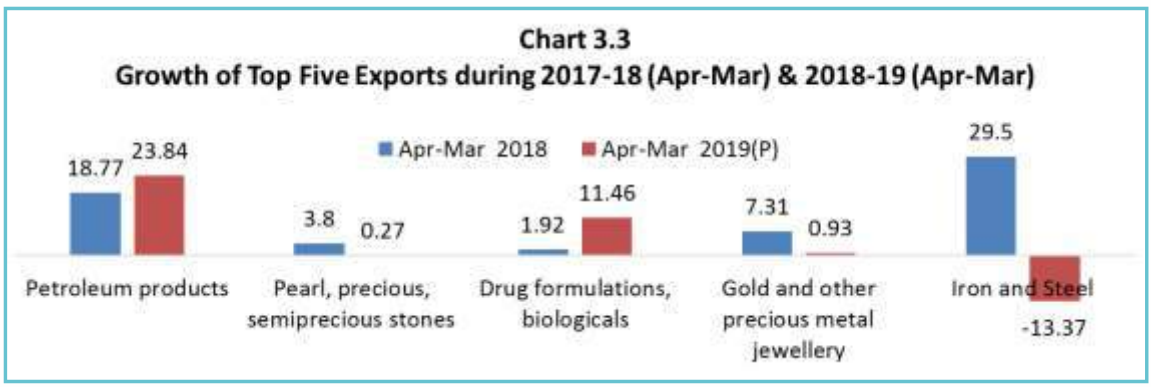
Exports by Principal Commodities:

Disaggregated data on exports of Principal Commodities, both in Rupee and Dollar terms available for the period Apr-Mar 2018-19 as compared to Apr-Mar 2017-18 are given in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 respectively in the appendix. Exports of the top five commodities during the period Apr-Mar 2018-19 registered a share of 33.03 per cent mainly due to significant contribution in the exports of Petroleum products; Pearl, precious, semi-precious stones; Drug formulations biological; Gold and other precious metal jewellery; and Iron and Steel.



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

The export performance (in terms of growth) of top five commodities during Apr-Mar 2018-19 vis-a-vis the corresponding period of the previous year is shown in Chart 3.3:



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Plantation Crops

Export of Plantation crops during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), decreased by 8.55 per cent in US$ terms compared to corresponding period of the previous year. The value of export decreased from US$ 1,819.82 million in 2017-18 (Apr-Mar) to US$ 1,664.25 million in 2018-19 (Apr-Mar). All the commodities in this group have reflected a negative growth

Agriculture and Allied Products

Agriculture and Allied Products as a group include Rice-Basmati; Non-Basmati; Other Cereals; Pulses; Tobacco; Spices; Cashew; Meat; Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, etc. During 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), export increased to US$ 28,433.58 million from US$ 27,778.34 million in the previous year registering a positive growth of 2.36 per cent. This is mainly because, out of 40 commodities under this commodity group, 24 commodities registered a positive growth during the said period.

Marine Products

During 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), export of marine products registered a negative growth of 8.02 per cent reaching a value of US$ 6,796.37 million from US$ 7,389.22 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ores and Minerals

During 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), export of Ores and Minerals increased to US$ 3,582.37 million from US$ 3,305.28 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 8.38 per cent. This is mainly due to positive growth in exports of Bulk minerals and ores by 52.91 per cent and Processed minerals, etc. by 21.71 per cent.

Leather and Leather Manufactures

Export of Leather and Leather Manufactures recorded a negative growth of 2.66 per cent during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) as the value of exports decreased to US$ 5,300.47 million from US$ 5,445.40 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Gems and Jewellery

Export of Gems and Jewellery decreased to US$ 40,190.36 million in 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) from US$ 41,544.44 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 3.26 per cent. This is mainly due to the fall in exported value of Gold and Other precious and base metals by 50.96 per cent and 70.49 per cent respectively.

Sports Goods

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Sports Goods increased to US$ 313.48 million from US$ 232.80 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 34.65 per cent.

Chemicals and Related Products

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Chemicals and Related Products increased to US$ 43,757.58 million from US$ 37,559.55 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 16.50 per cent. Under this commodity group, except for fertilizers crude; all commodities in this group have shown a positive growth.

Plastic & Rubber Articles

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Plastic & Rubber Articles increased to US$ 9,443.69 million from US$ 7,572.68 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 24.71 per cent. This is mainly due to positive growth of all commodities under this commodity group in the said period

Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement Asbestos, Mica or similar materials, Ceramic products, Glass and Glassware

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of goods in this category increased to US$ 5,093.17 million from US$ 4,520.73 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 12.66 per cent. All the commodities under this commodity group registered a positive growth in the said period.

Paper & Related products

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Paper & Related products increased to US$ 3,488.68 million from US$ 2,650.53 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 31.62 per cent.

Base Metals

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Base Metals decreased to US$ 25,428.58 million from US$ 28,211.07 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 9.86 per cent. This is mainly due to negative growth of Iron and Steel; Copper and products made of copper; Zinc and products made of Zinc and Tin and products made of Tin

Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), export of Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments increased to US$ 2,323.71 million compared to US$ 2,273.41 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 2.21 per cent. All commodities in this group have registered positive growth in the said period.

Electronic Items

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), export of Electronic Items increased to US$ 8,396.52 million from US$ 6,071.77 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering positive growth of 38.29 per cent. All commodities in this group have registered a positive growth.

Machinery
Machinery export during the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) increased to US$ 29,087.93 million compared to US$ 24,632.72 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 18.09 per cent.

Office equipments
During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Office equipments increased to US$ 144.21 million from US$ 78.6 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 83.47 per cent.

Transport Equipments
During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Transport equipments increased to US$ 26,699.20 million compared to US$ 23,481.41 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 13.70 per cent. This is mainly because all the commodities in this group have registered a positive growth except for Aircraft, Spacecraft & Parts.

Project Goods
During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Project Goods decreased to US$ 16.04 million from US$ 21.95 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 26.93 per cent.

Textiles & Allied Products
During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the export of Textiles & Allied Products increased to US$ 36,878.63 million compared to US$ 36,048.77 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 2.30 per cent. During the period, out of 25 commodities under this group, 18 commodities have registered a positive growth.

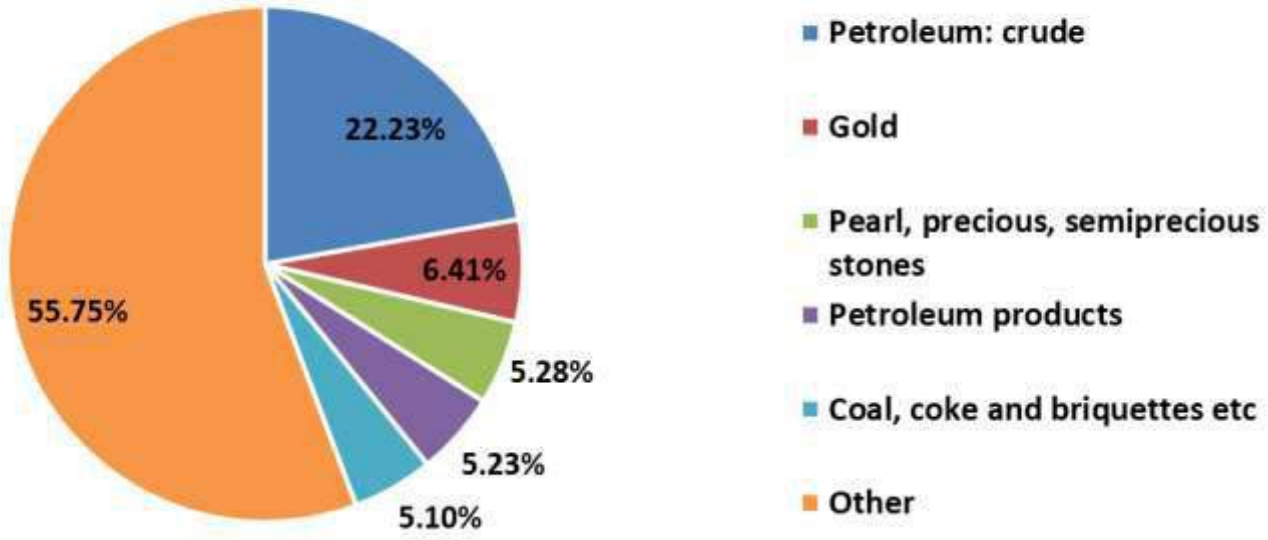
Petroleum Crude & Products
Export of Petroleum Crude & Products increased to US$ 46,397.35 million during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) as compared to US$ 37,465.08 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a rise of 23.84 per cent.

Import by Principal Commodities:
Disaggregated data on import by principal commodities, both in Rupee and Dollar terms; available for the period Apr-Mar 2018-19 as compared to Apr-Mar 2017-18 are given in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 respectively. Import of the top five commodities during the period Apr-Mar 2018-19 registered a share of 44.25 per cent mainly due to significant contribution of Petroleum crude; Gold; Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones; Petroleum products; and Coal, coke and briquettes etc.

The share of top five commodities in India's total import during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) is given at Chart 3.4 below:

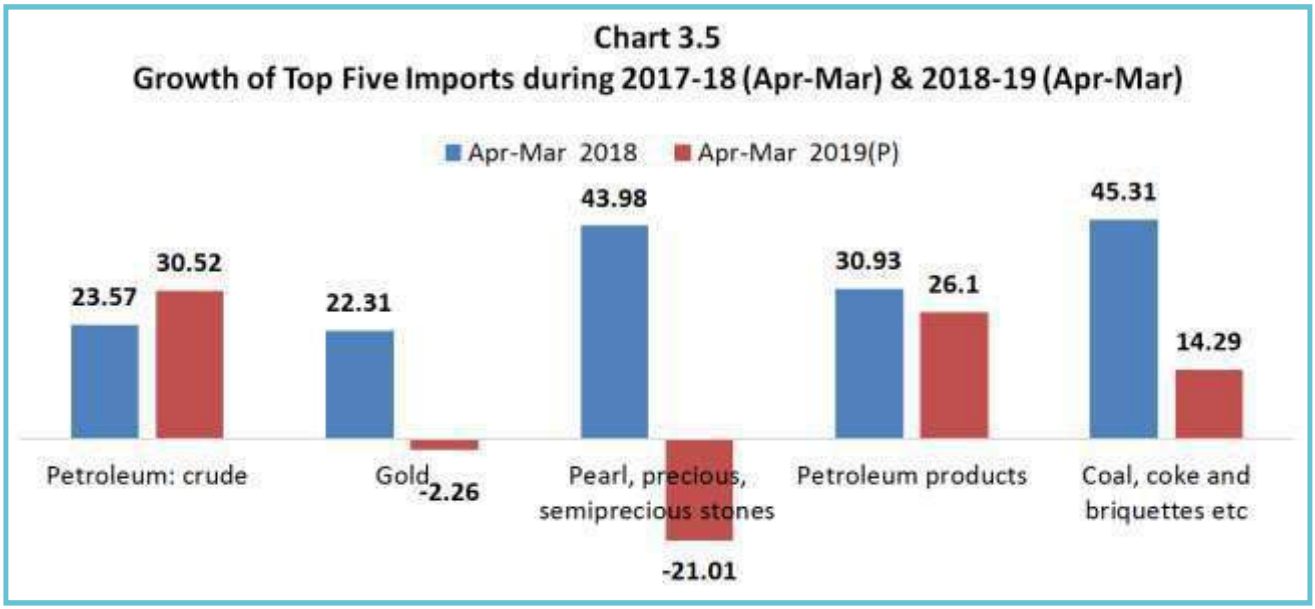
Chart 3.4

Share of Top Five Commodities in India's Import Apr-Mar 2018-19



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

The import performance by growth of top five Principal commodities during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) vis-a-vis the corresponding period of the previous year is shown at Chart 3.5:



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Plantation Crops

Import of Plantation crops during 2018-19 Apr-Mar increased by 1.73 per cent in US$ terms. The value of import increased from US$ 1039.28 million in Apr-Mar 2017-18 to US$ 1057.26 million in Apr-Mar 2018-19. This positive growth is contributed by positive growth of Natural Rubber by 5.32 per cent, which has a share of 82.60 per cent in plantation imports.

Agriculture and allied Products

During Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Agriculture and allied products decreased by 16.48 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of import decreased from US$ 22223.10 million in Apr-Mar 2017-18 to US$ 18560.25 million in Apr-Mar 2018-19. Out of 39 commodities under this group, 10 have registered negative growth during this period.

Marine products

During Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Marine products increased to US$ 155.70 million from US$ 123.06 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 26.52 per cent.

Ores and Minerals

During Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Ores and Minerals increased to US$ 33622.63 million from US$ 31743.71 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 5.92 per cent. All the commodities in this group have reflected a positive growth except Bulk minerals and ores which fell by 37.53 per cent.

Leather and Leather Manufactures

Import of Leather and Leather Manufactures recorded a positive growth of 3.47 per cent during Apr-Mar 2018-19 as the value of import increased to US$ 1093.22 million from US$ 1056.60 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. This is mainly due to rise in the growth rate of Footwear of Leather and Leather goods which exhibits positive growth of 18.26 per cent and 6.41 per cent respectively.

Gems & Jewellery

During Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Gems & Jewellery decreased to US$ 64666.22 million from to US$ 74668.31 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 13.40 per cent. Except Silver all commodities in this group registered negative growth.

Sports Goods

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Sports Goods increased to US$ 332.06 million from US$ 292.05 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 13.70 per cent.

Chemicals and Related Products

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, the import of Chemicals and Related Products increased to US$ 47802.56 million from US$ 40392.72 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 18.34 per cent. Out of 15 commodities under this group, all have registered positive growth except Essential oils.

Plastic & Rubber Articles

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Plastic & Rubber Articles increased to US$ 18468.86 million from

US$ 17038.02 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 8.4 per cent. Out of 7 commodities under this group, 4 have registered positive growth includes Plastic raw materials, Other rubber product except footwear Plastic sheet, film, plates etc., Moulded and extruded goods.

Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement Asbestos, Mica or similar materials, Ceramic products, Glass and Glassware

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of goods in this category increased to US$ 2789.97 million from US$ 2715.30 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 2.75 per cent. Out of 4 commodities under this group, 2 have registered positive growth including Glass and glassware, Ceramics and allied products.

Paper & Related products

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Paper & Related Products increased to US$ 8760.99 million from US$ 8276.87 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 5.85 per cent. All commodities under this group have registered positive growth during the period except Other wood and wood products.

Base Metals

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Base Metals increased to US$ 32363.63 million from US$ 27429.26 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 17.99 per cent. Except for Zinc and products made of zinc, Lead and products made of led, Tin and products made of tin, all commodities in this group have registered a positive growth.

Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments was US$ 5891.82 million compared to US$ 5340.29 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 10.33 per cent. This is mainly due to the fact that all commodities under this group have registered positive growth during the period except Optical items (including Lens etc.).

Electronic Items

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Electronic Items was US$ 55475.52 million compared to US$ 51540.86 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 7.63 per cent. All commodities under this group have registered positive growth except Telecom instruments.

Machinery

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Machinery was US$ 46052.29 million compared to US$ 39148.54 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 17.63 per cent. Except for IC engines and parts; all commodities in this group have registered a positive growth.

Office Equipments

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Office Equipments increased to US$ 52.73 million from US$ 46.83 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 12.60 per cent.

Transport Equipments

During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Transport Equipments stood at US$ 19761.84 million compared to US$ 19175.01 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 3.06 per cent. This is mainly due to high import growth of Ship, boat and Floating structure and Railway transport equipment, parts with positive growth of 20.85 per cent and 65.65 per cent respectively.

Project Goods

Import of Project Goods increased to US$ 2375.57 million during Apr-Mar 2018-19 as compared to US$ 2077.61 million in the corresponding period of the previous year showing a rise of 14.34 per cent.

Textiles & Allied Products

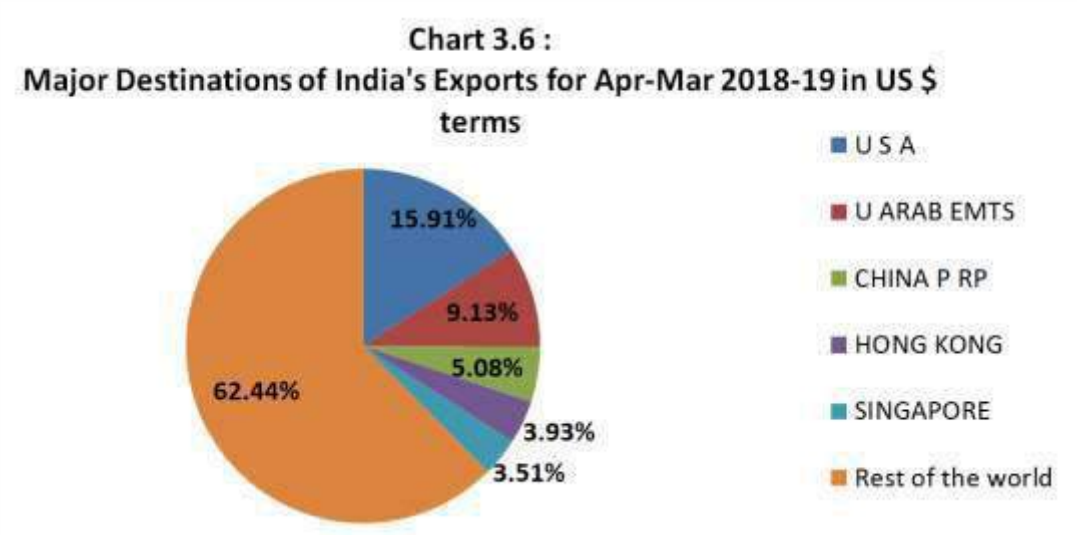
During the period Apr-Mar 2018-19, import of Textiles & Allied Products was US$ 6759.21 million compared to US$ 6401.90 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 5.58 per cent. Out of 25 commodities under this category, 15 have registered positive growth in imports.

Petroleum Crude & Products

Import of Petroleum Crude & Products increased to US$ 140883.78 million during Apr-Mar 2018-19 as compared to US$ 108658.69 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 29.66 per cent. This is due positive growth of Petroleum Crude by 30.52 per cent and Petroleum products by 26.10 per cent.

Direction of India's Foreign Trade:

The value of India's exports and imports from major regions/countries both in Rupee and Dollar terms are given in Table 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 respectively. Share of major destinations of India's Exports and major sources of Import during 2018-19 (Apr-Mar) are given in Chart 3.6 and 3.7 respectively.



Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

During the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), the share of Asia comprising of East Asia, ASEAN, West Asia, Other West Asia, North East Asia and South Asia accounted for 48.77 per cent of India's total exports. The share of America and Europe in India's exports stood at 20.89 per cent and 19.54 per cent respectively of which EU countries (27) comprises 17.36 per cent. During the period, USA (15.91 per cent) has been the most important country of export destination followed by UAE (9.13 per cent), China P Republic (5.08 per cent), Hong Kong (3.93 per cent), and Singapore (3.51 per cent).

Asia accounted for 62.11 per cent of India's total import during the period 2018-19 (Apr-Mar), followed by Europe (15.35 per cent) and America (12.65per cent). Among individual countries the share of China (13.70 per cent) stood highest followed by USA (6.88 per cent), UAE (5.80 per cent), Saudi Arabia (5.55 per cent) and Iraq (4.36 per cent).

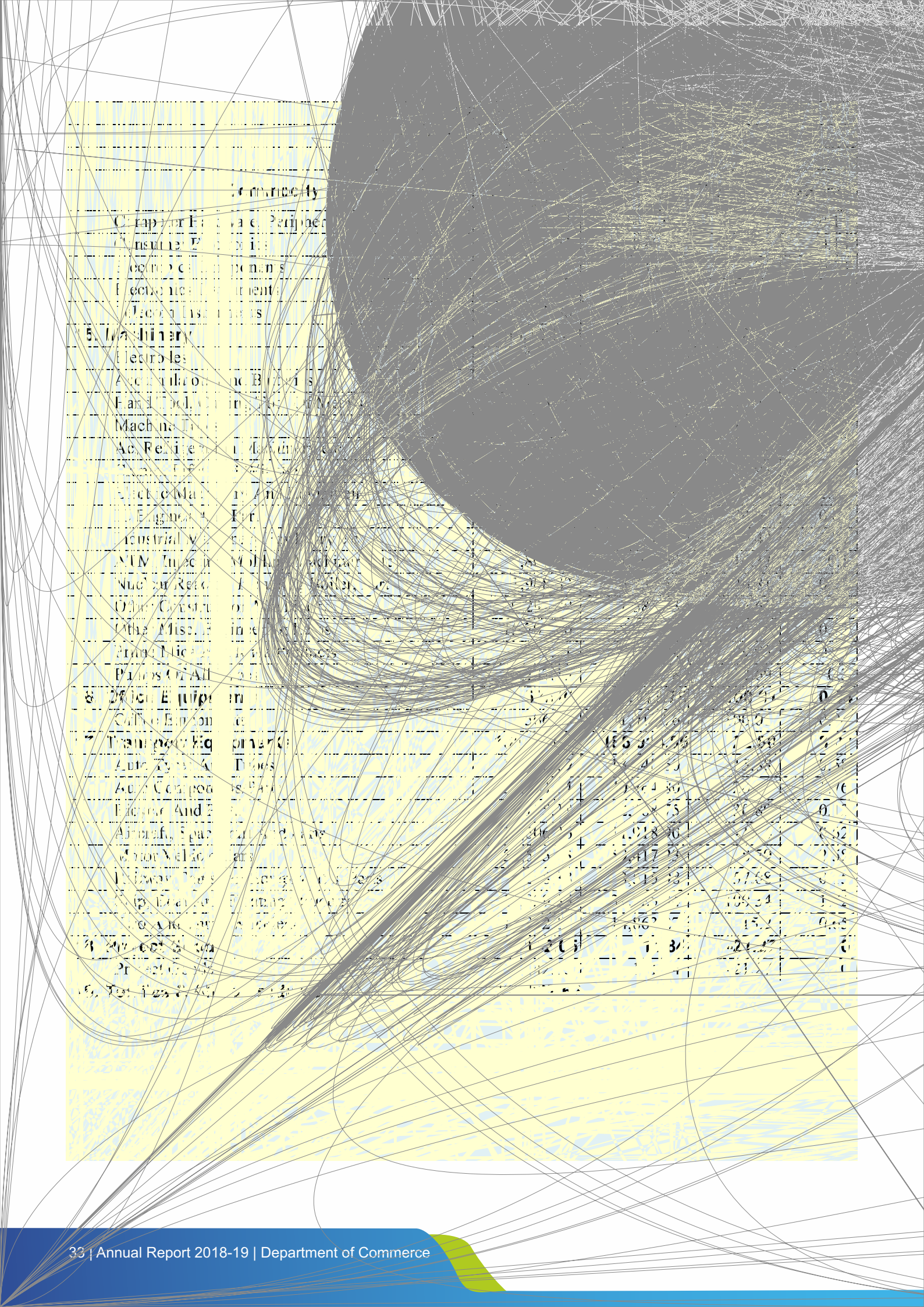
Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

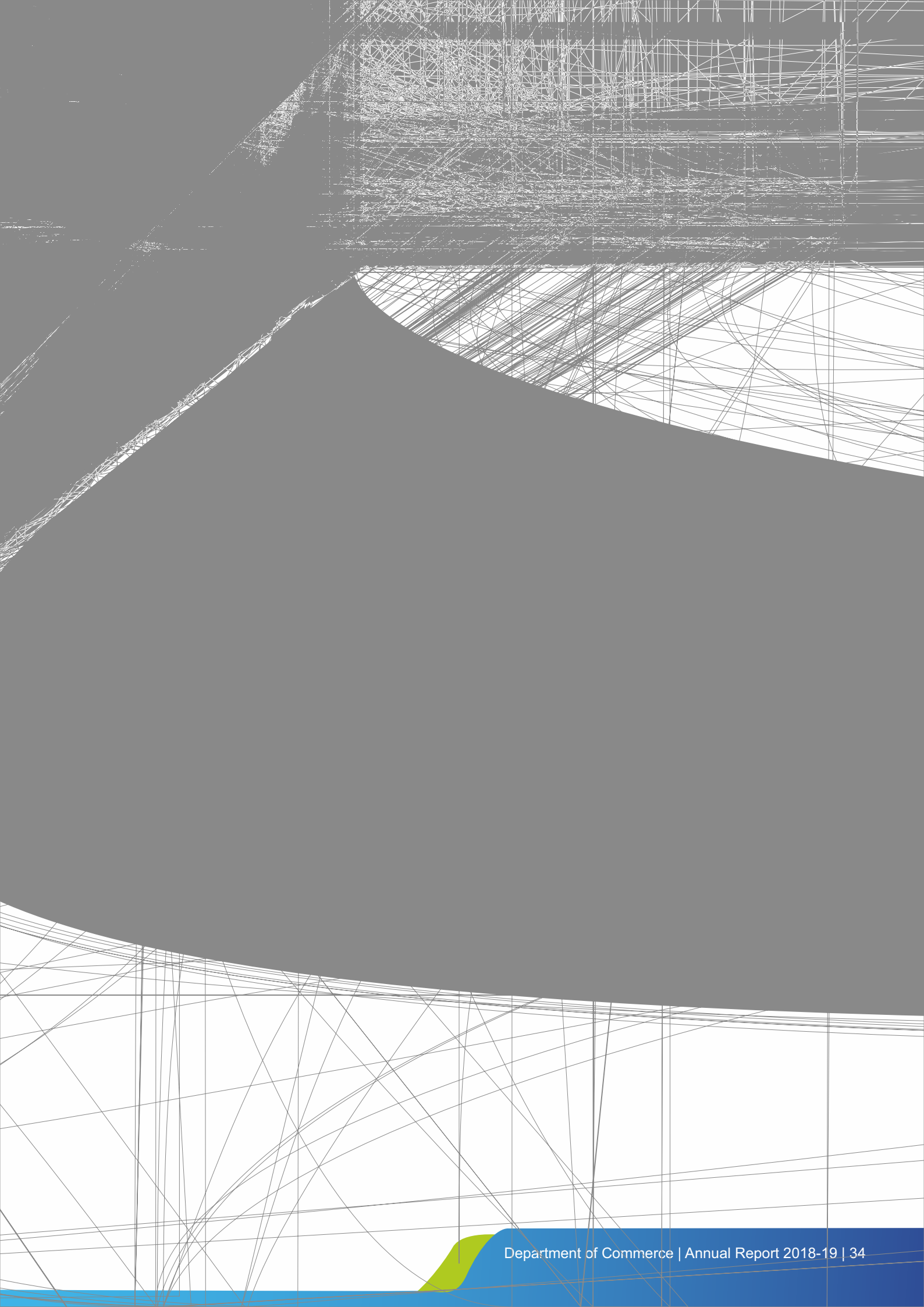
ANNEXURE TABLES

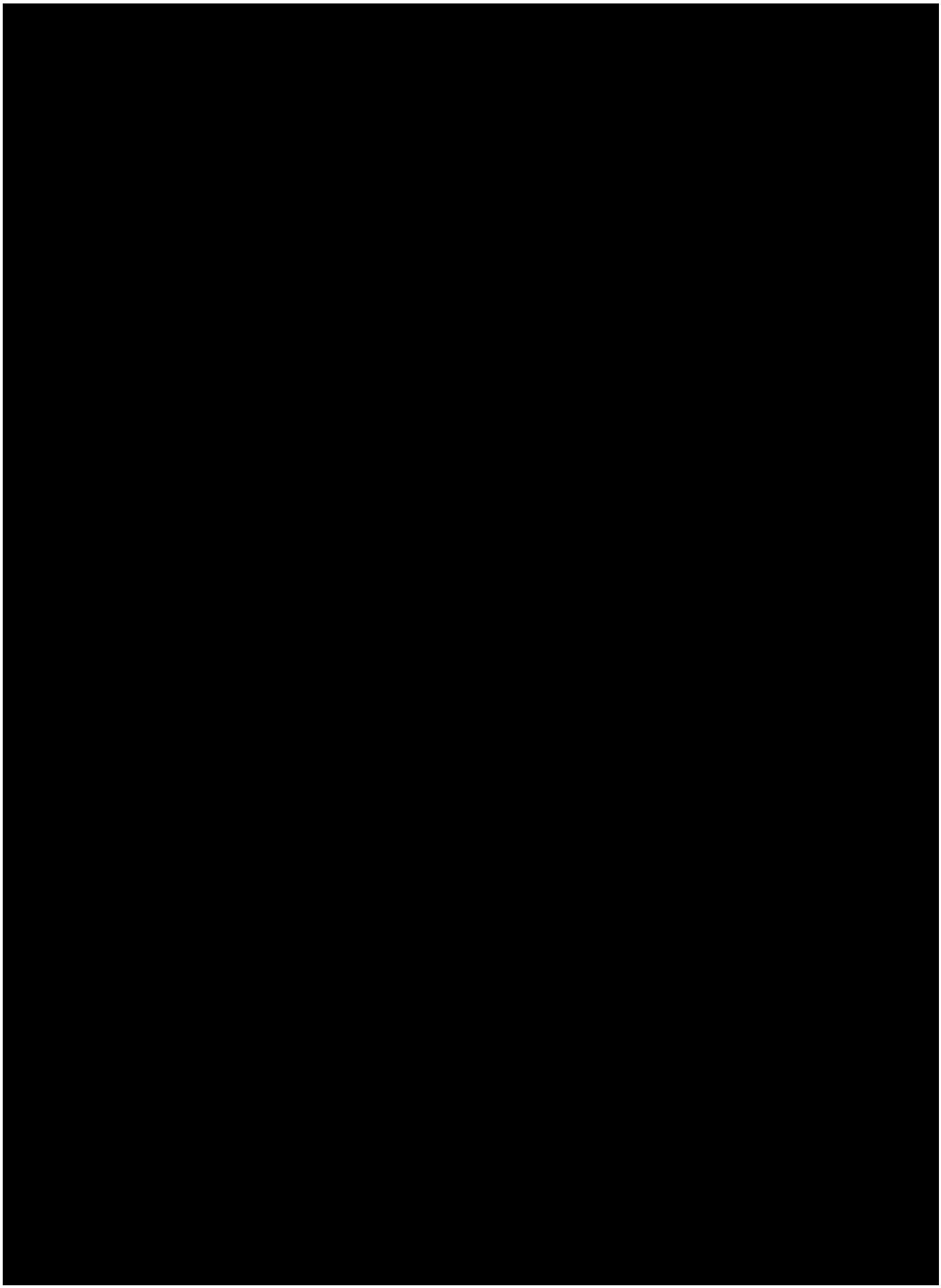
TABLE 3.1

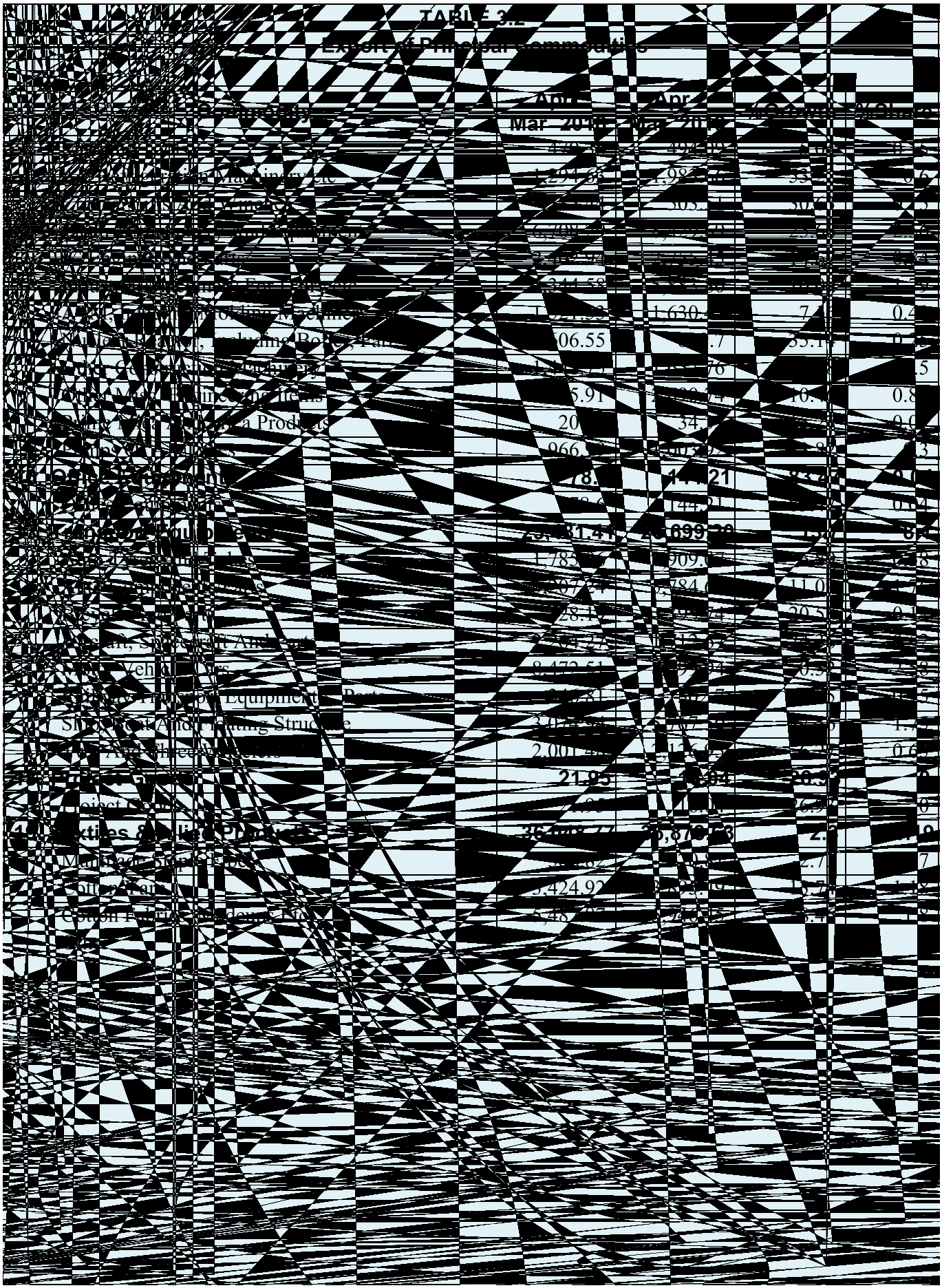
Export of Principal Commodities

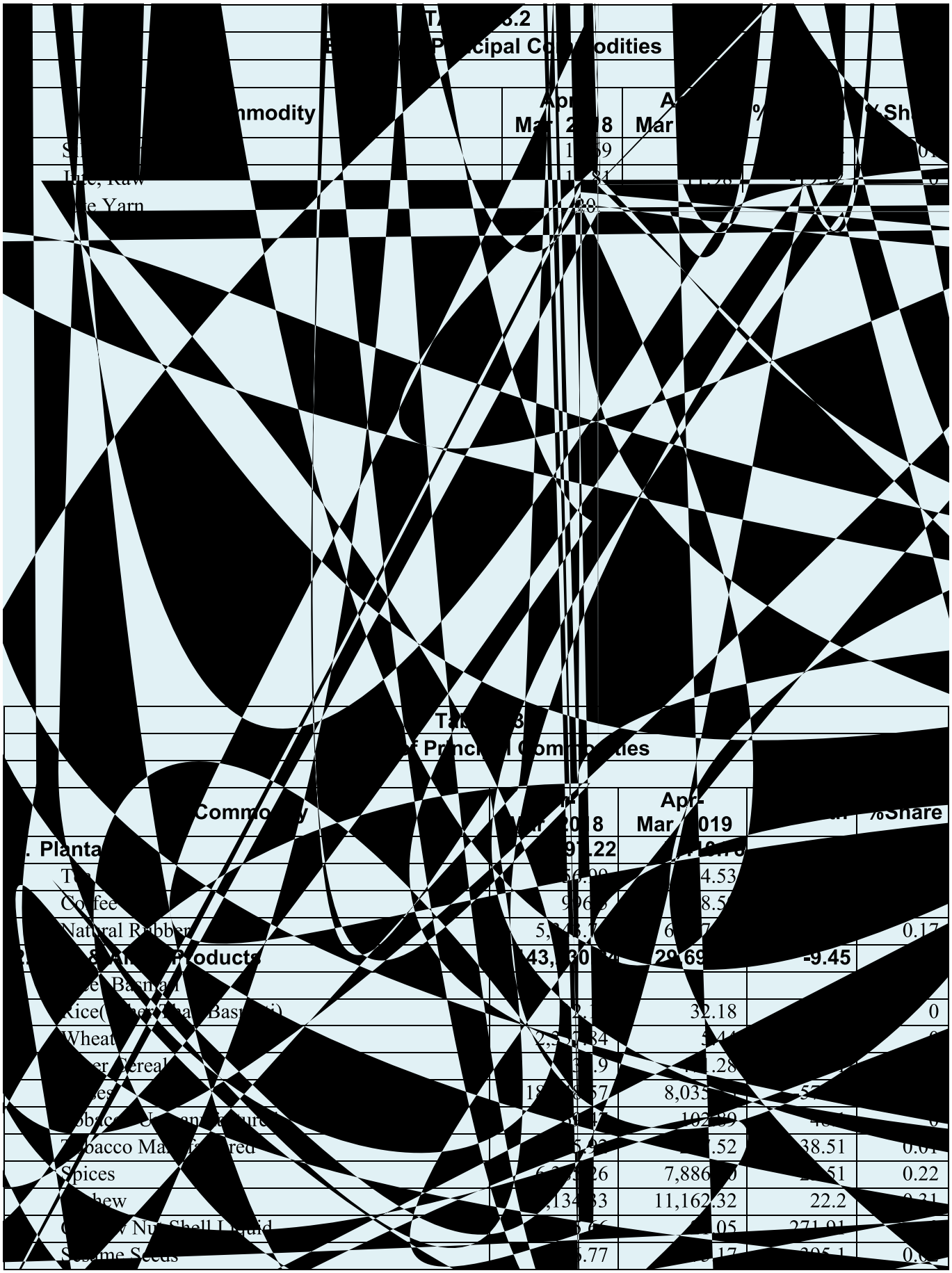
Commodity	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
1. Plantation	**11,731.69**	**11,627.35**	**-0.89**	**0.5**
Tea	5,396.65	5,828.09	7.99	0.25
Coffee	6,245.36	5,721.97	-8.38	0.25
Natural Rubber	89.69	77.28	-13.84	0
2. Agri & Allied Products	**179,070.11**	**198,540.59**	**10.87**	**8.62**
Rice -Basmati	26,870.67	32,805.53	22.09	1.42
Rice(Other Than Basmati)	23,437.23	20,903.22	-10.81	0.91
Wheat	624.37	369.17	-40.87	0.02
Other Cereals	1,604.28	2,354.99	46.79	0.1
Pulses	1,469.63	1,795.12	22.15	0.08
Tobacco Unmanufactured	3,828.13	3,983.96	4.07	0.17
Tobacco Manufactured	2,193.58	2,873.44	30.99	0.12
Spices	20,084.91	23,117.40	15.1	1
Cashew	5,945.28	4,579.17	-22.98	0.2
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	32.63	26.91	-17.51	0
Sesame Seeds	2,990.93	3,761.93	25.78	0.16
Niger Seeds	69.86	95.5	36.7	0
Groundnut	3,386.30	3,295.54	-2.68	







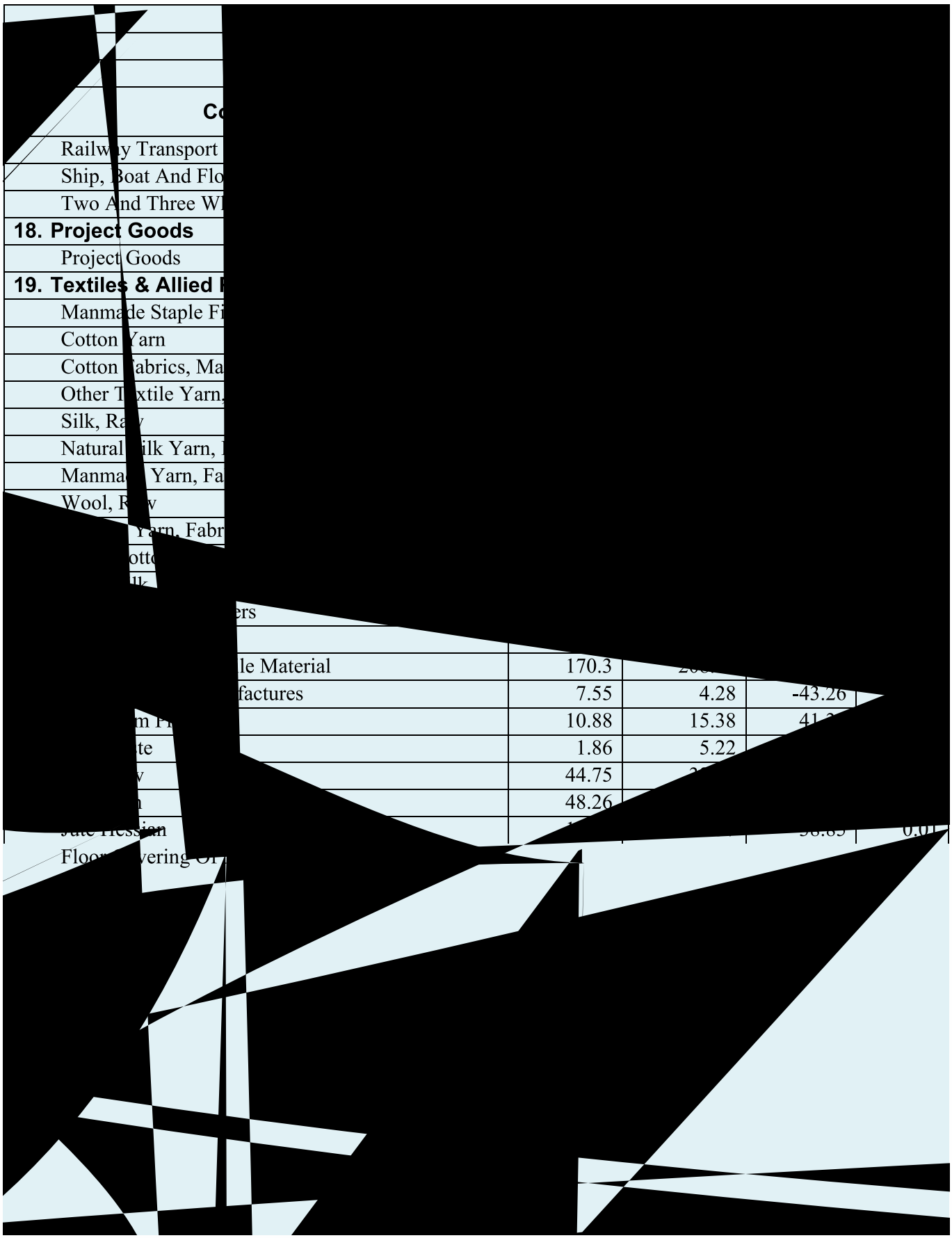




Commodity	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019		%Share
A. Plantation	91.22			
Tea		4.53		
Coffee	9	8.5		
Natural Rubber	5,	6		0.17
B. Animal Products	43,	29.69	-9.45	
Live Animals				
Rice(Other Than Basmati)	2.	32.18		0
Wheat	2,			
Other Cereals				
Pulses	1	8,035		
Tobacco Unmanufactured				
Tobacco Manufactured	5.	.52	38.51	0.01
Spices		7,886		0.22
Cashew	,13	11,162.32	22.2	
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid		.05	271.91	
Sesame Seeds	.77			

Table 3.3				
Import of Principal Commodities				
Commodity	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
Prime Mica And Mica Products	1,612.65	2,976.61	84.58	

Table 3.4 Import of Principal Commodities Values in US $ Million				
Commodity	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
Products Of Iron And Steel	4,185.37	5,056.94	20.82	0.99
Aluminium, Products Of Aluminum	4,605.34	5,539.04	20.27	1.08
Copper And Products Made Of Copper	4,575.11	5,346.73	16.87	1.04
Lead And Products Made Of Led	814.51	785.76	-3.53	0.15
Nickel, Product Made Of Nickel	637.51	742.17	16.42	0.14
Tin And Products Made Of Tin	242.87	223.44	-8	0.04
Zinc And Products Made Of Zinc	827.28	810.07	-2.08	0.16
Other Non-Ferrous Metal And Product	1,109.04	1,285.72	15.93	0.25
13. Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	**5,340.29**	**5,891.82**	**10.33**	**1.15**
Surgicals	585.73	705.92	20.52	0.14
Optical Items (Including Lens etc)	592.83	555.38	-6.32	0.11
Medical And Scientific Instrument	4,161.73	4,630.53	11.26	0.9
14. Electronics Items	**51,540.86**	**55,475.52**	**7.63**	**10.81**
Computer Hardware, Peripherals	8,208.99	8,955.48	9.09	1.75
Consumer Electronics	4,378.10	4,843.39	10.63	0.94
Electronics Components	10,182.68	15,745.30	54.63	3.07
Electronics Instruments	6,922.73	8,013.96	15.76	1.56
Telecom Instruments	21,848.37	17,917.40	-17.99	3.49
15. Machinery	**39,148.54**	**46,052.29**	**17.63**	**8.98**
Electrodes	102.66	158.94	54.81	0.03
Accumulators And Batteries	1,247.16	1,748.05	40.16	0.34
Hand Tool, Cutting Tool Of Metals	981.7	1,118.52	13.94	0.22
Machine Tools	2,537.89	3,523.97	38.85	0.69
Ac, Refrigeration Machinery etc	3,385.51	3,744.67	10.61	0.73
Cranes, Lifts And Winches	1,417.03	1,703.54	20.22	0.33
Electric Machinery And Equipment	8,288.14	9,859.53	18.96	1.92
IC Engines And Parts	2,642.06	2,424.63	-8.23	0.47
Industrial machinery For Dairy etc	10,482.06	12,469.64	18.96	2.43
ATM, Injecting Molding machinery etc	932.17	1,075.52	15.38	0.21
Nuclear Reactor, Industrial Boiler, Part	290.75	392.19	34.89	0.08
Other Construction Machinery	2,060.64	2,268.49	10.09	0.44
Other Misc. Engineering Items	3,464.60	3,905.98	12.74	0.76
Prime Mica And Mica Products	250.19	424.66	69.73	0.08
Pumps Of All Types	1,065.97	1,233.96	15.76	0.24
16. Office Equipments	**46.83**	**52.73**	**12.6**	**0.01**
Office Equipments	46.83	52.73	12.6	0.01
17. Transport Equipments	**19,175.01**	**19,761.84**	**3.06**	**3.85**
Auto Tyres And Tubes	498.76	447.74	-10.23	0.09
Auto Components/Parts	5,132.74	5,411.98	5.44	1.05
Bicycle And Parts	263.06	278.73	5.96	0.05
Aircraft, Spacecraft And Parts	7,676.69	6,712.67	-12.56	1.31
Motor Vehicle/Cars	335.47	364.22	8.57	0.07



Railway Transport			
Ship, Boat And Flo			
Two And Three W			
18. Project Goods			
Project Goods			
19. Textiles & Allied			
Manmade Staple Fi			
Cotton Yarn			
Cotton Fabrics, Ma			
Other Textile Yarn,			
Silk, Raw			
Natural Silk Yarn,			
Manma Yarn, Fa			
Wool, R w			
Yarn, Fabr			
otto			
lk			
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le Material	170.3		
factures	7.55	4.28	-43.26
m Fi	10.88	15.38	41.
te	1.86	5.22	
v	44.75		
n	48.26		
Jute Hessian			0.01
Floo vering Of			

TABLE 3.5 Exports to Principal Regions and Countries Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
1) Europe	**3,88,924.34**	**4,49,873.63**	**15.67**	**19.53**
1.1 EU Countries	**3,45,630.02**	**3,99,794.17**	**15.67**	**17.35**
1) U K	62,571.53	65,268.40	4.31	2.83
2) Germany	56,002.91	62,215.78	11.09	2.7
3) Netherland	40,357.71	61,573.82	52.57	2.67
4) Belgium	40,007.55	47,009.51	17.5	2.04
5) Italy	36,808.67	39,089.49	6.2	1.7
6) France	31,594.49	36,600.16	15.84	1.59
7) Spain	25,759.52	29,218.04	13.43	1.27
8) Poland	9,934.39	11,004.07	10.77	0.48
9) Sweden	4,972.45	5,535.04	11.31	0.24
10) Denmark	5,053.43	5,225.16	3.4	0.23
11) Portugal	4,817.60	5,198.71	7.91	0.23
12) Ireland	3,457.10	3,716.64	7.51	0.16
13) Greece	2,795.24	3,502.67	25.31	0.15
14) Austria	2,965.09	3,373.56	13.78	0.15
15) Hungary	2,595.49	3,204.64	23.47	0.14
16) Romania	2,571.80	3,007.77	16.95	0.13
17) Czech Republic	2,613.02	3,003.23	14.93	0.13
18) Slovenia	1,850.29	2,215.57	19.74	0.1
19) Finland	1,823.18	1,792.16	-1.7	0.08
20) Malta	1,262.41	1,606.43	27.25	0.07
21) Bulgaria	1,116.77	1,485.49	33.02	0.06
22) Croatia	1,087.04	1,074.31	-1.17	0.05
23) Slovak Rep	982.62	1,019.63	3.77	0.04
24) Lithuania	669.39	890.47	33.03	0.04
25) Latvia	722.91	810.15	12.07	0.04
26) Cyprus	646.29	494.65	-23.46	0.02
27) Estonia	517.71	449.52	-13.17	0.02
28) Luxembourg	73.43	209.11	184.78	0.01
1.2 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	**9,366.27**	**10,720.48**	**14.46**	**0.47**
1) Switzerland	6,987.10	8,292.45	18.68	0.36
2) Norway	2,323.16	2,186.39	-5.89	0.09
3) Iceland	38.02	217.91	473.11	0.01
4) Liechtenstein	17.98	23.73	31.98	0
1.3 Other European Countries	**33,928.06**	**39,358.99**	**16.01**	**1.71**
1) Turkey	32,814.81	38,058.44	15.98	1.65
2) Serbia	380.55	515.58	35.48	0.02
3) Montenegro	332.5	270.6	-18.62	0.01
4) Albania	189	258.42	36.73	0.01
5) Macedonia	112.06	136.8	22.09	0.01

TABLE 3.5

Exports to Principal Regions and Countries

Values in Rs Crore

Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Sh
Bosnia Herzegovina	99.14	119.14	20.17	
Serbia & Montenegro	0.01			
2) A	**1,60,534.47**	**1,99,543.16**		
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	**26,055.30**	**30,513.22**		
) South Africa	24,659.84	28,3		
) Botswana	698.4			
) Namibia	282.93			.03
) Lesotho	203.3			0.01
) Swaziland				0.01
2.2 Other South African Countries			**5**	**0.57**
) Mozambique			29.84	0.33
) Zambia			17.93	0.1
) Angola			30.43	0.09
) Zimbabwe		82	20.31	0.06
.3		**876.19**	**24.4**	**2.34**
) Nigeria		1,039.92	44.75	0.91
2) Ghana		5,006.79	22.18	0.22
3) Togo			84.61	0.21
4) Senegal		4,460.81	-4.45	0.19
5) Cote	3,297	147.98	-4.54	0.14
6) Benin	3,0		-3.31	0.13
7) Guinea	2,436.47		16.08	0.12
8) Burkina	956.53	1,271.93	32.9	0.06
9) Cameroon	1,250.15	1,249.48	-0.05	
10) Liberia	1,658.16	1,248.80	-24.69	0.05
) Gambia	775.22	1,097.23	41.54	0.05
2) Congo P Rep	752.22	933.18	24.06	0.04
3) Mali	796.44	915.19	14.91	0.04
4) Mauritania	536.75	805	49.98	0.03
5) Sierra Leo	602.2	783.16	30.05	0.03
6) Niger	3	664.71	-14.18	0.03
17) Gabon		386.43	32.92	0.02
8) Equatorial Guinea		83.92	20.77	0
19				

TABLE 3.5				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
3) Malawi	1,286.50	1,417.95	10.22	0.06
4) Rwanda	584.06	1,018.83	74.44	0.04
5) Burundi	245.46	340.8	38.84	0.01
6) Chad	175.98	263.14	49.53	0.01
7) C Africa Rep	192.51	191.31	-0.62	0.01
2.5 East Africa	**42,108.45**	**51,572.55**	**22.48**	**2.24**
1) Kenya	12,724.49	14,440.74	13.49	0.63
2) Tanzania Rep	10,440.00	11,924.60	14.22	0.52
3) Mauritius	6,946.61	8,090.93	16.47	0.35
4) Djibouti	2,422.20	5,549.24	129.1	0.24
5) Ethiopia	4,409.40	5,364.26	21.66	0.23
6) Somalia	2,934.86	3,768.36	28.4	0.16
7) Madagascar	1,469.07	1,384.22	-5.78	0.06
8) Seychelles	271.26	586.33	116.16	0.03
9) Reunion	298.99	329.35	10.15	0.01
10) Comoros	191.57	134.52	-29.78	0.01
2.6 North Africa	**31,422.79**	**41,149.78**	**30.96**	**1.79**
1) Egypt A RP	15,421.09	20,153.87	30.69	0.87
2) Algeria	5,306.92	6,575.29	23.9	0.29
3) Sudan	5,302.59	6,441.80	21.48	0.28
4) Morocco	2,789.13	4,752.14	70.38	0.21
5) Tunisia	1,816.50	2,126.54	17.07	0.09
6) Libya	786.56	1,100.14	39.87	0.05
3) America	**4,04,675.93**	**4,81,426.83**	**18.97**	**20.9**
3.1 North America	**3,49,165.73**	**4,13,306.24**	**18.37**	**17.94**
1) U S A	3,08,627.60	3,66,588.24	18.78	15.91
2) Mexico	24,384.32	26,786.15	9.85	1.16
3) Canada	16,153.80	19,931.85	23.39	0.87
3.2 Latin America	**55,510.21**	**68,120.59**	**22.72**	**2.96**
1) Brazil	19,747.33	26,617.33	34.79	1.16
2) Colombia	6,054.23	7,810.92	29.02	0.34
3) Chile	4,921.91	6,912.19	40.44	0.3
4) Peru	4,903.76	5,040.53	2.79	0.22
5) Argentina	4,567.38	3,910.11	-14.39	0.17
6) Guatemala	1,882.19	2,136.90	13.53	0.09
7) Ecuador	1,804.23	2,078.84	15.22	0.09
8) Panama Republic	1,462.95	1,592.82	8.88	0.07
9) Dominic Rep	1,268.69	1,507.34	18.81	0.07
10) Uruguay	1,027.73	1,268.14	23.39	0.06
11) Honduras	942.51	1,168.79	24.01	0.05
12) Venezuela	510.53	1,154.05	126.05	0.05
13) Paraguay	1,086.13	1,119.02	3.03	0.05

TABLE 3.5				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
14) Costa Rica	860.51	953.08	10.76	0.04
15) Bolivia	678.57	734.87	8.3	0.03
16) Trinidad	571.7	584.65	2.26	0.03
17) Haiti	605.85	555.04	-8.39	0.02
18) El Salvador	447.8	548.77	22.55	0.02
19) Jamaica	336.84	388.25	15.26	0.02
20) Nicaragua	562.81	373.78	-33.59	0.02
21) Virgin Is Us	18.54	300.4	1,519.91	0.01
22) Cuba	269.51	244.32	-9.35	0.01
23) Netherland Antilles	248.48	213.86	-13.93	0.01
24) Guyana	167.79	207.22	23.5	0.01
25) Suriname	111.97	157.34	40.52	0.01
26) Belize	86.84	118.86	36.87	0.01
27) Barbados	82.17	87.08	5.98	0
28) Br Virgn Is	4.92	72.63	1,377.12	0
29) Bahamas	52.04	42.58	-18.18	0
30) Cayman Is	25.94	30.47	17.47	0
31) St Lucia	26.17	27.82	6.33	0
32) Grenada	17	26.38	55.16	0
33) Martinique	28.54	25.02	-12.33	0
34) Guadeloupe	34.48	23.95	-30.54	0
35) Bermuda	20.08	22.04	9.76	0
36) Antigua	13.95	18.87	35.29	0
37) St Kitts N A	18.52	16.67	-9.97	0
38) Fr Guiana	14.08	13.24	-5.96	0
39) Dominica	13.6	9.02	-33.64	0
40) St Vincent	4.42	5.13	16.08	0
41) Turks C Is	7.37	1.83	-75.22	0
42) Montserrat	0.15	0.42	181.69	0
43) Falkland Is		0.01		0
4) Asia	**9,64,613.56**	**11,23,831.68**	**16.51**	**48.78**
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	**28,831.81**	**28,098.87**	**-2.54**	**1.22**
1) Australia	25,856.52	24,571.36	-4.97	1.07
2) New Zealand	2,274.59	2,660.70	16.97	0.12
3) Fiji Is	349.75	424.48	21.37	0.02
4) Papua N GNA	270.38	346.97	28.33	0.02
5) Timor Leste	21.39	36.86	72.35	0
6) Samoa	15.48	18.15	17.24	0
7) Solomon Is	8.24	17.89	117.27	0
8) Vanuatu Rep	14.64	13.86	-5.33	0
9) Nauru Rp	8.78	3.61	-58.92	0
10) Kiribati Rep	3.55	2.55	-28.14	0

TABLE 3.5				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
11) Tonga	8.09	2.43	-70	0
12) Tuvalu	0.4	0.01	-96.63	0
4.2 Asean	**2,20,530.07**	**2,62,024.92**	**18.82**	**11.37**
1)				

TABLE 3.5				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
24) Vatican City	0.74	0.2	-73.56	0
25) Heard Macdonald	0.24	0.19	-22.65	0
26) American Samoa	2	0.18	-90.95	0
27) St Pierre	0.07	0.1	43.67	0
28) Pitcairn Is.	0.04	0.09	126.93	0
29) Greenland	0.05	0.02	-53.09	0
30) Antarctica	0.65	0.02	-96.38	0
31) Sahrawi A.Dm Rp	0.08	0.02	-78.21	0
32) Tokelau Is		0.01		0
33) Guernsey	0.2			
34) Installations In International Waters	224.01			
35) Cocos Is				
36) Jersey	0.01			
37) Wallis F Is	0.33			
38) Panama C Z	0.06			
39) Curacao	0			
40) Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0.05			

Source: DGCI&S

TABLE 3.6

TABLE 3.6				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
1) Nigeria	2,254.92	3,005.21	33.27	0.91
2) Ghana	635.78	717.33	12.83	0.22
3) Togo	408.68	694.09	69.84	0.21
4) Senegal	724.11	639.24	-11.72	0.19
5) Cote D' Ivoire	511.75	448.85	-12.29	0.14
6) Benin	479.72	426.9	-11.01	0.13
7) Guinea	377.94	404.84	7.12	0.12
8) Burkina Faso	148.35	181.44	22.3	0.06
9) Cameroon	193.94	178.25	-8.09	0.05
10) Liberia	257.46	178.81	-30.55	0.05
11) Gambia	120.23	156.61	30.26	0.05
12) Congo P Rep	116.69	132.88	13.88	0.04
13) Mali	123.6	130.69	5.73	0.04
14) Mauritania	83.16	115.59	39	0.04
15) Sierra Leone	93.51	112.27	20.07	0.03
16) Niger	120.21	94.84	-21.11	0.03
17) Gabon	45.08	55.16	22.38	0.02
18) Equatorial Guinea	10.77	11.89	10.4	0
19) Guinea Bissau	10.68	10.76	0.71	0
20) Cape Verde Is	1.48	1.6	7.9	0
21) Sao Tome	0.89	1.18	33.12	0
22) St Helena	0.01	0.02	189.29	0
2.4 Central Africa	**1,142.83**	**1,342.08**	**17.44**	**0.41**
1) Uganda	532.26	580.08	8.98	0.18
2) Congo D. Rep.	225.07	302.94	34.6	0.09
3) Malawi	199.6	201.55	0.98	0.06
4) Rwanda	90.6	144.9	59.94	0.04
5) Burundi	38.09	48.35	26.95	0.01
6) Chad	27.29	37.46	37.3	0.01
7) C Africa Rep	29.92	26.8	-10.45	0.01
2.5 East Africa	**6,532.53**	**7,377.55**	**12.94**	**2.24**
1) Kenya	1,974.57	2,071.85	4.93	0.63
2) Tanzania Rep	1,618.80	1,704.04	5.27	0.52
3) Mauritius	1,077.15	1,160.77	7.76	0.35
4) Djibouti	376.46	790.67	110.02	0.24
5) Ethiopia	683.88	766.03	12.01	0.23
6) Somalia	455.52	536.71	17.82	0.16
7) Madagascar	228.11	196.48	-13.87	0.06
8) Seychelles	42.06	84.49	100.86	0.03
9) Reunion	46.36	47.23	1.87	0.01
10) Comoros	29.62	19.29	-34.89	0.01
2.6 North Africa	**4,874.42**	**5,889.78**	**20.83**	**1.79**

TABLE 3.6

TABLE 3.6 Exports to Principal Regions and Countries Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
31) St Lucia	4.06	4.01	-1.26	0
32) Grenada	2.64	3.77	42.95	0
33) Martinique	4.42	3.58	-19.2	0
34) Guadeloupe	5.35	3.42	-36.05	0
35) Bermuda	3.12	3.15	1.15	0
36) Antigua	2.17	2.71	24.91	0
37) St Kitts N A	2.87	2.37	-17.49	0
38) Fr Guiana	2.18	1.9	-13.16	0
39) Dominica	2.1	1.3	-38.46	0
40) St Vincent	0.69	0.73	6.78	0
41) Turks C Is	1.15	0.26	-76.97	0
42) Montserrat	0.02	0.06	150	0
43) Falkland Is		0		0
4) Asia	**1,49,635.40**	**1,60,723.97**	**7.41**	**48.77**
4.1 EastAsia (Oceania)	**4,473.85**	**4,026.09**	**-10.01**	**1.22**
1) Australia	4,012.32	3,522.11	-12.22	1.07
2) New Zealand	352.86	379.83	7.65	0.12
3) Fiji Is	54.24	60.8	12.08	0.02
4) Papua N GNA	41.93	49.72	18.59	0.02
5) Timor Leste	3.32	5.26	58.62	0
6) Samoa	2.4	2.59	7.87	0
7) Solomon Is	1.28	2.57	100.62	0
8) Vanuatu Rep	2.27	1.97	-13.21	0
9) Nauru Rp	1.36	0.53	-61.33	0
10) Kiribati Rep	0.55	0.37	-32.92	0
11) Tonga	1.26	0.35	-72.43	0
12) Tuvalu	0.06	0	-96.96	0
4.2 Asean	**34,205.63**	**37,460.34**	**9.52**	**11.37**
1) Singapore	10,202.94	11,568.65	13.39	3.51
2) Vietnam Soc Rep	7,813.08	6,507.41	-16.71	1.97
3) Malaysia	5,701.59	6,431.88	12.81	1.95
4) Indonesia	3,965.56	5,278.49	33.11	1.6
5) Thailand	3,653.83	4,433.54	21.34	1.35
6) Philippines	1,692.83	1,743.63	3	0.53
7) Myanmar	966.19	1,205.20	24.74	0.37
8) Cambodia	121.41	195.97	61.42	0.06
9) Brunei	63.19	56.19	-11.07	0.02
10) Lao Pd Rp	25	39.38	57.49	0.01
4.3 West Asia Gcc	**39,390.64**	**41,552.92**	**5.49**	**12.61**
1) U Arab Emts	28,146.12	30,088.16	6.9	9.13
2) Saudi Arab	5,410.70	5,552.02	2.61	1.68
3) Oman	2,439.46	2,241.34	-8.12	0.68

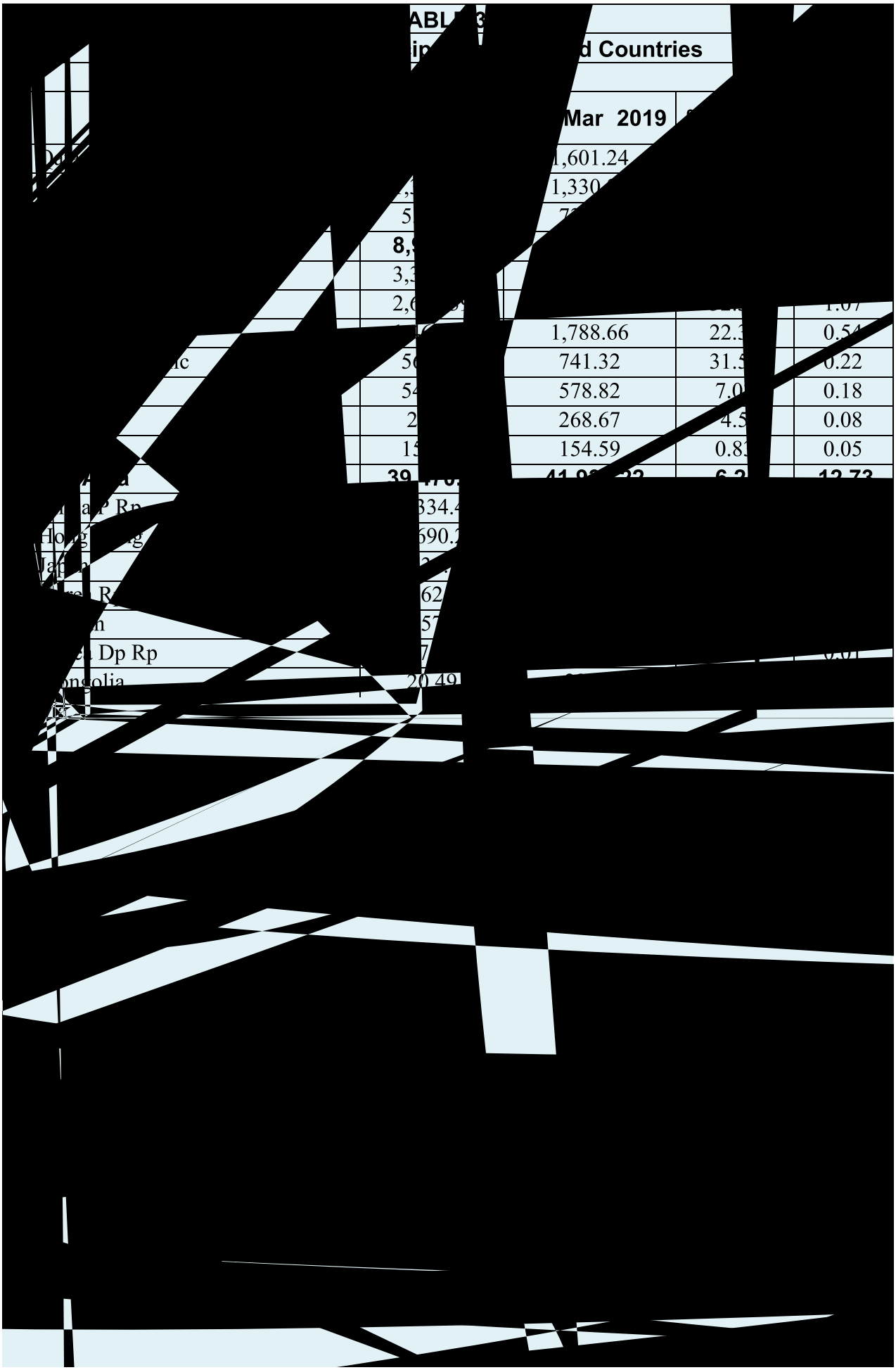

d Countries
Mar 2019
1,601.24
1,330
1,788.66
741.32
578.82
268.67
154.59
Dp Rp

TABLE 3.6 Exports to Principal Regions and Countries Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
7) Moldova	7.14	8.63	20.77	0
6) Unspecified Region	**2,850.74**	**3,567.09**	**25.13**	**1.08**
1) Unspecified	2,388.42	2,796.65	17.09	0.85
2) Gibraltar	290.68	575.13	97.86	0.17
3) Puerto Rico	78.05	138.42	77.34	0.04
4) South Sudan	3.54	10.53	197.53	0
5) Aruba	6.44	9.63	49.6	0
6) Eritrea	7.43	9.03	21.56	0
7) New Caledonia	10.25	8.83	-13.9	0
8) Fr Polynesia	6.36	5.5	-13.51	0
9) Faroe Is.	0.3	2.96	888.32	0
10) Mayotte	0.07	2.79	3,624.30	0
11) Monaco	1.94	2.55	31.27	0
12) State Of Palest	0.02	1.49	9,836.67	0
13) Us Minor Outlying Islands	0.52	0.69	31.77	0
14) Guam	0.88	0.66	-25.51	0
15) Micronesia	0.3	0.34	13.51	0
16) Andorra	4.75	0.33	-92.97	0
17) Marshall Island	14	0.32	-97.71	0
18) N. Mariana Is.	0.04	0.27	566.58	0
19) Cook Is	0.18	0.27	48.74	0
20) Norfolk Is	0.38	0.19	-50.2	0
21) Anguilla	0.5	0.16	-68.85	0
22) San Marino	0.14	0.15	9.03	0
23) Palau	0.07	0.09	34.19	0
24) Vatican City	0.11	0.03	-76.31	0
25) Heard Macdonald	0.04	0.03	-25.27	0
26) American Samoa	0.31	0.03	-91.64	0
27) St Pierre	0.01	0.01	30.1	0
28) Pitcairn Is.	0.01	0.01	114.04	0
29) Greenland	0.01	0	-57.14	0
30) Antarctica	0.1	0	-96.85	0
31) Sahrawi A.Dm Rp	0.01	0	-80.16	0
32) Tokelau Is		0		0
33) Guernsey	0.03			
34) Installations In International Waters	34.78			
35) Cocos Is				
36) Jersey	0			
37) Wallis F Is	0.05			
38) Panama C Z	0.01			
39) Curacao	0			

TABLE 3.6				
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
40) Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0.01			

Source: DGCI&S

TABLE 3.7				
Imports from Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
1) Europe	**4,50,624.90**	**5,49,989.71**	**22.05**	**15.33**
1.1 EU Countries	**3,08,575.50**	**4,04,069.40**	**30.95**	**11.26**
1) Germany	85,700.20	1,05,178.71	22.73	2.93
2) Belgium	38,645.69	73,002.07	88.9	2.03
3) U K	30,989.47	52,745.79	70.21	1.47
4) France	42,032.33	43,390.91	3.23	1.21
5) Italy	30,336.79	36,983.50	21.91	1.03
6) Netherland	16,198.91	28,483.31	75.83	0.79
7) Spain	10,720.53	11,727.89	9.4	0.33
8) Sweden	9,440.37	9,278.93	-1.71	0.26
9) Finland	9,022.66	7,795.05	-13.61	0.22
10) Poland	4,943.50	5,540.48	12.08	0.15
11) Austria	6,274.37	5,004.20	-20.24	0.14
12) Denmark	3,640.68	3,752.48	3.07	0.1
13) Ireland	5,125.52	2,954.79	-42.35	0.08
14) Cyprus	86.74	2,736.91	3,055.35	0.08
15) Romania	2,655.78	2,197.37	-17.26	0.06
16) Czech Republic	4,315.38	1,807.71	-58.11	0.05
17) Slovenia	722.39	1,748.24	142.01	0.05
18) Hungary	1,745.82	1,683.69	-3.56	0.05
19) Lithuania	1,222.90	1,476.58	20.74	0.04
20) Latvia	339.1	1,110.64	227.52	0.03
21) Greece	618.88	1,003.53	62.15	0.03
22) Luxembourg	342.85	931.45	171.68	0.03
23) Portugal	1,225.13	926	-24.42	0.03
24) Bulgaria	915.73	875.64	-4.38	0.02
25) Estonia	390.3	755.31	93.52	0.02
26) Slovak Rep	614.04	401.77	-34.57	0.01
27) Malta	102.93	307.97	199.2	0.01
28) Croatia	206.48	268.47	30.02	0.01
1.2 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	**1,27,501.10**	**1,28,752.46**	**0.98**	**3.59**
1) Switzerland	1,22,017.81	1,26,097.56	3.34	3.51

TABLE 3.7				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
2) Norway	5,425.21	2,568.68	-52.65	0.07
3) Iceland	47.78	60.9	27.46	0
4) Liechtenstein	10.3	25.32	145.71	0

1.3

Imports from Principal Reg

TABLE 3.7				
Values in Rs Crore				
Region/Countries	Apr-Mar 2018	Apr-Mar 2019	%Growth	%Share
7) Korea Dp Rp	161.56	22.61	-86	0
8) Mongolia	11.1	7.11	-35.93	0
4.6 South Asia	**20,640.32**	**30,204.56**	**46.34**	**0.84**
1) Sri Lanka Dsr	4,976.50	10,273.96	106.45	0.29
2) Bangladesh Pr	4,419.98	7,326.12	65.75	0.2
3) Pakistan Ir	3,150.30	3,476.48	10.35	0.1
4) Nepal	2,824.57	3,326.07	17.76	0.09
5) Afghanistan Tis	2,796.62	3,078.43	10.08	0.09
6) Bhutan	2,435.81	2,576.29	5.77	0.07
7) Maldives	36.55	147.21	302.74	0
5) Cis & Baltics	**83,042.93**	**65,903.72**	**-20.64**	**1.84**
5.1 Cars Countries	**7,207.56**	**6,030.32**	**-16.33**	**0.17**
1) Kazakhstan	5,857.10	4,953.42	-15.43	0.14
2) Uzbekistan	658	885.13	34.52	0.02
3) Turkmenistan	169.02	143.37	-15.18	0
4) Tajikistan	324.09	30	-90.74	0
5) Kyrgyzstan	199.34	18.39	-90.78	0
5.2 Other Cis Countries	**75,835.38**	**59,873.40**	**-21.05**	**1.67**
1) Russia	55,287.09	40,816.79	-26.17	1.14
2) Ukraine	15,194.49	16,280.14	7.14	0.45
3) Belarus	1,337.82	1,582.19	18.27	0.04
4) Azerbaijan	3,827.52	1,029.19	-73.11	0.03
5) Georgia	174.15	156.09	-10.37	0
6) Armenia	4.18	6.29	50.38	0
7) Moldova	10.11	2.71	-73.19	0
6) Unspecified Region	**60,352.83**	**1,380.16**	**-97.71**	**0.04**
1) South Sudan	454.13	625.94	37.83	0.02
2) Unspecified	59,301.08	432.73	-99.27	0.01
3) Puerto Rico	482.63	272.19	-43.6	0.01
4) Palau	5.04	21.72	330.84	0
5) State Of Palest		8.36		0
6) Aruba	2.58	3.82	48.37	0
7) Marshall Island	0.71	3.59	408.36	0
8) Monaco	6.88	1.9	-72.33	0
9) New Caledonia	62.21	1.55	-97.51	0
10) San Marino	4.16	1.51	-63.71	0
11) Mayotte	0.01	1.31	11,263.48	0
12) Anguilla	1.18	1.3	9.67	0
13) Norfolk Is	3.01	1.01	-66.27	0
14) Vatican City		0.66		0
15) Us Minor Outlying Islands	4.8	0.56	-88.33	0

TABLE 3.8				
Imports from Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
14) Cyprus	13.46	393.78	2,826.57	0.08
15) Romania	411.72	315.29	-23.42	0.06
16) Czech Republic	669.54	258.84	-61.34	0.05
17) Slovenia	112.08	249.21	122.35	0.05
18) Hungary	270.84	241.15	-10.96	0.05
19) Lithuania	189.38	211.61	11.74	0.04
20) Latvia	52.63	158.44	201.04	0.03
21) Greece	96.11	144.02	49.86	0.03
22) Luxembourg	53.24	131.9	147.77	0.03
23) Portugal	190.15	132.82	-30.15	0.03
24) Bulgaria	141.94	125.66	-11.47	0.02
25) Estonia	60.54	108.21	78.75	0.02
26) Slovak Rep	95.2	57.42	-39.69	0.01
27) Malta	15.95	43.76	174.43	0.01
28) Croatia	32.05	38.92	21.43	0.01
1.2 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	**19,774.13**	**18,455.62**	**-6.67**	**3.6**
1) Switzerland	18,923.05	18,076.88	-4.47	3.52
2) Norway	842.08	366.47	-56.48	0.07
3) Iceland	7.4	8.67	17.11	0
4) Liechtenstein	1.6	3.6	125.1	0
1.3 Other European Countries	**2,250.54**	**2,459.01**	**9.26**	**0.48**
1) Turkey	2,132.20	2,388.27	12.01	0.47
2) Macedonia	46.61	24.08	-48.33	0
3) Albania	38.86	22.62	-41.81	0
4) Serbia	24.12	21.45	-11.04	0
5) Bosnia-Herzegovina	8.75	2.45	-71.95	0
6) Montenegro	0.01	0.13	1,218.18	0
2) Africa	**37,789.21**	**41,130.45**	**8.84**	**8.02**
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	**8,633.67**	**7,557.64**	**-12.46**	**1.47**
1) South Africa	6,834.70	6,520.01	-4.6	1.27
2) Botswana	1,638.29	974.48	-40.52	0.19
3) Namibia	62.2	53.55	-13.91	0.01
4) Swaziland	8.92	9.6	7.67	0
5) Lesotho	89.56	0	-100	0
2.2 Other South African Countries	**6,412.79**	**5,643.22**	**-12**	**1.1**
1) Angola	4,323.85	4,027.49	-6.85	0.78
2) Mozambique	931.75	1,097.43	17.78	0.21
3) Zambia	1,094.98	510.5	-53.38	0.1
4) Zimbabwe	62.2	7.79	-87.47	0
2.3 West Africa	**16,833.18**	**20,084.09**	**19.31**	**3.91**

TABLE 3.8

Values in US$ million

/Countries	Apr-M 2016	ar 20		%Share
	9,50	10,8		2.12
	2,71 .05	3,76 3.41	38.8	0.73
	63 .57	1.27	39.32	
	94	8.99	16.65	.13
a	64	4.12	-16.08	0.12
6) Cote D' Ivoire	7	3.05	36.53	
7) Gabon	395.3	6.01	15.33	
8) Guinea	514 3	41	-19.5	
9) Congo P Rep	19	40	104.04	0.0
10) Benin	2	37 .81	68.51	0
11) Cameroon	21	3.2	61.27	
12) Togo	16	3.93	85	
) Liberia	76	1.21	28	
Guinea Biss	2	3.79	-	
nbia	5 7	.05		
	114 14	.31		
	5.45	.96		
Sie	24 7	.73	51.47	
Cape	2	2	3.21	
Niger	20.24	0.	-96.79	
He a	0.03	0.	148.9	
Tom		0.		
2.4 Central A	**479.31**	**55**	**.64**	**0.11**
1) Chad	149.47	6.13	218.55	0.0
2) Ug	56.21	.06	-58.97	0
M	16.45	23.8	38.6	0
	225.4	12.0	-94.57	0
Rwanda	5.34	5.8	.03	0
Burundi	16.53	4.33	2.47	0
C A Rep	9.88			

TABLE 3.8				
Imports from Principal Regions and Countries				
Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
2) Egypt A Rp	1,292.93	1,677.82	29.77	0.33
3) Morocco	779.63	1,326.69	70.17	0.26
4) Sudan	452.07	742.63	64.28	0.14
5) Libya	100.64	146.16	45.23	0.03
6) Tunisia	140.25	137.87	-1.7	0.03
3) America	**55,993.29**	**64,913.35**	**15.93**	**12.65**
3.1 North America	**35,269.81**	**44,366.23**	**25.79**	**8.65**
1) U S A	26,611.03	35,299.28	32.65	6.88
2) Mexico	3,930.26	5,577.03	41.9	1.09
3) Canada	4,728.51	3,489.92	-26.19	0.68
3.2 Latin America	**20,723.48**	**20,547.11**	**-0.85**	**4**
1) Venezuela	5,866.37	7,258.95	23.74	1.41
2) Brazil	5,498.22	4,406.43	-19.86	0.86
3) Peru	2,376.86	2,405.40	1.2	0.47
4) Argentina	2,229.20	1,954.99	-12.3	0.38
5) Chile	2,092.15	1,237.55	-40.85	0.24
6) Colombia	592.8	1,054.98	77.97	0.21
7) Bolivia	667.25	852.21	27.72	0.17
8) Dominic Rep	645.81	566.57	-12.27	0.11
9) Ecuador	193.97	219.25	13.03	0.04
10) Trinidad	42.48	195.37	359.93	0.04
11) Suriname	92.76	89.39	-3.63	0.02
12) Costa Rica	67.28	50.56	-24.86	0.01
13) Uruguay	24.98	42.96	72	0.01
14) Bahamas	40.26	39.21	-2.61	0.01
15) Panama Republic	43.32	38.88	-10.26	0.01
16) Paraguay	166.9	20.97	-87.43	0
17) Honduras	13.32	18.25	36.96	0
18) Br Virgn Is	0.88	16.83	1,806.51	0
19) Guatemala	15.97	16.27	1.9	0
20) Haiti	8.26	13.75	66.57	0
21) Netherland Antilles	8.19	9.64	17.77	0
22) Bermuda	0	7.69	182,969.05	0
23) Guyana	6.59	6.42	-2.67	0
24) Jamaica	4.35	5.01	15.06	0
25) El Salvador	9.02	4.2	-53.44	0
26) Cuba	2.06	3.8	84.95	0
27) Nicaragua	4.17	3.6	-13.54	0
28) Fr Guiana	0.85	1.82	114	0
29) Barbados	0.2	1.74	777.52	0
30) Martinique		0.81		0
31) Virgin Is Us	0.28	0.76	168.08	0
32) Belize	1.36	0.65	-51.88	0

TABLE 3.8 Imports from Principal Regions and Countries Values in USD Million				
Region/Countries	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**Apr-Mar 2019**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
33) St Lucia	0.32	0.57	78.55	0
34) Grenada	0.27	0.48	79.1	0
35) Guadeloupe	0.01	0.37	5,590.77	0
36) Dominica	0.28	0.31	13.29	0
37) Cayman Is	6.45	0.23	-96.36	0
38) Antigua	0.02	0.15	536.97	0
39) Montserrat		0.06		0
40) St Vincent		0.02		0
41) St Kitts N A	0	0	200	0
42) Turks C Is	0.02			
4) Asia	**2,79,666.92**	**3,18,654.56**	**13.94**	**62.11**
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	**14,902.23**	**13,913.65**	**-6.63**	**2.71**
1) Australia	13,993.75	13,131.21	-6.16	2.56
2) New Zealand	643.71	630.78	-2.01	0.12
3) Papua N GNA	196.19	88.97	-54.65	0.02
4) Solomon Is	67.73	58.81	-13.16	0.01
5) Samoa	0.26	2.75	975.45	0
6) Fiji Is	0.49	0.71	45.84	0
7) Kiribati Rep		0.22		0
8) Nauru Rp	0.01	0.16	1,153.54	0
9) Tonga		0.05		0
10) Tuvalu	0	0	-83.33	0
11) Vanuatu Rep	0			
12) Timor Leste	0.1			
4.2 Asean	**47,133.69**	**59,293.36**	**25.8**	**11.56**
1) Singapore	7,466.99	16,281.59	118.05	3.17
2) Indonesia	16,438.80	15,848.54	-3.59	3.09
3) Malaysia	9,011.58	10,791.83	19.76	2.1
4) Thailand	7,134.46	7,441.81	4.31	1.45
5) Vietnam Soc Rep	5,018.55	7,192.23	43.31	1.4
6) Brunei	434.83	591.1	35.94	0.12
7) Philippines	764.36	581.1	-23.98	0.11
8) Myanmar	639.64	521.49	-18.47	0.1
9) Cambodia	55.84	42.63	-23.65	0.01
10) Lao Pd Rp	168.63	1.04	-99.39	0
4.3 West Asia Gcc	**64,079.19**	**79,696.57**	**24.37**	**15.53**
1) U Arab Emts	21,739.11	29,767.61	36.93	5.8
2) Saudi Arab	22,069.96	28,479.21	29.04	5.55
3) Qatar	8,409.02	10,721.70	27.5	2.09
4) Kuwait	7,165.69	7,430.82	3.7	1.45
5) Oman	4,264.29	2,757.60	-35.33	0.54
6) Bahrain Is	431.12	539.63	25.17	0.11
4.4 Other West Asia	**31,996.01**	**39,015.83**	**21.94**	**7.6**

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 and Orders issued under the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy. The procedure contains the following documents:-

(a) Hand Book of Procedures.
(b) Appendices & Aayat-Niryat Forms and
(c) Standard Input Output Norms (SION)

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 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 the first 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 provided the scope for coordinating with a number of administrative ministries. Through the FTP statement the overall thinking on external sector have been articulated, first its spells out the government strategy for addressing some of the structural and institutional institutes which are the relevance for improving the performance of 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 the government has taken a major 'path breaking' initiative that the department has taken to main stream States, Union Territories and various departments of government of India in the process of international trade. The FTP introduces 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) has been 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/ products which are produced/ 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 FOB value of exports realized fro exports made in the year 2018-19, 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 more than 8000 tariff lines (8056 HS codes as on 3.12.2018 at 8 digits level to all countries). The total annual financial envelope available for MEIS for Financial Year 2018-19 is approximately ~Rs 34,750 Cr.

Initiatives taken for "Ease of Doing Business" under MEIS

- The online e com module to grant MEIS benefit without any manual intervention under a system authenticated mechanism for most HS Codes of the MEIS schedule was launched and has been running successfully since Sept 2018. Further, a facility has been incorporated in the module, so that the authorization can be tracked by the exporter.
- A new Risk Management System has been developed to scrutinize cases under MEIS based on HS Codes rather than random selection and is under implementation by the field offices of DGFT.
- MEIS benefits to some agricultural products such as Bengal Gram, Milk and Milk Products, Soya de-oiled cake and Non-Basmati rice have been provided for a limited period in year 2018-19 to boost the agriculture sector.
- The E com module for applying for MEIS for "E commerce" shipments was launched in Feb 2019 and a new Aayat Niryat form, with minimum documentation for the same was notified.

Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Under the SEIS, there are rewards on Net foreign

exchange earnings, to service providers of notified services who are providing service 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 these services have been further increased by 2% for exports from 01.11.2017, leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore. The total financial envelope for SEIS is Rs 2,640 Cr in 2017-18.

A new application form for exporters to apply under SEIS scheme was notified vide Public Notice 15 dated 28.06.2018, which does away with unnecessary fields. The online module for SEIS based on the new form has also been launched, with a facility to upload all documents required under the ANF 3B.

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 and 2018:

Export Promotion Schemes		2017-18	2018-19
Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)	Number of Scrips	2,18,402	2,98,350
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	25,994.22	39,29,8.41
	FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)	9,78,286.29	12,46,771.74
ServiceExports from India Scheme (SEIS)	Number of Scrips	5,569	6376
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	3,475.05	4,262.80
	FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)	15,87,378.86	13,72,212.46

Export Promotion Schemes		2017-18	2018-19
Focus Market Scheme (FMS)	Number of Scrips	2,044	917
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	163.92	88.64
	FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)	4,951.61	2,671.70
Focus Product Scheme (FPS)	Number of Scrips	6,142	2,910
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	371.79	369.28
	FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)	15,985.10	18,004.39
Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY)	Number of Scrips	484	123
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	15.33	4.36
	FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)	331.04	99.06
Served From India Scheme (SFIS)	Number ofScrips	751	259
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	308.54	193.83
Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS)	Number of Scrips	61	20
	Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)	36.84	21.50
Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS)	Number of Scrips	519	189
	Value of Scrips(Rs. Crore)	114.00	66.26

Figure 1 depicts the number of scrips issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

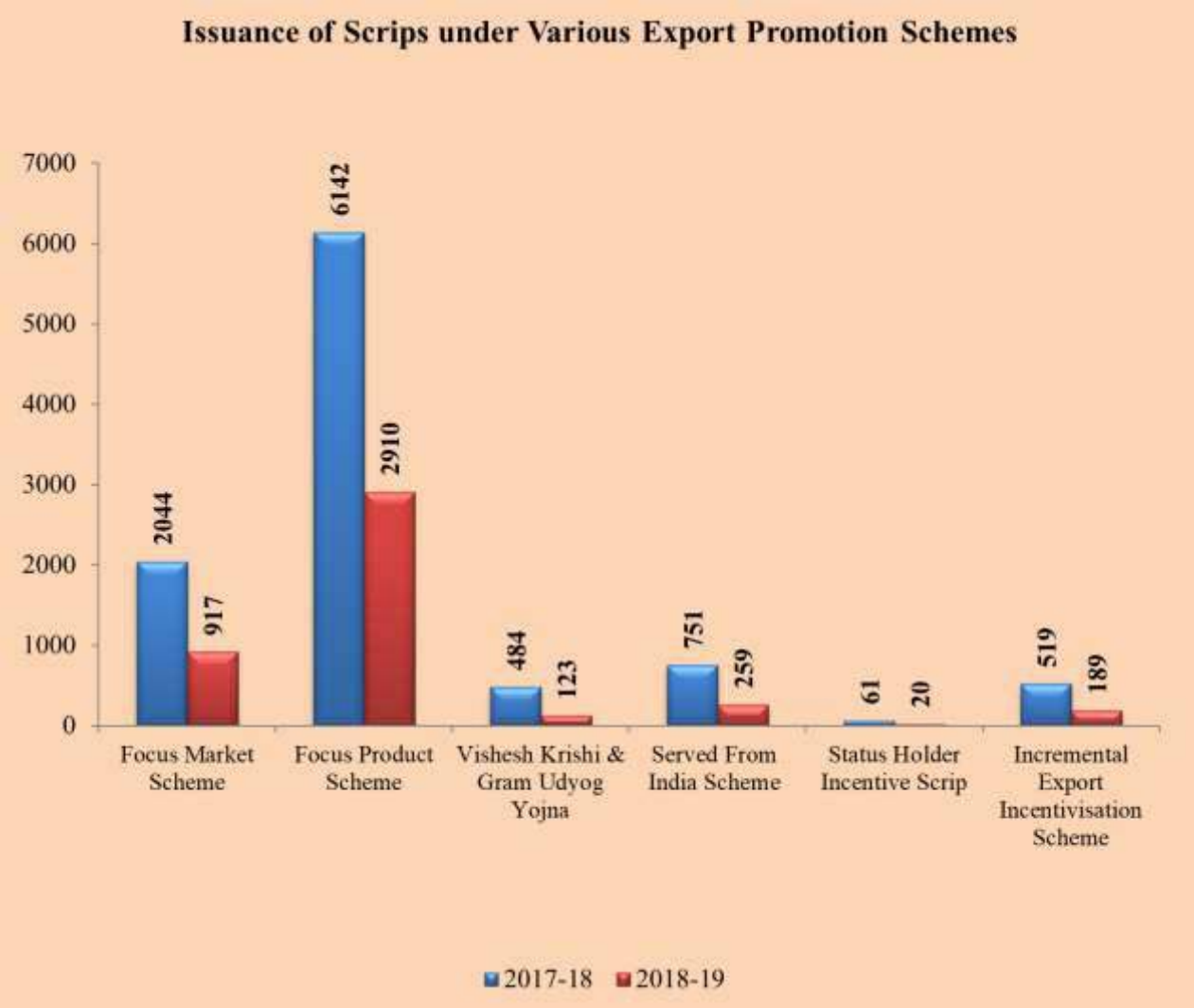
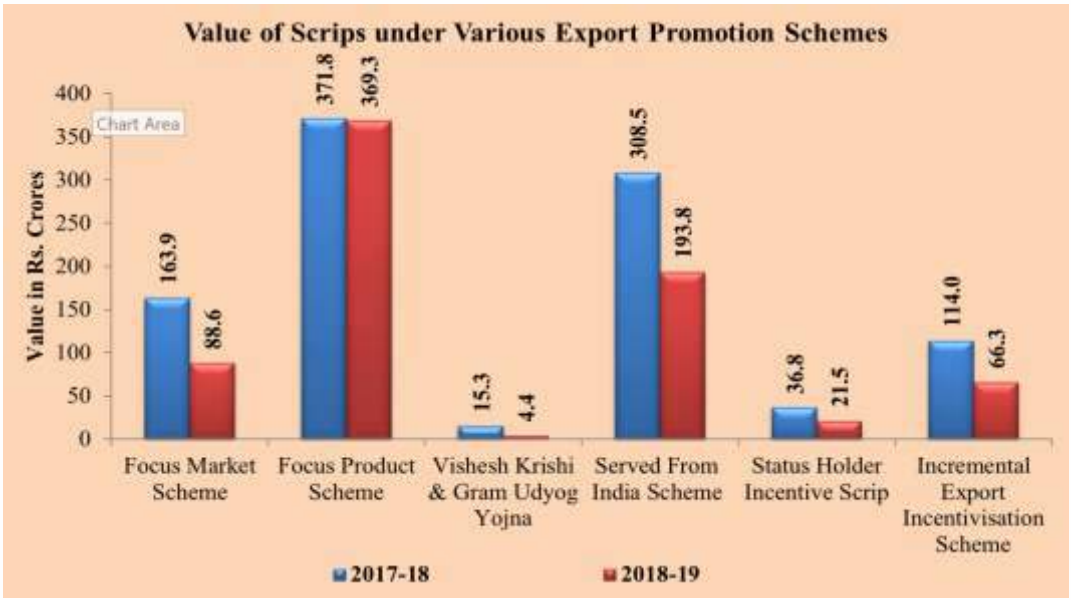


Figure 2 depicts the value of scrips issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19.



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". 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 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. 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. Exporter has to fulfill the export obligation over a specified time period, both quantity and value wise. The facilities to club authorizations were simplified and powers decentralized to RAs. Certain items which are prohibited for export have been allowed for export under advance authorization scheme, subject to stipulated conditions.

In FTP 2015-2020, (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 under the advance authorization scheme. A list of military stores requiring NOC of Department of Defence Production has been separately notified. (ii) Imports against Advance Authorization shall also be eligible for exemption from Transitional product Specific Safeguard Duty. One time relaxation is provided for Clubbing of advance Authorizations issued during foreign trade policy 2002-07 and foreign trade policy 2004-09. One time relaxation is also provided for extension of export obligation period of Advance authorizations issued under Foreign Trade Policy 2002-07, Foreign Trade Policy 2004-2009 and Advance Authorizations issued prior to 5.6.2012 under foreign trade Policy 2009-14. Request for extension of Export obligation period was required to be filed in respective RAs, on or before 31.3.2018.

In compliance of Self Ratification Scheme provided in Para 4.07A of FTP2015-20, a detailed procedure for availing the Scheme has been added in HBP 2015-2018 as Para 4.07A Ratification Scheme. Advance Authorization for Annual Requirement can also be issued where Ad hoc norms exist for the resultant product. One time relaxation in conditions of Appendix - 30A and Appendix-4J for regularization and issue of EODC for exports made prior to imports where Advance Authorization issued for import of Natural Rubber and Silk has been granted.

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.

Export of white sugar under DFIA has been allowed under SION-E 52 till 30.09.2018 and DFIA in such cases shall be issued only on or after 01.10.2019. Such DFIAs shall be valid for imports till 30.09.2021.

Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector

Gems &Jewellery exports constitute a major portion of our total merchandise exports. It is an employment oriented sector. Exports from this sector suffered significantly on account of the 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.

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 and 2018-19 are given in the following table:

Duty Remission Schemes		2017-18	2018-19
Advance Authorization	Number of Authorization	21,505	23,042
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	1,79,242.63	2,05,060.30
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	3,00,914.89	3,78,808.06
Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)	Number of Authorization	815	1,321
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	2,246.90	3,253.28
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	3,047.40	5,183.03
Replenishment License (Gem & Jewellery)	Number of Authorization	63	103
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs.Crore)	59.22	77.18
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs.Crore)	667.68	1,001.29

Figure 4 depicts the number of authorisations issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017 -18 and 2018-19.



Figure 5 depicts the CIF value of import under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

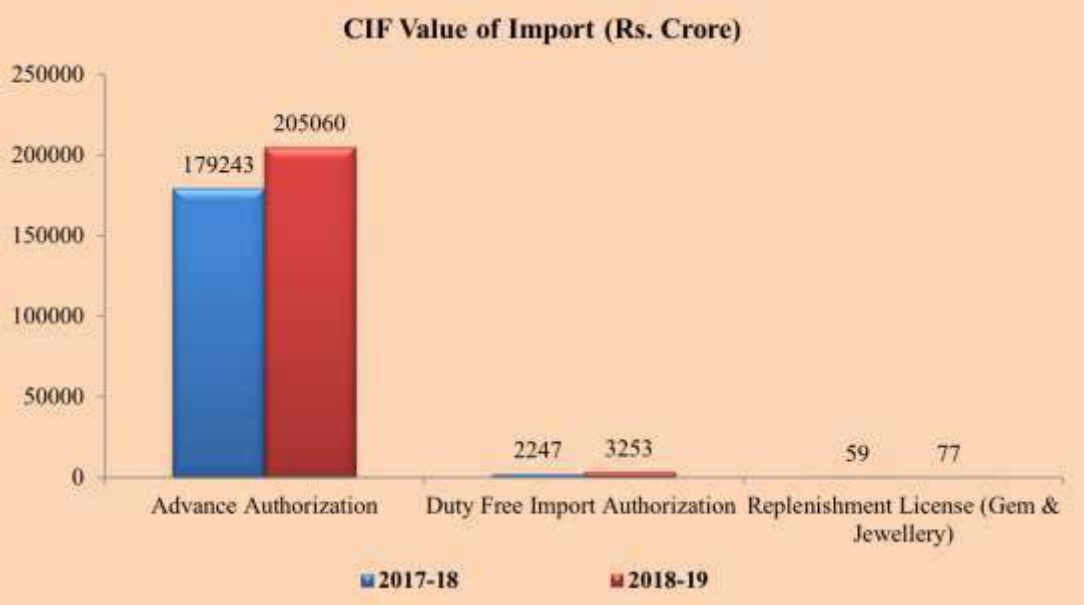


Figure 6 depicts the FOB value of export under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

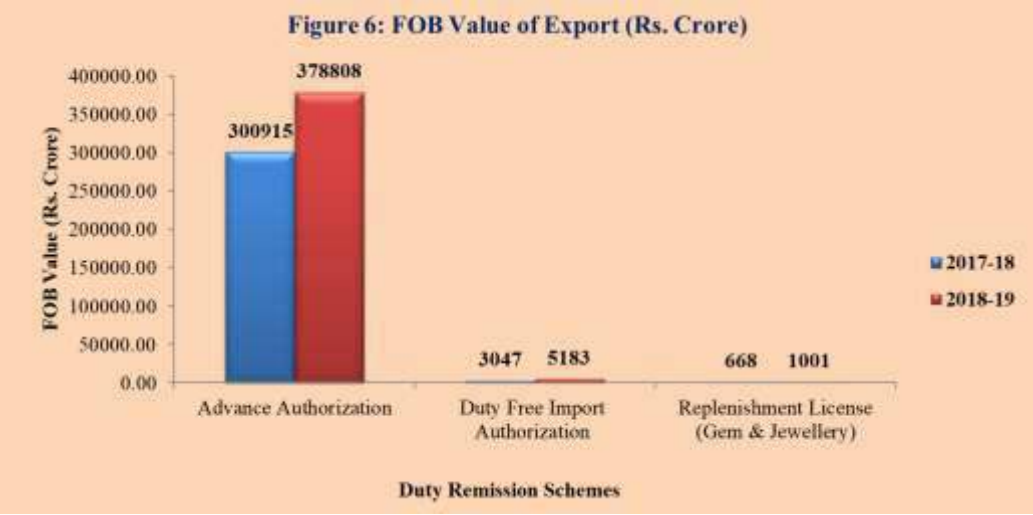
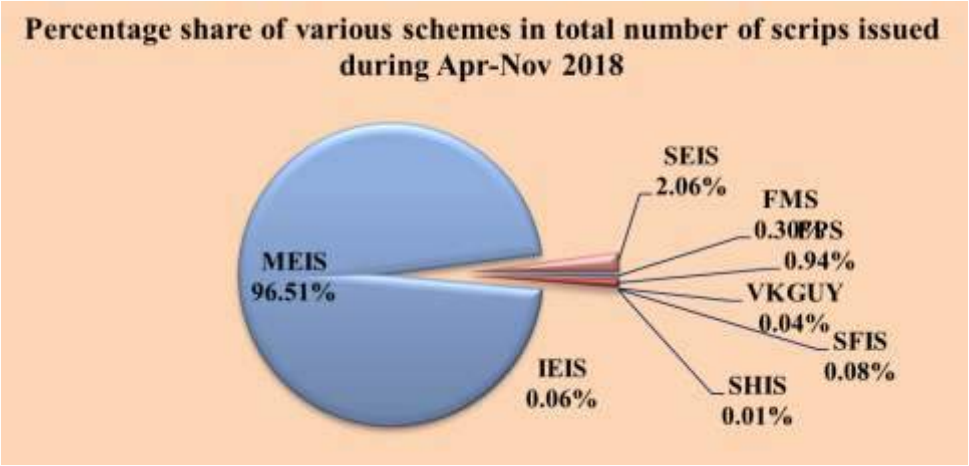


Figure 7 depicts the percentage share of various schemes in issuance of total number of scrips during 2018-19. It shows that the highest share of 96.51% scrips was issued under MEIS during 2018-19.



V. Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

The objective of the EPCG Scheme is to facilitate import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services to enhance India's export competitiveness. The EPCG Scheme allows import under of capital goods at Zero customs duty subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation:

(a) EPCG Scheme allows import of capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Capital goods imported under EPCG authorization for physical exports are also exempt from IGST and Compensation Cess upto 31.3.2019 only, leviable thereon under the subsection(7) and subsection (9) respectively, of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as provided in the notification issued by Department of Revenue. Alternatively, the Authorisation holder may also procure Capital Goods from indigenous sources in accordance with provisions of paragraph 5.07 of FTP. Capital goods for the purpose of the EPCG scheme shall include:

(i) Capital Goods as defined in Chapter 9 including in CKD/SKD condition thereof;

(ii) Computer systems and software which are a part of the Capital Goods being imported;

(iii) Spares, moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools & refractories; and

(iv) Catalysts for initial charge plus one subsequent charge.

(b) Import of capital goods for Project Imports notified by Central Board of Excise and Customs is also permitted under EPCG Scheme.

(c) Authorisation is valid for import for 24 months from the date of issue of Authorisation. Revalidation of EPCG Authorisation shall not be permitted.

(d) Second hand capital goods are not permitted to be imported under EPCG Scheme.

(e) List of capital goods not permitted/ permitted for

import, subject to specific conditions, under the EPCG Scheme has been notified vide Public Notice No.47/2015-20 dated 06.12.2018.

(f) The scheme also requires maintenance of average level of exports achieved by the exporter in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall export obligation period including extended period, except for certain specified sectors/ products as listed under para 5.13 of Handbook of Procedures.

(g) The scope of the EPCG scheme is also extended to a service provider who is designated / certified as a Common Service Provider (CSP) by the DGFT, Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence subject to provisions of Foreign Trade Policy/Handbook of Procedures with the following conditions:-

(i) Export by users of the common service, to be counted towards fulfilment of EO of the CSP shall contain the EPCG authorisation details of the CSP in the respective Shipping bills and concerned RA must be informed about the details of the Users prior to such export;

(ii) Such export will not count towards fulfilment of specific export obligations in respect of other EPCG authorisations (of the CSP/User); and

(iii) Authorisation holder shall be required to submit Bank Guarantee (BG) which shall be equivalent to the duty saved. BG can be given by CSP or by any one of the users or a combination thereof, at the option of the CSP.

(iv) Guidelines for designating/certifying a Common Service Provider (CSP) by DGFT, Department of commerce or State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation in a town of Export Excellence under Para 5.02 (b) FTP 2015-2020.

(h) A person holding an EPCG authorisation may source capital goods from a domestic manufacturer. Such domestic manufacturer shall be eligible for deemed export benefit under paragraph 7.03 of FTP and as may be provided under GST Rules under the category of Deemed Exports. Such domestic sourcing shall also be permitted from EOUs and these supplies shall be counted for purpose of fulfillment of positive NFE by said EOU as provided in Para 6. 09 (a) of FTP.

(i) Authorization holder shall produce, within six months from date of completion of import, to the concerned RA, a certificate from the jurisdictional Customs authority or an independent Chartered Engineer, at the option of the authorisation holder, confirming installation of capital goods at factory/premises of authorization holder or his supporting manufacturer(s). The RA may allow one time extension of the said period for producing the certificate by a maximum period of 12 months with a composition fee of Rs.5000/-. Where the authorisation holder opts for independent Chartered Engineer's certificate, he shall send a copy of the certificate to the jurisdictional Customs Authority for intimation/record. The authorization holder shall be permitted to shift capital goods during the entire export obligation period to other units mentioned in the IEC and RCMC of the authorization holder subject to production of fresh installation certificate to the RA concerned within six months of the shifting."

(j) In the case of import of spares, the installation certificate shall be submitted by the Authorization holder within a period of three years from the date of import.

(k) EPCG Authorisation is issued with a single port of registration as per paragraph 4.37 of HBP, for imports. However, exports can be made from any port specified in paragraph 4.37 of HBP.

(l) Specific EO in respect of export of Green Technology Products is 75% of the normal EO as mentioned in the Para 5.10 of FTP. The list of Green Technology products is given in Para 5.29 of HBP 2015-20.

(m) For units located in J&K, North Eastern Region including Sikkim, specific EO shall be 25% of the EO as stipulated in Para 5.01 of FTP.

(n) Export Obligation (EO) conditions under EPCG Scheme:

(i) EO shall be fulfilled by the authorisation holder through export of goods which are manufactured by him or his supporting manufacturer / services rendered by him, for which the EPCG authorisation has been granted.

(ii) Export shall be physical export. However, supplies as specified in paragraph 7.02 (a), (b), (e), (f) & (h) of FTP shall also be counted towards fulfillment of export obligation, along with usual benefits available under paragraph 7.03 of FTP.

(iii) EO under the scheme shall be, over and above, the average level of exports achieved by the applicant in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall EO period including extended period, if any; except for categories mentioned in paragraph 5.13(a) of HBP. Such average would be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the preceding three licensing years for same and similar products.

(iv) There is no requirement of maintaining average EO for certain sectors like handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, aqua-culture (including fisheries), animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, Carpets, coir and Jute.

(v) Extension in EO period may be granted for a period of 2 years subject to certain conditions specified in Para 5.17 of HBP.

(o) Import of Capital Goods is subject to Actual User Condition till EO is completed.

(p) Re-Export / Repair/Replacement of Capital Goods Imported under EPCG Scheme

(i) Capital Goods imported under EPCG scheme, which are found defective or unfit for use, may be

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 on behalf of the Government. The scheme came into effect from 1.4.2015 and is for a period of 5 years. Under the scheme, interest equalisation @ 3% per annum has been made available to eligible exporters which include manufacturing exporters for exports in the identified 416 four digit tariff lines and all MSME exporters across all their merchandise exports. Thus, 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 been decided that the MSME exporters would be given extra push by way of enhancing interest equalisation rate from 3% to 5%, Accordingly, WEMrate

operation. There are 1507 IEC Holders who have been given a Status Holder Certificate, One Star and above during 2017-18.

IX. Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs), Software Technology Parks (STPs) and Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs)

The objectives of these schemes are to promote exports, enhance foreign exchange earnings and attract investment for export production and employment generation. The units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services (except permissible sales in DTA), may be set up under the schemes. Trading units are not covered under these schemes. Under this scheme, the EOUs etc are permitted to import and/ or procure from DTA or bonded warehouse in DTA or from international exhibition held in India till 33.03.2020 (as provided by GST Council and notifications issued there under) without payment of customs duty as provided under First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and additional duty, if any, of Customs leviable under Section 3(1), 3(3) and 3(5) and without payment of Integrated Tax and GST Compensation Cess leviable under section 3(7) and 3(9) of the said Act as per notification issued by the Department of Revenue from time to time. Further, the procurement of GST goods from DTA would be on payment of applicable GST and compensation cess. The EOUs can also procure excisable goods, falling in Fourth Schedule of Central Excise Act, 1944 from DTA without payment of applicable duty of excise. The refund of GST taxes for supply from DTA to EOU would be available to supplier as provided under GST rules and notifications issued thereunder. Supplies from DTA to EOU/EHTP/STP/ BTP units for use in their manufacture for exports are eligible for "benefits under Chapter 7 of FTP". DTA supplier is eligible for relevant entitlements under chapter 7 of FTP, besides discharge of export obligation, if any, on the supplier. EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP units are entitled to following:-

(i) Reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) on goods manufactured in India. Simple interest @ 6% per annum will be payable on delay in refund of CST, if the case is not settled within 30 days of receipt of complete application. and

(ii) Exemption from payment of Central Excise Duty on goods, falling in Fourth Schedule of Central Excise Act, procured from DTA on such goods manufactured in India.

X. Deemed Exports

Supply of goods to certain categories as specified in Paragraph 7.02 of FTP 2015-20 are regarded as "Deemed Exports" provided goods are manufactured in India. Under the scheme of deemed exports, exemption/refund of duties on the goods manufactured and supplied to specified categories of deemed exports as given under the FTP is provided to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturers. The benefits under the scheme involve:

(i) Duty Exemption : Provision of inputs without duties for manufacture and supply

(ii) TED Refund : Refund of Terminal Excise duty

(iii) Duty Drawback Refund : Refund of Duties suffered by the inputs utilised in manufacture and supply of the goods to the specified categories of deemed exports.

Under the GST Regime, the Duty drawback is limited to exemption/refund of basic custom duties suffered by the inputs used in the manufacture of items of supply; the advance authorization is also limited to exemption from BCD only. The TED refund is limited for the eligible items covered under schedule IV of the Central Excise Act 1944 provided there is no exemption. The reimbursements are done based on the claims submitted to the Regional Offices of DGFT after the supplies are made. Simple interest @ 6% per annum is payable on delay in refund of duty drawback 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.

XI. 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 2018-19 was 100 lakhs and out of which 98.7 lakhs has been utilized to various Regional Authorities till 31.03.2019. In total, more than 4000 persons have participated in programmes conducted under C1 (New IEC holders), C2 (Town of excellence/Industrial clusters) C3 (Seminars at Business Schools/Universities) of Niryat Bandhu Scheme.

XII. Board of Trade (BOT)

The Board of Trade (BOT) has been reconstituted vide Trade Notice No. 21 dated 23.03.2016. The objective of BOT is to have continuous discussion and consultation with trade and industry. The Board of Trade would, inter-alia, advice the Government on policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's trade.

First meeting of the reconstituted Board of Trade was held on 06.04.2016. 13 Ministries / Departments and 34 Trade bodies/ organizations took part. Action initiated on the recommendations. Second meeting took place on June 19, 2017 to take member's suggestions on the Mid-term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. Third meeting took place on 15th February, 2019 to take member's suggestions to frame a new foreign trade policy and boost shipments of goods and services.

XIII. 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 unrestricted export, Export Policy of Red Sanders wood exclusively sourced from cultivation origin obtained from private land (including pattaland) has been notified 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, have been made 'Free' for export without any quantitative ceilings, pack size etc. has also been removed to facilitate exports. 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 redresaal 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. The process of filing application by exporters, processing of applications by the DGFT and consultation process with the administrative departments will also be done online. This would reduce the transaction cost for the exporters in filing and obtaining such authorisations.

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, fertilizers (NPK, SSP, urea etc.), 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 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), 246 applications for export permission were received, out of which, 153 applications were approved and granted export permissions, 24 cases rejected/dropped (7.55%) and remaining rest of the cases deferred for the subsequent year 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 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 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, representatives from MEA, Cabinet Secretariat, DRDO, ISRO, DAE and Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals. The SCOMET applications are considered by the DGFT through a secured online system.

No export permission is required for supply of SCOMET items from DTA to SEZ. However, export permission is required if the SCOMET items are to be physically exported outside the country from SEZ. India is presently member of three International regimes, MTCR (June, 2016), Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) (Dec. 2017) and Australia Group (AG) (Jan. 2018) and also adheres to the NSG Guidelines. The Export Control List of dual use items (SCOMET) of India is harmonised with the control lists of these regimes. Further, the licensing jurisdiction for various categories of the SCOMET list has also been clearly defined. Licensing powers of DGFT is delegated to DDP for Category 6 of SCOMET list (Munitions List) to facilitate trade. CAS numbers of CWC chemicals listed in SCOMET Category have also been aligned. The revised and comprehensive SCOMET list was notified on 24.04.2017 (effected from 01.05.2018). The policy was last updated on 22.04.2019, which is available on the website of DGFT.

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 etc. of dual use items and liberalised the bulk export of goods under Stock and Sale on post reporting basis. Sector specific industry outreach / awareness programmes were conducted throughout the year in collaboration with various Government agencies and industry associations.

During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.03.2018), out of 196 applications (including 18 deferred cases brought forward from previous year) received for export permission,150 applications were granted export permission, 03 cases were dropped and remaining were deferred. Out of the total 628 applications (including 88 deferred cases brought forward from previous year) received for export permission during 2018-19 (upto 31st March 2019), 419applications have been granted export authorisation, 32 applications were not considered due to various reasons and remaining applications are under consideration. Due to various simplification measures taken by the DGFT on policy and procedure of SCOEMT, the turnaround time for grant of authorisation was brought down to less than 60 days, which was appreciated by the trade and industry. The total value of authorizations for export of SCOMET items stood at US$ 215.98 million in 2017-18 and US$ 480 million approx in 2018-19.

XIV. 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.

The Import Policy Division also revised the Foreign Trade (exemption) Order, issued in 1993, and issued the Order for amendment of Foreign Trade (Exemption from application of Rules in certain cases) Order, 2017 bringing it up-to date with all measures aimed at "Ease of Doing Business". During the year, Ministry of Home affairs delegated its authority to issue Arms License to DGFT and this Division which issues licenses for import of "restricted " goods, will also issue Arms licences for import of arms and ammunition.

(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 2018-19 out of total 801 applications received, import permission was granted in 558 cases.

(2) Preferential Tariff Rate Quota: Imports of Vanaspati /bakery shortening and margarine, Pepper and Ddesiccated Coconut under Indo- Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement/ Nepal are allowed as per Appendix

2A (I). During 2018-19, permission was granted to 90 applicants seeking import quota for Pepper; 8 for import of Vanaspati /Bakery shortening and margarine; and 1 for Desiccated Coconut.

(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 2018-19, due to restrictions imposed by the Courts, no applications were received under the Tariff Rate Quota Scheme.

(4) Temporary Restricted items like Peas/Pulses: In order to address the agrarian issues arising out of increased production in pulses, import of Peas (HS Code 07131000) and pulses (HS Codes 07136000, 07139010 & 07139090) was amended from "free" to "restricted" for import during 2018-19. For distributing the annual quota of 2 Lakh MT of Pigeon Peas (Toor) and 3 Lakh MT for Urad and Moong (1.5 Lakh MT for Urad and 1.5 Lakh MT for Moong), applications were invited from miller/refiners and the quota was distributed to 240 applicants for Toor; 150 applicants for Moong and 216 for Urad during 2018-19. No Objection Certificate for import of 1,50,000 MT of pulses from Mozambique were also issued during the 2018-19 as per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and Mozambique.

(5) Other Changes: The Foreign Trade (exemption) Order issued in 1993 had become outdated in light of various amendments made over the years and consequently, in consultation with Department of Revenue, the provisions were updated to implement Government's policy of "Ease of Doing Business" the authorities to issue import licenses in respect of goods related to manufacture of Defence items was delegated to Department of Defence Production. On similar lines, Ministry of Home Affairs delegated their powers to issue Arms License to Directorate General of Foreign Trade.The procedure to be followed for the security clearance of the entities importing arms & ammunition are as under:

(a) Category-1: Items for end use of Indian Armed forces, DRDO, DPSUs, OFB, MHA, other Government Departments, and State Governments:
(i) The applicant may be asked to submit, inter-alia, a copy of PO/ supply order/ End user Certificate duly signed by the applicant and countersigned by the End User. DGFT after examination of the PO/SU/EUC will take a decision within 15 days of the application.
(ii) Post issue of license, DGFT will verify the EUC for validation of record and mark the copy to Central Security Agency (IB) for their feedback, if any.
(b) Category- 2: Items for any other purpose
(i) The applicant may submit inter-alia, End user Certificate (EUC)/Self declaration for the import of items with relevant documents.
(ii) In case the applicant is a licensed arms manufacturer under Arms Act/ IDR Act, copy of license and an undertaking that there is no change in Board of Director/shareholding needs to be submitted and any NOC from MHA or IB is not required.
(iii) Prior to issue of Import license, DGFT will consider the inputs/ comments of central security agency (IB) which will be valid for 2 years unless an adverse report is received from IB subsequently.

XV. New Initiatives in DGFT

1. Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) for Specified Agriculture Products Scheme Scheme: To mitigate disadvantage of higher cost of transportation of export of specified agriculture products due to trans-shipment and to promote brand recognition for Indian agricultural products in the specified overseas markets, the "Transport and Marketing Assistance" (TMA) scheme for specified agriculture products has been launched under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. A new chapter 7(A) has been added in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020. The Scheme would be available for exports affected from 1.3.2019 to 31.03.2020.

2. Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL): To enhance the competitiveness of 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. DGFT EDI system facilitates the export and import community in its various interfaces with the department. DGFT has set up a secured EDI & IT system for applying for IEC, various Foreign Trade Policy Schemes, specific import and export authorizations etc. It has established data exchange mechanisms with other administrative departments, namely, Customs, Banks, CBDT and EPCs.

4. DGFT has implemented the following activities:
(i) Since August 2018, IEC is online 24x7 system generated number with no requirement to submit paper copies. DGFT Regional Authorities issued 130463 IECs in Financial Year 18-19. (Obtaining Importer Exporter Code [IEC] number is necessary under FTDR Act before

making any export/import transactions).

(ii) Since September 2018, for 97% of the export tariff lines, Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) scrips under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 are issued through an IT based architecture in an 'auto' mode built on a risk management criteria; even the physical paper copies of these scrips have been discontinued from 10.4.2019 and the entire export process from generation of a shipping bill to availing of FTP benefits is a seamless continuum with encrypted message exchange between DGFT, Banks & the Customs.

(iii) No physical copy of Advance and EPCG authorization is being issued from 1st March 2019 for duty free import of raw materials and capital goods used for export production and the complete data is electronically transmitted to Customs Authorities.

(iv) Since January 2019, Indian & Foreign companies can now register their export/import related trade disputes and quality complaints online which will help in faster resolution of issues by Department of Commerce and Indian Missions abroad.

(v) For mentoring new entrepreneurs, an online 'any-time anywhere' course on international trade has been started in February 2019 in collaboration with IIFT under the 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme'. Online video sessions, study material, test quizzes and certification are key elements of this initiative; Sector and market destination videos are being added in the next phase.

(vi) Mobile app (on android & iOS platforms) under the vision of ease of doing business and Digital India is now available.

(vii) Creating an Online facility to apply for restricted items of import and export (including SCOMET items) including online inter-ministerial consultation for processing these requests.

(viii)An Online grievance redressal service - Contact@DGFT was set up as a single point contact for all foreign trade related issues of the exporters and importers. In the last year over 60,000 grievances have been received, of which 98% have been addressed; Helpdesk has also been strengthened with IVRS facility for close monitoring.

(ix) Other IT applications which are at various stages of development include Transport & Marketing Assistance scheme, Rebate of State and Central Taxes & Levies (RoSCTL), issue of Certificate of Origin from a common digital platform, etc.

(x) Initiated the process of revamping the aging application hardware/software ICT ecosystem in DGFT with a cloud enabled, centralized processing environment with role based access and data analytics etc. Based on an open competitive QCBS based RFP - the LOI has been granted in February 2019.

(xi) Further, the procedure pertaining to refund of CST/TED/DBK has been simplified during the review of FTP 2015-20 held on 05.12.2017 and has been notified accordingly. The appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms have also been updated and notified vide Public Notice no. 36/2015-20 and Public Notice 37/2015-20 both dated 04.09.2018.

XVI. Monitoring of Export Promotion Schemes and Data Analysis-

For effective monitoring and evaluation of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) Report on Export Promotion Schemes 2018 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 mid-term review of the current foreign trade policy (2015-20). In view of its usefulness and users' demand, the MIS report is now being compiled on monthly basis since August 2017. Also another initiative has been taken in constitution of a Data Analysis Unit (DAU) in Statistics Division of DGFT which brings out 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 of Commodities. The soft copies of all these reports are available in Directorate website in "Statistical Report" menu.

EXPORT PROMOTION MECHANISM



MAJOR SCHEMES

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

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. So far, a total 56 meetings of SCOPE -Air and 48 meetings of SCOPE-Shipping have been held.

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

The TIES scheme was launched in the F.Y.2017-18 to supplement creation of export infrastructure. Objective of this scheme is to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating export specific infrastructure like first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing issues relating to quality and certification infrastructure, common user facilities, etc.

The scheme seeks to supplement the efforts of the state to create appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports through Central/State Agencies by extending financial assistance to the implementing agency. The Central Government assistance for infrastructure creation is in the form of grant in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project. (In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be upto 80% of the total equity).

28 projects have been sanctioned till the end of March, 2019 and are located in Assam, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

New Initiative - Joint Meetings with State Governments and Exporters

Under the initiative, Commerce Secretary leads a team of officials from Dept of Commerce, DGFT, Customs, CONCOR and concerned ministries to sensitize the states on the need to promote trade related infrastructure and other issues. The meeting with the State Government officials, jointly chaired by the Commerce Secretary and the Chief Secretary of the State, deliberates on the DGCIS data on exports from the state, the issues related to local taxation/levies, power availability, road/rail connectivity etc as aired by the local exporters/CHAs. 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. During the interaction the state responds on their plan of action to tackle the various bottlenecks.

This meeting with state government is usually followed or preceded by a meeting with the exporters/freight-forwarders/CHAs from the state. The open house session focuses on bottlenecks being faced by exporters including logistics bottlenecks. This provides a forum for a large section of the exporting fraternity to interact directly with the Commerce Secretary and the heads of the local regulatory departments to plan their expansions.

The initiative by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India provides the exporters with 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 interactive sessions are having a huge participation as the exporters of the state have this exclusive platform to discuss specific issues. As part of this, Commerce Secretary has convened 26 such joint meetings in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, combined meeting of all the North Eastern States, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, Goa, Assam, Meghalaya and Uttarakhand.

State Specific Export Strategies

State Governments are being encouraged to formulate state specific export strategies to develop and identify items with export potential and promotion thereof. The States have also been requested to include the following elements in their Export Strategy:

i. A chapter on specific promotion of services exports from the states
ii. Promotion of standards, certification and trace back in the agro products from the states
iii. Identify export infrastructure gaps in the states and formulate state/UT logistics plan dovetailed with the National Logistics Plan.
iv. A chapter on Promotion of Agri export infrastructure aligned to the national Agri Export policy
v. A chapter on Promoting greater value addition in the product exports by the states.
vi. A chapter on Promotion of organic cultivation and certification
vii. Identification of the GI products from the State/UT and encouraging production and exports of their GI products.

Status of Development of Export Strategy by the State Government

DoC had requested each state/UT to formulate a specific export strategy that lays the road map for the efforts planned by the States for boosting exports with an objective to capitalize on their respective strengths and to diversify and deepen their export baskets. So far 17 States/UTs have finalized their export strategies, namely- Chhatisgarh, Tamil Nadu, J & K, Assam, Tripura, Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland,

Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Odisha. Export strategies are being prepared by 9 more States/UTs with the assistance of FIEO and IIFT, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi, Goa, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Telangana.

Status of Appointment of an Export Commissioner

The states/UTs were also requested to nominate an 'Export Commissioner' who should function as a single window contact for the exporters and for convening regular meetings with the exporters from the state to resolve the issues faced by them in exporting the state's/UT's products. So far, twenty-eight states namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Punjab, Puducherry, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Tamil Nadu Tripura, Telangana, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have intimated appointment of Export Commissioners.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN EXPORT ORGANISATIONS (FIEO)

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), set up in 1965 and registered as an Export Promotion Council under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, is the apex body for export promotion. The organisation is headquartered in Delhi and has its Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The Managing Committee of the FIEO consists of representatives of the EPCs and of the Commodity Boards, APEDA, MPEDA etc.

The FIEO serves as a platform for interaction amongst more than 26,000 member exporters and policy makers and is instrumental in the promotion of exports. 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.

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 organises Trade Fairs and Exhibitions across the globe. The FIEO has signed over 95 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with leading chambers across the globe to provide commercial information and marketing support to its members.

MARKET ACCESS INITIATIVE (MAI) SCHEME

The Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme is an export promotion scheme, formulated to act as a catalyst to 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 involves 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 Rs.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 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 2018-19, 277 projects had been approved for receiving assistance under the scheme.

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

Year wise Status of MAI Allocation/Releases (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

Major Events supported under MAI support during 2018-19

S. No.	Name of the event	Organisation	Date
1	Global Exhibition on Services(GES)	CII / SEPC	May, 2018
2	International Pharma & Healthcar Exhibition (IPHEX 2018)	Pharmexcil	May, 2018
3	Advantage Healthcare India	FICCI/SEPC	December, 2018
4	India Engineering Sourcing Show	EEPC	March, 2019
5	Indus Food	TPCI	January, 2019
6	ASEAN- India Expo and Summit	FICCI	February, 2019
7	India International Jewellery Show (IIJS)	G&J EPC	August, 2018
8	INDEE COLUMBIA 2018	EEPC	September, 2018
9	Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair, Hon Kong	G&J EPC	September, 2018
10	India Carpet Expo	Carpet EPC	October, 2018 / March, 2019
11	Domotex, Germany	Carpet EPC	January, 2019
12	Arabplast, UAE	Plastic EPC	January, 2019

INDIA BRAND EQUITY FOUNDATION (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. IBEF's primary objective is to promote and create 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 carried out branding activities to support key export sectors in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions in 2018-19. The highlights of some key events across the sectors are as follows:

Brand India Leather Campaign
In association with Council of Leather Exports, IBEF successfully rolled out the leather campaign 'Think Leather, Think India' in major export destinations. IBEF primarily adopted a business-to-business branding strategy by focusing on international publications, media interaction apart from event branding support. A number of events were covered in the campaign in various countries viz. Italy, USA, Russia, Spain & Hong Kong.

Brand India Textile Campaign
In 2018-19, IBEF extended branding support to two significant sectors of Indian textiles – apparel and carpets. IBEF also conceptualized a dedicated campaign for Indian apparel industry which could be launched at an appropriate time. The main focus of branding in textile sector was to showcase industry strength before the international buyers. Three events in India and an event each in UK and Germany was covered in the campaign.

Brand India Engineering Campaign
The Brand India Engineering initiative continued to work on its objective of improving perception of Indian engineering products in overseas markets. An impactful campaign was executed in 2018-19 by focusing on major global events and the select sub-segments – pumps & valves, medical devices and electrical equipment & products. Events in UAE, UK, Philippines and Colombia were covered in the campaign.

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. More than 6 million online users visited IBEF website and generated 12.94 million page-views in 2018-19. There has been a consistent organic growth in the reach and web traffic of IBEF portal.

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 Informal Gathering of Ministers responsible for WTO Negotiations in Paris 2018, National Round Table on Agri Export Policy 2018, 5th National Standards Conclave 2018, 4th India-ASEAN Expo 2019 and first rice export to China among others.

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

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. Engineering EPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 03322890651/52; 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: 01123329770).
7. 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)
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).

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 52 glorious tears of its existence this year. It has approximately 6790 members as on 30th November 2018. The gems and jewellery manufacturing sector is India's leading foreign exchange earning sector. Exports of gems and jewellery from India during the fiscal year 2018-19 registered a performance of US$ 40,190.36 million, contributing to about 12.20% 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 2018-19, the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) participated in the following exhibitions in India and abroad

- Carats + 2018 in Antwerp, Belgium from 6th -8th May 2018
- JCK Las Vegas Show 2018 in Las Vegas, USA from 1st - 4th June 2018
- Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair from 21st -24th June 2018
- Singapore International Jewellery Expo in Singapore from 26th – 29th July 2018
- September Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair from 12th- 16th September 2018
- Vicenza Oro Fall 2018 in Italy from 22nd- 26th September 2018
- VOD Dubai International Jewellery Show in Dubai from 14th – 17th November 2018
- Jewellery Arabia 2018 in Behrain from 20th – 24th November 2018
- Vicenza Oro – Dubai 2018 in Dubai, UAE from 14-17 November, 2018
- Vicenza Oro Winter 2019 in Vicenza, Italy from 18-23 January, 2019
- Doha Jewellery & Watch Exhibition in Doha, Qatar from 20-25 February, 2019
- Hong Kong Intl Diamond, Gem & Pearl Show 2019 in Hong Kong from 25 February to 02 March, 2019
- Hong Kong Intl Jewellery Show 2019 in Hong Kong from 28 February to 4 March, 2019.

In addition to the above, GJEPC organised the following activities in 2018-19:

- India Gemstone Week from 15th -17th April, 2018 in Jaipur
- 3rd edition of Diamond Detection Expo and Symposium from 23rd-25th April, 2018 in Mumbai
- 3rd edition of India SAARC Middle East Buyer Seller Meet from 29th April 1st May 2018 in Hyderabad
- Banking Summit on 11th May 2018 in Mumbai
- 1st India Australia Jewellery Buyer Seller Meet from 7th -9th August 2018 in Mumbai
- 35th edition of India International Jewellery Show from 9th -13th August, 2018 in Mumbai
- India Diamond Week (Loose Diamonds) from 20th - 23rd August 2018 in New York, USA
- 1st edition of India Silver Buyer Seller Meet from 3rd-5th October 2018 in New Delhi
- India International Diamond week (Loose Diamonds) from 23rd -25th October 2018 in Mumbai
- 2nd edition of India Gold and Jewellery Summit from 23rd-24th November 2018 in New Delhi
- India Jewellery BSM 2018 in Kolkata, from 4th – 5th

December, 2018

- India Diamond Week 2019 (Loose Diamonds) from 4th – 7th February, 2019 in New York.
- IIJS Signature 2019 and IGJME 2019 from 10th to 13th February, 2019 in Mumbai.



Common Facility Centre (CFC):

Common Facility Centres (CFC) are being set up in Gem and Jewellery manufacturing cluster to provide an opportunity to the small and medium manufacturers to use state-of-the-art technology/equipment at optimum costs. Establishment of CFCs will help in transferring benefit of technical advancement to the small manufacturers and will improve upon their quality and productivity. So far, 4 CFCs have been operationalized at Vishnagar, Palanpur, Amreli and Junagadh.

Special Notified Zone for consignment import of rough diamonds

The SNZ is in its 4th year of operations and has been conducting operations very successfully over the last 3 years. All the major mining companies of the world are regularly conducting their viewings. It has received a very good response from the Indian diamond industry and has been especially beneficial to the MSME's with average no. of visitors per viewing at 200 and average no. of companies per viewing at 74.

During 2018-19, 2.41 million carats of rough diamonds of a total value of USD 4.70 billion dollars has been displayed in IDTC - SNZ. Major foreign mining companies viz. ALROSA - Russia, De Beers - UK, Rio Tinto - Australia, Dominion Diamonds Corp - Canada and Okavango Diamond Company (ODC) – Botswana, who totally accounts for 85% of total production of rough diamonds worldwide, have offered their diamonds for viewings at IDTC-SNZ.

COUNCIL FOR LEATHER EXPORTS (CLE)

The Leather Industry holds a prominent place in the Indian economy. This sector is known for its consistency in high export earnings and it is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the Country. The leather industry is bestowed with an affluence of raw materials with 20% of world cattle & buffalo and 11% of world goat & sheep population. Added to this are the strengths of skilled manpower, innovative technology, increasing industry compliance to international environmental standards, and the dedicated support of the allied industries. The leather industry is an employment intensive sector, providing job 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. India is the second largest producer of footwear and leather garments in the world. 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$ 5691.00 million as against US$ 5740.97 million in April-March, 2017-18, recording a decline of 0.87%.

Export Promotion Measures: The Council participated in following export promotion events as part of its market promotional efforts during the financial year 2018-19 with financial assistance provided under Market Access Initiative Scheme:

S. No.	Name of the Event
01	Expo Riva Schuh Garda Fair, Italy, June 16 -19, 2018
02	International Shoes & Leather Fair, Vietnam, July, 11 -13, 2018
03	Spoga Horse Fair, Germany, September 2 -4, 2018
04	
05	RBSM in Delhi, September 28-29, 2018
06	BSM in Chile, October 23 -24, 2018
07	Buyer Seller Meet in New York, November 13 -14, 2018
08	Buyer -Seller Meet, Australia, November 20 -22, 2018
09	Leathertech Bangladesh, Dhaka, November 22 -24, 2018
10	Expo Riva Schuh Garda Fair, Italy, January 12 -15, 2019
11	Designer Fair, February 1 -3, 2019
12	India Leather Show, Dusseldorf, Germany, February 19 -20, 2019
13	APLF Leather & Materials, Hong Kong, March 13 -15, 2019
14	Fashion Access Fair, Hong Kong, March 13 -15, 2019
15.	India Leather Show, Madrid, Spain – March 26 -27, 2019

Policy Support Measures: To further promote the domestic value addition and Make in India Initiative, the import duty on footwear was increased from 10% to 20% announced in Union Budget 2018-19. The import duty on footwear was further increased from 20% to 25% w.e.f. 27th September 2018. Also, import duty on leather / Synthetic/ Textile products falling under HS Code 4202 was increased from 10% to 15% w.e.f. 27th September 2018.

Goods and Services Tax: As per decisions taken in the 28th GST Council meeting held on July 21, 2018, the following measures were announced.

- GST reduction on Slide Fasteners and Parts of Slide Fasteners (used as inputs) from 18% to 12% w.e.f. 27th July 2018.
- Extension of GST exemption for Services by way of

transportation of goods by an aircraft from Customs Station of clearance in India to a place outside India and Services by way of transportation of goods by a vessel from Customs Station of clearance in India to a place outside India from Sept. 30, 2018 to Sept. 30, 2019.

- 5% concessional GST extended to footwear having a retail sale price up to Rs. 1000 per pair w.e.f. 27th July 2018. Prior to this extension, the 5% concessional duty was available for footwear with retail sale price upto Rs.500/-.

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 under erstwhile ASIDE Scheme as well as from the State Government. The Council has implemented a number of projects under ASIDE/TIES scheme in various leather clusters.

The status of ongoing projects is as follows:

- Trade Centre, Agra, Uttar Pradesh with a financial outlay of Rs. 2173.83 lakhs has been completed and the building was inaugurated on 26.10.2018. The 12th edition of "Meet at Agra" the Leather, Footwear Components & Technology fair was held during October 26-28, 2018 at the newly constructed Agra Trade Centre established under ASIDE Grant from DOC Govt. of India.
- Testing Lab & Design Studio, Agra, with a financial outlay of Rs.1314.65 lakhs (Revised Project Cost) under STATE ASIDE scheme funded by Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
- The Council has implemented the following projects under erstwhile ASIDE scheme with the 50% grant for CETP projects namely Ranitec, Madhavaram CETP, VISHTEC CETP and 61% grant for Establishment of Common Facility Centre (CFC) at Melvisharam project.

S.No	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ASIDE Grant Approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released under ASIDE (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Common Facility Centre, (CFC), Melvisharam	2468.07	1500.00	750.00
2	Creation of Additional 1MLD Capacity of ZLD System at Ranitec CETP, Ranipet	1773.15	886.00	443.00
3	Creation of Additional 596 KLD Capacity in Madhavaram CETP	1308.12	654.00	327.00
4	Creation of Additional 750 KLD Capacity of ZLD System at VISHTEC CETP, Melvisharam	1864.00	932.00	230.00
	Total	7413.34	3972.00	1750.00

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

The Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council, popularly known as CHEMEXCIL, was set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India in the year 1963 in Mumbai (then Bombay), with the objective of promoting exports of Dyes and Dye Intermediate, Basic Inorganic, Organic Chemicals including Agro Chemicals, Cosmetics, Soaps, Detergents, Toiletries & Essential Oils and Castor Oil from India to various countries abroad. As on 31st March, 2019, the total membership strength of the Council stood at 3314.

CHEMEXCIL is headquartered at Mumbai and has four regional offices located at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and New Delhi.

The main roles of CHEMEXCIL are as follows:

- Maintain liaison with Government authorities to convey the requirements of chemical industry/ exporters and ensure suitable and supportive Foreign Trade Policy framework and budgetary support for boosting exports.
- Highlight and overcome constraints and operational bottlenecks in exports.
- Undertake direct export promotional activities such as undertaking trade delegation to various countries abroad as well as participating in international exhibitions
- Participate/organize international exhibitions/Buyer Seller Meets abroad and in India and also invite overseas delegations to India.
- Assist exporters in identifying potential markets and resolving their export constraints and operational bottlenecks.
- Assist importers/overseas buyers in locating appropriate suppliers of the aforesaid items coming under the purview of CHEMEXCIL.

Export Performance:-

- Cumulative export of CHEMEXCIL products during April-March 2018-19, recorded a growth of 19.9% over the same period last year, by securing exports of $19091 million as against $15927 million during April–March 2017-18.
- As compared to 2017-18 the panels which recorded positive growth in value terms during 2018-19 are; Inorganic, Organic and Agro Chemicals (27%); Dye and Dye Intermediate (17%); Cosmetics, Toiletries and Essential Oils (2%).
- Top export markets of CHEMEXCIL products during 2018-19 are China, USA, Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and Germany.

Export Promotional activities: During FY 2018-19, the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organized / participated in several domestic Seminars & Outreach programs. The details of such abroad and domestic events are as follows:-

Events Abroad:-

- 18th China Interdye 2018 Shanghai, China held during 11th -13th April, 2018
- Beauty World Middle East Dubai, UAE held during 8th- 10th May 2018
- Color Vietnam 2018 / Spechem 2018 HCM City, Vietnam held during 13th - 15th June, 2018
- CHEMSPEC EUROPE 2018 in Cologne, Germany

held from 20th - 21st June, 2018

- Dye Chem Brazil Expo (32nd Dye+Chem Brazil 2018 International Expo) held during 28th -30th August, 2018.
- Indian Chemicals & Cosmetics Exhibition South Africa held during 12th – 13thFebruary, 2019
- 20th China International Agrochemical & Crop Protection Exhibition (CAC 2019), Shanghai, China held during 5th – 7th March, 2019.
- International Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) - at Bogota, Colombia held on 3rd September, 2018
- Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) at Hotel InterContinental, City Hall Way, Nairobi, Kenya held on 15th February,2019

Domestic Events:

- RBSM in Mumbai on 5th October 2018
- INDIA CHEM 2018 (10th Biennial International Exhibition & Conference) in Mumbai held during 4th - 6th October, 2018
- 4th edition CAPINDIA 2019 in Mumbai held during 26th - 28th March, 2019

REACH:

- REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of chemicals) is the European Union law to ensure safe use of Chemicals. CHEMEXCIL was appointed as the Nodal agency and a one stop Centre for compliance of REACH by the Department of Commerce. As per the revised guidelines of MAI Scheme, now exporters may claim for reimbursement of registration charges for Data generation/letter of access cost, including study cost, data purchase cost etc for chemicals/agro chemicals /cosmetics products. Also, the maximum ceiling to avail such reimbursement has been increased to Rs 2 crore per annum for each exporter.

CHEMICAL & ALLIED PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (CAPEXIL)

CAPEXIL, a premier Export Promotion Council and an ISO 9001:2008 certified organization, was set up in 1958 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, to facilitate the export of chemical-based and allied products. The product panels under CAPEXIL are Graphite Explosives and Accessories, Books, 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. As on 31st March 2019, the total membership strength of the Council stood at 4625.

CAPEXIL's Registered Office & Head Office is located at Kolkata. It has four Regional Offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi.

CAPEXIL endeavours to offer a full range of services by way of:-

- Dissemination of trade inquiries: CAPEXIL can help the sourcing needs of an importer anywhere in the world, and also the selling needs of Indian exporters.
- Interface for trade and policy related matters: Acts as an interface between the government and the members regarding trade and policy related matters.
- Forum for Trade related Issues: Acts as a forum for representation of the trade related issues and acts as a liaison between the exporting community and the government, policy planners, quasi government organizations.
- Liaison with Diplomatic Missions: Liaison with Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad and Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India for promotion of business events and other activities.
- Preparation of Market Reports & Analysis of Trends: Preparation of relevant market reports, analysis of Indian export trend across country, product or other parameters and valuable resource of global trade data.

Export Performance:

- Cumulative export of CAPEXIL products for the period April 2018-March 2019 was $21169 million as against $18048 million during April 2017-March 2018, registering a positive growth of 17.3%.
- Significant positive growth has been observed in "Graphite Explosives and Accessories" (129.32%), “Books, Publications & Printing” (47.14%), “Paper Board and Products" (38.68%), “Glass and glassware” (30.18%),“Miscellaneous Products” (24.15%), “Processed Minerals” (21.80%), “Ceramics and Allied Products” (20.69%), “Plywood and Allied Products” (12.27%) and “Rubber Products” (11.08%) for the period April 2018 to March 2019, in comparison with April 2017 to March 2018.
- The major export markets for CAPEXIL’s products during 2018-19 are USA, China, Poland, UAE, Malaysia, Nepal, Germany, UK, Turkey and Korea.

Export Promotional activities: During FY 2018-19, the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organized / participated in several domestic Seminars & Outreach programs. The details of such abroad and domestic events are as follows:-

Events Abroad:

- London Book Fair, U.K. held during 10th to 12th April 2018.
- Abu Dhabi International Book Fair, Abu Dhabi, UAE in 25th April, 2018 to 1st May, 2018.
- Beijing Intl. Book Fair, Beijing, China during 22nd to 26th August 2018.
- Sharjah International Book Fair, 2018, from 31st October, 2018 to 10th November, 2018 at Sharjah, UAE.

Domestic Events:

- CAPEXIL and its members participated in Asia Rubber Expo at New Delhi; Tamil Nadu Global Investors

Meet 2019 at Chennai; World Book Fair, New Delhi, India Stone Mart 2019 exhibition at Jaipur, Orientation Program on US Trade Winds Forum & Trade Mission & Select USA event at Mumbai.

- CAP (INDIA) 2019, held on 26th – 28thMarch, 2019, Mumbai

THE PLASTICS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PLEXCONCIL)

The Plastics Export Promotion Council (popularly known as PLEXCONCIL) was established in 1955 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India, with the objective of promoting exports of plastic products from India. The total membership of PLEXCONCIL as on 31st March 2019 stood at 2394.

The Council has its headquarters at Mumbai, with regional offices located in Kolkata, Chennai and New Delhi.

PLEXCONCIL represents the exporting community of the Indian Plastics industry which manufactures/trades in a wide spectrum of plastics items ranging from plastic raw materials/polymers to semi-finished/ finished goods servicing various user segments like the plastic processing sector, packaging sector, engineering sector, industrial users (white goods, automotive, agriculture etc). In addition, human hair and products thereof are also the mandate of the Council.

The main roles of Plexconcil are as follows

- The Council acts as an interface between its members and the Government/other agencies and represents export related issues on behalf of members to the concerned authorities for their resolution.
- Organizes for its members, Trade Fairs & Exhibitions in India and Abroad, Buyer-Seller meets & reverse Buyer-Seller meets, Seminars/workshops etc.
- Authorized to issue Registration Cum Membership Certificate (RCMC) and also issue Visa recommendation letter, Certificate of Origin letter, Sample carrying letter etc to its members.

Export Performance:

- Cumulative export of products under PLEXCONCIL, for the period April 2018-March 2019 was $10854.94 million as against $8850.18 million in April 2017-March 2018, witnessing a strong growth of 22.65%.
- Products grouped under plastic raw materials witnessed year-on-year growth of 39.02%; followed by packaging materials (+19.35%); plastic sheet, film, plates etc (+19.10%); other plastic items (+13.67%); stationery/office/school supply (+9.91%); moulded & extruded goods (+8.13%); and optical items (+1.11%).
- Top export markets of PLEXCONCIL products during 2018-19 were China, United States, United Arab Emirates, Italy, Turkey, Germany, Bangladesh, United Kingdom, Nepal and Vietnam.

Export Promotional activities: During FY 2018-19, the Council participated in International Exhibitions/Trade Events and organized / participated in several domestic Seminars & Outreach programs. The details of such abroad and domestic events are as follows:

Events Abroad:

- India Pavilion at NPE 2018 Exhibition held at Orlando, USA from 7th -11th May 2018
- Complast Myanmar 2018 Exhibition held at Yangon, Myanmar from 15th -17th June, 2018
- Complast Kenya 2018 Exhibition held at Nairobi, Kenya from 13th – 15th July, 2018
- Complast Sri Lanka 2018 Exhibition held at Colombo, Srilanka from 10th – 12th August, 2018
- Iranplast 2018 Exhibition held at Tehran, Iran from 24th – 27th September, 2018
- Complast South Africa 2018 Exhibition held at Johannesburg, South Africa from 13th – 15th November, 2018
- PLAST EURASIA 2018 Exhibition held at Istanbul, Turkey from 5th – 8th December,2018
- ARABPLAST 2019 Exhibition held at Dubai, UAE from 5th – 8th January, 2019

Domestic Events:

- RBSM organized during INDPLAS 2018 at Kolkata from 30th November'18 to 3rd December, 2018

CAP (INDIA) 2019, held on 26th – 28thMarch, 2019, Mumbai.

SHELLAC AND FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (SHEFEXIL)

Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) is a nodal Export Promotion Council (EPC) for non-timber forest produce and their value-added variants. SHEFEXIL is a direct contributor to economically challenged sections of Society such as tribal women, marginal cultivators, economically challenged population from the North East, arid areas, etc. The total membership of Shefexil as on 31st March 2019 stood at 498. The Council has its headquarters at Kolkata and at present they have no regional offices.

There are total 6 product panels under SHEFEXIL viz. "Fixed Vegetable Oil Cake & Others", "Guar Gum", "Other Vegetable Materials", "Plant and Plant Portion", "Shellac and Lac Based" Products and "Vegetable Saps & Extracts".

The main roles of SHEFEXIL are as follows:

- To provide commercially useful information and assistance to the members in developing and increasing their exports and promote interaction between the exporting community and the government both at the State and Central level.
- 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 and organize participation in trade fairs, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.

Export Performance:

- Cumulative export of SHEFEXIL products during April-March 2018-19 recorded a growth of 12.36% over the same period last year, by securing exports of $2140.94 million as against $1905.36 million during April–March 2017-18.
- As compared to 2017-18 the panels which recorded a positive growth in value terms during 2018-19 are; Vegetable Saps and Extracts (26.69%), Shellac and Lac Based Products (12.55%), Fixed Vegetable Oil Cake and Others (8.75%), Guar Gum (4.32%), and Other Vegetable Materials (1.01%).
- Top export markets of SHEFEXIL products during 2018-19 were USA, China, Iran, Germany, Hong Kong, Netherland, Singapore, Japan, Russia and UK.

Export Promotional activities: During FY 2018-19, the Council participated inInternational Exhibitions/Trade Events and organized / participated in several domestic Seminars & Outreach programs. The details of such abroad and domestic events are as follows:

Events Abroad:

- China Interdye Exhibition 2018, Shanghai, China held on 11th – 13th April, 2018.
- Beauty World Middle East, Dubai, UAE, held on 8th – 10th May, 2018.
- Interdye & Textile Printing Eurasia, 2018, Istanbul, Turkey, held on 25th – 27th October, 2018.
- Hi & Ni Europe 2018, Frankfurt, Germany, held on 27th – 29th November, 2018.

Domestic Events:

CAP (INDIA) 2019, held on 26th – 28thMarch, 2019, Mumbai.

SPORTS 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.

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, New Zealand, Ireland, Spain and Canada. The top ten destination list has Ireland and Spain as new entrants with total exports of Rs. 38.03 Crore with a growth of 43% and 97% respectively, over the last year. The Council organized BSMs in emerging markets. The top ten destinations contribute to 78% of value of the total export of the sector from India.

The top five items of exports are Inflatable balls & Accessories, Cricket Bats and Protective Equipment, Nets, Athletic Goods and Boxing equipment.

Export Performance:

As per preliminary estimates, export of Sports Goods for the period April- March, 2018-19 was US$ 313.48 million as against US$ 232.80 million in April-March, 2017-18, an increase of 34.65%. The Council participated in the following export promotion events during 2018-19:

- Source Direct ASD, Las Vegas, USA from 29th July to 1st August, 2018.
- Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM Kids India), Mumbai from 4th to 6th September, 2018
- Hong Kong Toys & Games Fair, Hong Kong from 7th to 10th January, 2019
- Spielwarenmesse International Toy Fair, Nurnberg, Germany from 30th January to 3rd February, 2019
- ISPO, Munich, Germany from 3rd to 6th February, 2019
- BSM in Algeria (Algiers) and Morocco (Casablanca) from 11th to 15th March, 2019.

TELECOM EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXPORT PRO-MOTION 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. The Council caters to the complete Telecom Ecosystem including Telecom Hardware Manufacturers, Telecom Service Providers, Tele-com Software Vendors and Consultants.

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 on regular basis organized various structured promotional events so as to create awareness on the capability of Indian telecom exports. The various

promotional activities carried out on a regular basis are product & services specific delegation to selected countries, exclusive Indian TEPC Exhibition, country participation in Special-ized Trade Fairs, Catalogue Show, Buyer-Seller Meets, Product Specific Seminars and Conferences - both in India and abroad.

Events Organized/Participated By TEPC

- Connect TechAsia 2018, Singapore from 26th June - 28th June, 2018,
- Indo Africa ICT Expo 2018, Lagos, Nigeria, 22-23 May, 2018,
- India ASEAN ICT Expo 2018, 27-28 September, 2018, Hanoi, Vietnam,
- GITEX Technology Week 2018, 14-18 October 2018, Dubai, UAE, India Telecom 2019, New Delhi.

Target of TEPC

TEPC envisages meeting the following targets: -

- Exports including mobile handsets are likely to reach over $20 billion over next 5 years.
- Domestic telecom products growth of over 20% CAGR likely over next 5 years.
- Employment generation (direct and in-direct) of 5 million.
- Major domestic telecom needs are targeted to be met by products manufactured in India in coming years.
- At least a few IPR- driven Indian product companies with global success would become billion dollar companies by 2020.

PROJECT EXPORTS PROMOTION COUNCIL (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).

Its aim is to contribute to the economic development world-wide by helping project exporters, both in the private and public sector, to execute projects overseas by employing the best technologies and use Indian project construction items.

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. It also co-ordinates with the Government to seek necessary rectifications in policies or procedures (in the regulatory framework) which would tend to encourage Indian project exporters not only to undertake overseas projects but would also lead to making their bids more competitive and successful. 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 members senior

S. No.	Event Name	Event Dates
1	Bhutan Construction Fair 2019	26th-29th July, 2019
2	Cambuild 2019 - Cambodia	5th-9th September, 2019
3	The Home & Building Show - Oman	21st-23rd October, 2019
4	Buyer Seller Meet in Kenya & Tanzania	25th-29th November, 2019
5	Annual Powertech Africa	30 st-31st January, 2020

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 variedset of services to its members for accelerating exports. The ESC is an Autonomous Society under control of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Some of the services of ESC are as follows:

- Facilitates participation in Global Trade Shows/ Expositions andConferences
- Undertakes Market Research/ Studies and publicity Campaignsin overseas markets
- ESC facilitates business interface between Indian and foreigncompanies through Buyers - Seller Meets, and locates new businesspartners for Indian electronics, computer software and Itcompanies
- For facilitating foreign trade, ESC provides on-line facility forData Search

Events Organized/Participated By ESC

- ICT EXPO, 13-16 April, 2019, Hong Kong,
- CeBIT 2018, HANNOVER, Germany, 11-15 June, 2018,
- SOFTWAVE 2018, 8-10 August 2018, Seoul, Korea,
- MOBILE WORLD CONGRESS, Los Angeles, USA, 12-14 September 2018,
- Japan IT Week, 24-26 October, 2018, Tokyo, Japan
- GITEX DUBAI, 18-22 October, 2015, Dubai,
- Electronica 2018, 13-16 November, 2018, Munich, Germany.
- INDIASOFT & INDIA ELECTRONICS EXPO, 04-05 February 2019 in HICC, Hyderabad.
- Cloud Expo Europe, 12-13 March 2019, UK

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.

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 over 13,000 out of which around 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.

Engineering Exports Scenario

Engineering exports account for around 25% of the country's total merchandise exports and over 3% of GDP. Engineering exports achieved a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.6% from 2011-12 to 2018-19, with a record performance of USD 81.02 billion in 2018-19 with 6.32 % growth over the previous fiscal 2017-18. The country's share of engineering exports, as percentage of total exports, has grown from 19.3% in 2011-12 to 24.5% in 2018-19.

Out of 33 engineering panels, 28 panels, comprising almost 85% of India's engineering exports, recorded growth in exports in 2018-19 over the previous fiscal while the remaining 5 panels showed a decline in exports. The panels which registered significant growth in exports in 2018-19 vis-ŕ-vis 2017-18 were Ships, Boats and Floating products and parts (growth of 87.58%), Office Equipment (growth of 80.62%), Prime Mica & Mica Products (growth of 65.11%), Nickel and products (growth of 58.13%), Air condition and Refrigerators (growth of 53.21%), Accumulators and Batteries (growth of 38.04%), Industrial Machinery like Boilers, parts, etc (growth of 35.1%), Railway Transport (growth of 31.56%), Cranes, Lifts and Winches (growth of 30.65%), Electrical Machinery (growth of 25.65%), Electrodes and Accumulators (growth of 23.36%) and Bicycle and Parts (growth of 20.59%).

Region wise, EU and North America remained India's top destinations for engineering exports with share of 20% and 19% respectively, in India's total engineering exports. ASEAN+2 registered highest growth of 21.67% during 2018-19, vis-ŕ-vis 2017-18, followed by South Asia (14.10%), Africa (13.64%), CIS (12.08%), North America (12 %), Middle East and West Asia (2.80%), European Union (1.51%) and Latin America (1.51%).

Brand India Engineering

To accelerate exports by enhancing brand image of 'Made in India' engineering quality and capabilities of Indian engineering products and services, EEPC India, with the support of Department of Commerce, is undertaking Brand "India Engineering" campaign since 2014. The initiative is implemented in collaboration with India Brand Equity Foundation, a Trust under Department of Commerce.

As part of export promotion of engineering products, Brand "India Engineering" campaign has been strategized and e-catalogue of exporters based on certain global standards prepared in respect of four identified product groups, viz., Pumps & Valves, Medical Devices, Electrical Equipment, Machinery and Components & Textile Machinery. A new comprehensive and innovative strategy for implementing Brand "India Engineering" is also under preparation.

The Brand "India Engineering" campaign is gaining momentum from the omnipresence of EEPC India in major internationally acclaimed engineering events, viz., Automechanika Dubai 2018 – the world's largest international automotive aftermarket trade show in the Middle East, Indian subcontinent and Africa; The Big 5 2018 – the largest construction exhibition in the Middle East; Subcon 2018 - UK's leading subcontracting trade show in Industrial Machinery and equipment; INDEE Philippines 2018 - the largest metalworking exposition in Philippines; INDEE Colombia 2018, the most specialized industrial event in Latin America; Autotech 2018 - the most comprehensive trade show for the auto aftermarket industry and ASIA Pharma Expo 2019 - one of the best platforms for pharma machinery companies and several other specialized international engineering events.

Initiative for Technology Upgradation for boosting Engineering Exports

Department of Commerce, in partnership with EEPC India, has been attempting to devise ways to move into higher technology- space. One of the key initiatives 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 organised 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, Office of Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government and EEPC India are working

jointly in this endeavour.

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 Centres in Bangaluru (fully operational) and Kolkata (likely to be operational soon).

Apart from the above, digitization of technology resources for value added services to the members of the Council is also under progress. In this regard, an e-Compendium on Schemes by Government of India for technology upgradation and a Directory of available technologies by Academia R&D labs is already completed and is live on EEPC India website (https://www.eepcindia.org/).

List of Technology Meets organized in 2018-19 along with the targeted focus products

- Coimbatore 24th April, 2018 (Industrial Valves)
- Coimbatore 8th June, 2018 (Industrial Valves)
- Coimbatore 6th July, 2018 (Industrial Valves)
- Ludhiana, 22nd September, 2018 (Bicycle Manufacturing)
- Ambala, 24th November, 2018 (Medical Devices)
- Pune, 21st December, 2018 (Automotive Technologies)
- Jamnagar, 14th February 2019 (Brass Manufacturing)

Export Promotion Activities

Department of Commerce undertakes various export promotion activities through EEPC India. These activities include organizing the 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 the exclusive Indian 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 the 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 organised within India for the engineering products, particularly for MSMEs. The VIII edition of the event was held on 14-16th March 2019, in Chennai with participation of around 400 exhibitors, 500 delegates from 43 nations and over 10,000 trade visitors. 'Smart Engineering' was the theme of this edition of IESS with 'Subcontracting', 'Industrial & Electrical Machinery', 'Future Factory' and 'Innovation and Technology' as the focus sectors at the event. Malaysia was the Partner Country and Flanders was the Focus Region, at the event.

Indian Engineering Exhibition (INDEE): EEPC India organizes Indian Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) which is 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 40 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 39th edition of INDEE was organized in Philippines on 22-25 August, 2018, in which more than 100 Indian engineering companies participated. The 40th edition of the event was organized on 24-26 September, 2018, in Colombia alongwith the Feria Internacional de Bogota 2018, which is the largest engineering exhibition in Colombia. India was awarded the 'Partner Country' status in the exhibition and over 75 Indian engineering companies participated in this edition of INDEE.

Apart from above, the Department of Commerce has also been at the forefront for promoting growth of medical devices sector. Medical devices are included in the Brand "India Engineering" campaign by EEPC India, being carried out in consultation with India Brand Equity Foundation.

India is emerging as reliable supplier of medical device equipment and pharma machinery. Medical devices are the sunrise industry in India, registering a CAGR of 15%. Medical tourism is another niche segment in the medical devices sector which is placing India in front on the global map. Against this backdrop, EEPC India organised a Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) with overseas sponsored buyers and potential domestic exporters in the medical devices sector, in the Advantage Healthcare exhibition organized in December 2018, in Bengaluru.

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 footprint.

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, with the active co-operation of the cashew processing industry, 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 and allied products.

The Council undertakes detailed studies and collects

trade information and other particulars relating to the market potential of cashew and max them available to the exporters. It also deals with the trade enquiries received from various parties and passed them on to its members. The 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, providing market information and rendering all other assistance to our cashew exporters in their efforts to increase exports. The Council also has been constantly contacting the Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development on the need for increasing the domestic production of raw nuts. The Council is also involved in projects for 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. These teams submit their reports on their return, on the markets visited, its potential and trends which serve as reference material and also provide the basis for necessary follow-up action. 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 contacting the parties abroad for business negotiations.
In addition to the above, the Council continued to publish its magazine, the monthly Cashew Bulletin. It has also brought out Directory of Indian Cashew Exporters 2017-18, brochures and folders on different languages for use in international exhibitions and trade delegations. The Council is also involved in projects 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, etc in association with reputed research institutes like Indian Institute of Packaging, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Regional Research Laboratories, etc.

The Council has a Laboratory and Research Institute of international standards with NABL accreditation 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. It provides analytical services to the Indian cashew industry and assists to monitor the quality of cashews produced and processed in the country. The services of this Laboratory are available not only to the cashew industry in India, 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, for analysis of pollutants, by Kerala State Pollution Control Board and recognized as a Doctorial Research Centre by the Kannur University as a center for conducting research studies.

Export Performance of Cashew Kernels & Cashew Nut Shell Liquid:

The export of cashew kernels from India during 2017-18 was 84,352 M.T valued at Rs. 5870.97 Cr. (US $ 911 Million). Out of this, 17.16% were to American zone, 27.49% to European zone, 38% to West Asia and 16.21% to South East & Far East Asian zone, 0.32% to Oceanic Zone and 0.50% to African zone. According to the statistics published by the DGCI&S, Kolkata, the share of agri products in the total exports earnings of the country during 2017-18 is 6.65% and cashew kernels ranked 6th among them contributing to 4.39%. This accounted to 0.30% of the total earnings of the country through exports.

The export of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL) during 2017-18 was 8,325 M.T valued at Rs. 32.63 Cr. (US $5 Million). The main markets were Korea Rep. China, Spain, USA, Belgium, etc.

The export of cashew kernels and cashew nut shell liquid for the last five years is given below:

YEAR	CASHEW KERNEL			CASHEWNUT SHEL LIQUID			TOTAL (CK+CNSL)		
	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US$ Mls	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US$ Mls	Qty (M.T)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Value US$
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	500971	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

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Domestic Production and Import of Raw Cashewnut:

India continued to be the largest producer of raw cashew nuts in the world. The production of raw cashew nuts in India during 2017-18 was 8,17,045 M.T. The total raw cashewnut imported from other cashew producing countries was 6,49,050 MT during 2017-18.

EXPORT / IMPORT POLICY:

Though imports of raw cashew nuts continued to be under OGL, a Customs Duty of 5% was imposed on import of RCN from 1st March 2016 and subsequently reduced to 2.5% 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 2018-19:-

1. Thaifex, Thailand (29/05/2018 to 02/06/2018)
2. Worldfood, Moscow (17/09/2018 to 20/09/2018)
3. SIAL 2018, France (21/10/2018 to 25/10/2018)
4. CATF 2018, China(1/11/2018 to 5/11/2018)
5. Food Week Korea 2018, Korea (28/11/2018 to 01/12/2018)
6. Gulfood 2019, UAE (17/02/2019 to 21/02/2019)
7. Foodex 2019, Japan (05/03/2019 to 08/03/2019)

Also participated in the Food & Agri BSM in Jeddah & Riyadh (19/11/2018 to 22/11/2018). The CEPCI has also conducted Kaju India 2019 the Global Cashew Summit held at New Delhi from 13th to 15th February 2019.

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

INDIAN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (IOPEPC)

IOPEPC is mandated for the development and promotion of exports of oilseeds, oils and oilcakes, Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC), erstwhile known as IOPEA, has been catering to the needs of exporters since more than six decade. Besides focusing on exports, the Council also works towards strengthening of domestic supply chain by encouraging farmers, shellers, processors, surveyors and exporters to enhance the quality of oilseeds in India. The Council is headed by a Chairman.

The Council places higher emphasis on development of oilseeds, edible oils, oilcakes and other products under its purview. The Council works towards improvement of yield and quality of oilseeds being produced in India so as to match the requirement in global markets.

The Council also organizes workshops for promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) amongst Indian farmers and training sessions for processing units for adoption of HACCP and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). The Council has developed an educative film on various aspects of GMP with the objective exporting groundnuts meeting quality norms of importing countries. The Council also has developed a film on GAP so that yield and quality of groundnuts is improved.

Regional Meetings at various parts in India are also organized so as to strengthen supply-chain and create awareness regarding the quality issues amongst stakeholders in the trade and industry such as exporters, processors, traders, brokers and service providers in oilseeds and oils sector.

Export Promotion Measures (2018-19)

(a) Regional Meeting: With the objective of development and promotion of exports of sesame seed and groundnuts from India, Capacity Building Programs were organized in Gwalior, Unjha, Rajkot, Agra and Ahmedabad to make various stakeholders comprising exporters, processors, traders and brokers aware about export of sesame seed to EU and non-EU countries, export of groundnuts, Quality issues, Trade issues, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Plant Quarantine related issues, Pesticides issue and GST. The details of workshops are given belowWorkshops were also

Sr. No.	Place	State	Date of Workshop
1	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	27th August, 2017
2	Unjha	Gujarat	23rd December, 2017
3	Rajkot	Gujarat	06th January, 2018
4	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28th January, 2018
5	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	26th May, 2018

organized to impart training to farmers on “Improved Farming Practices for Sesame” under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) at Kutch (Gujarat) on 23rd June, 2018.

Annual Trade Meet at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu: The Annual Trade Meet of IOPEPC was held during 26th – 28th October, 2018 at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu which was attended by over 250 participants from industry and trade. The Annual Trade Meet provided an excellent platform to all the stakeholders to discuss, address and seek institutionalized guidance on various issues in addition to providing the fora for networking amongst members of the trade, industry, regulators, scientists and

government bodies. Council also released its Souvenir, 2018 containing detailed information about the members, which serves as "Ready Reckoner" for all the stakeholders resulting in creation of newer business opportunities. Experts in oilseed trade and industry from China, UAE, Ethiopia, Sudan UK, gave an overall view of markets, production, demand and supply and price forecast of groundnut and sesame seed. Presentations by eminent Indian experts were made on "Family Business - Survival and tips for the generation next" and "Export Credit Risk Management." IOPEPC officials also presented very informative view on Global and Indian groundnut scenario along with Indian sesame seed scenario.

Implementation of Procedure for export of Sesame Seed to EU: The Government of India has shifted development and promotion of sesame seed to the Council. IOPEPC is committed to boost the Indian image as consistent supplier of quality Oilseeds and Oils to global markets. Responding to the concerns of European Union regarding quality of sesame seed imported from India, IOPEPC has been assigned 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 issued Certificate of Exports and Health Certificate for exports of sesame seed to EU

Addressing Aflatoxin and Pesticides related issue at the Farm level: The importing countries are always concerned about the Aflatoxin (in case of groundnut), pesticides residues and other chemical and microbiological contamination in the agricultural products being supplied by other countries. In order to create awareness amongst the farmers to control Aflatoxin and use safe and permissible pesticides, the Council organizes various activities (such as workshops, distribution of pamphlets) so that the problem is minimized at the farm level itself.

Strengthening Supply Chain: Regional Meetings at various parts in India are also organized so as to strengthen supply-chain and create awareness regarding the quality issues amongst stakeholders in the trade and industry such as exporters, processors, traders, brokers and service providers in oilseeds and oils sector.

Following are outlines of some of the key functions of the Council

Fairs & Exhibitions:

- Organising participation in International Trade Fairs most of which are entitled for Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of Ministry of Commerce, India.
- Participation in domestic Fairs to educate the visitors regarding export potential in various markets.
- Establishing contacts with the prospective buyers by organizing exclusive Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs) both in India as well as in overseas markets.
- Organising visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities.

Liaising with Government and other agencies:

- As an association in the past and as an Export Promotion Council (EPC), IOPEPC serves as the common forum for the Indian oilseeds (including groundnuts) exporters, foreign buyers, the Indian Government, R & D agencies for oilseeds & edible oils in India, International agencies and many other official bodies & authorities globally.
- The Council regularly communicates with Indian Embassies, trade bodies and associations in various countries in order to resolve the issues faced by exporters in international markets. The Council also takes up issues with Indian authorities such as Customs, Banks, DGFT, Agriculture ministry, Plant and Quarantine authorities to ensure smooth exports from India.

Defending Interests in Global Markets:

- The business interest in the destination markets are defended by contesting trade distortion measures such as anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty and works towards removing non-tariff barriers impacting Indian exports.
- During the consultations at multilateral level such as WTO, UNCTAD; the Council provides inputs to the government to promote interests of India's oilseeds and derivatives products.
- The Council regularly communicates with Indian Embassies, trade bodies and associations in various countries in order to resolve the issues faced by exporters.

Conducting Trade Meets, Surveys & Studies:

- Conducting Crop Survey to assess the supply-demand situation well in advance so that effective export strategy can be chalked out.
- Conducting market surveys and providing market intelligence through various cluster studies, research reports & journals.
- Assisting and encouraging scientific, technical and economic research for oilseed & oils sector.

Providing Effective Dispute Settlement Mechanism: The Council also acts as Institutional Arbitrator to provide speedy justice at much lower costs, thereby providing an excellent dispute redressal/settlement mechanism.

Training and Productivity:

- To increase productivity by upgrading technical skills of professionals engaged in the sector, the Council organizes various training programmes at different locations throughout India.
- Upgradation of infrastructure and quality to promote the export of agro products

- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality improvement, standards and specifications, certification such as HACCP

Information Dissemination:

- Circulation of government Notification/Public notices/Orders, Statistics, global events, government schemes, trade enquiries and other important articles related to Oilseeds and oils sector through emails as well as monthly News Bulletin.
- The Council also releases an annual Souvenir which provides concise trade information and Contact details of the members.

Export Promotion Measures (2018-19)

(b) Participation in international trade fairs and conferences: Trade Fairs:

Gulfood 2019 :

Gulfood is the Middle East's leading dedicated exhibition for the foodservice and hospitality Sectors. The event provides industry suppliers with the region's largest central business hub, ultimately delivering an unrivalled product and service showcase and the opportunity to meet serious international buyers face to face. It is the largest annual food & hospitality event serving Middle East, African & South Asia markets. The Council successfully organized participation of its four member exporters in Gulfood 2019 during 17th – 21st February, 2019. The Council was allotted 18 sq.mtr of space. Council allotted table space to four exporters and retained one table space for the Council. This year the fair was visited by 98,000-plus trade visitors. There were more than 200 Footfall in our Stall.

Conferences: Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference, Qingdao, China: The Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference was organised by China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-products (CFNA) during 12th – 14th September 2018 in Qingdao, China. On behalf of IOPEPC, Chairman, Shri Sanjay Shah, participated in the event and held a series of discussions with the participants with an objective to enhance the image of India as a quality supplier of Sesame seeds in world market. There were presentations on Sesame seeds by several eminent personalities. Shri Sanjay Shah gave a presentations on "Indian Sesame seed outlook for 2018/19" and "Indian Groundnut outlook for 2018/19".

International Conference on oilseeds, Sudan: The Council participated in the 4th International Conference on Oilseeds organized by Sudan Chamber of Commerce at Khartoum, Sudan on 18th November, 2018.

Conference on Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices, Ethiopia: Council has been invited by Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors exporters association (EPOSPEA) to be a distinguished speaker during 8th International Conference on Pulses, Oil seeds and Spices" to be held during 23-24th November, 2018 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

IOPEPC Field Based Survey of Groundnut and Sesame crops during Kharif, 2018: IOPEPC undertook field based survey of groundnut crop during Kharif, 2018 through SGS in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Council also carried out field based survey of sesame crop during Kharif, 2018 through SGS in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Government data on acreage was taken into consideration for both the oilseeds.

Trends in India's Foreign Trade related to oilseeds and oils: The size of oilseed export sector (oilseeds under the purview of the Council) is estimated at about Rs. 8134.01 crores during 2018-19 in comparison to Rs. 7648.82 crores in the previous year. From export perspective, groundnut and sesame seeds are the two most important oilseeds for India. While groundnut accounted for major share of total exports of oilseeds to the tune of about 47% during 2018-19, sesame seed accounted for a share of about 30% in total oilseed exports in quantitative terms.

During financial year April, 2018 – March, 2019, groundnut exports from India declined marginally by 3.14% in comparison to 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. While groundnut exports to Indonesia in quantitative term were 2,03,095 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 2,18,788 tons during 2017-18, the exports to Philippines increased by about 6% to a level of 47,064 tons from 44,180 tons during previous year. While, the exports to Vietnam declined to 38,225 tons during 2018-19 from 50,781 tons during previous year, the exports to Malaysia also declined to 29967 tons from 34,567 tons during 2017-18. The exports to Thailand and Algeria jumped by 135% and 162% respectively to 25,440 tons and 15,534 tons respectively in comparison to previous year. The export of Indian groundnut to European Union increased to 15481 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 14769 tons during 2017-18.

During the financial year 2018-2019, Sesame seeds exports from India declined by 7.38% to a level of 3,11,987 tons from 3,36,850 tons in previous year.

However, in value terms sesame seed exports increased by 25.78% at 3761.93 crores as compared to 2990.93 crores during the financial year 2017-2018. Many African countries and Bangladesh enjoy a 9% import duty advantage over India for export to China which is the single largest importer.

Vietnam is the top most destinations of Indian sesame seed with a share of 14.54% quantity wise; followed by Korea having 10.28% share. USA accounted for 6.24% and Taiwan 5.27% market share during the year 2018-19.

The export of Indian sesame seed to European Union declined to 68713 tons during 2018-19 in comparison to 72939 tons during 2017-18.

(c) Exports of Vegetable Oils

The exports of vegetable oils were dominated by castor oil and recorded an export volume of about 673726 tons valued at Rs. 6806.41 crores during the year 2018-19 as against 7,41,850 tons valued at Rs. 7236.31 crores during the previous year. The details on export of oilseeds and oils are given below:

Details of exports of Oilseeds

(Qty in 000 tons and Value In Rs. Crores)

Sr. No.	Oilseed	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Sesame seed	311.99	3761.93	336.85	2990.93	307.33	2695.84
2	Groundnut	488.23	3295.54	504.04	3386.30	725.71	5444.33
3	Mustard / Rapeseed	23.59*	111.13*	17.29	76.40	14.48	68.25
4	Niger seed	13.37	95.50	9.21	69.86	14.07	117.22
5	Safflower seed	4.05*	18.58*	6.73	27.78	8.12	29.53
6	Sunflower seed	2.23*	11.14*	5.61	22.61	2.66	11.15
7	Soyabean	186.25*	762.85*	275.35	1004.83	183.3	758.86
8	Linseed	10.70*	67.26*	10.04	64.53	5.92	48.8
9	Cottonseed	0.21*	10.08*	0.23	5.58	0.06	2.74
Total		**1040.62**	**8134.01**	**1165.35**	**7648.82**	**1261.65**	**9176.72**

Source: DGCIS/MOC (April-March) * April-February

Details of exports of Oilseeds

(Qty in Tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

Sr. No.	ITEMS	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	Groundnut Oil	16984.25*	141.23*	12171.24	104.41	11169.38	120.38
2	Sesame Oil	9228.64*	165.53*	9452.22	140.22	9661.00	125.99
3	Sunflower & Safflower Oil	4093.96*	35.76*	3573.7	29.75	2807.12	27.17
4	Mustard & Rapeseed Oil	3614.69*	47.17*	3354.57	44.51	2508.31	34.07
5	Linseed Oil	255.38*	4.43*	249.76	4.47	281.47	4.89
6	Castor Oil	619355.76	6169.94	697092.50	6730.00	599195.56	4521.51
7	Peanut Butter	12200.00	167.00	11664.00	146.25	8775.00	100.00
8	Cotton Oil	938.92*	13.63*	507.15	6.51	1636.70	17.44
9	Soya Oil	7054.66*	61.72*	3785.13	30.19	419.95	4.60
	Total	**673726.26**	**6806.41**	**741850.27**	**7236.31**	**636454.49**	**4956.05**

Source: MOC/Trade (April -March) * April -February

Address: Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)
78/79, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400021, Maharashtra

PHARMACEUTICALS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PHARMEXCIL)

Indian Pharma, a highly knowledge based industry, is growing steadily and playing a major role in the Indian economy. During 2018-19, the contribution of Indian Pharma in exports was to the extent of USD 19.13 billion with 10.72% growth. Indian Pharma is one of the few sectors in India that have consistently showed a positive growth rate, in spite of economic slowdown globally. Over 55% of our Pharma exports are to the highly regulated global markets. India accounts for about 37% of Drug Master Files (DMFs) filed with US FDA (3980 DMFs and 4325 ANDAs), which is the highest number of any country outside the USA. India has been accredited with approximately 1,597 Certificate of Suitability (CEPs), more than 1300 TGA approvals and has around 700 sites approved by the USFDA.

India's Pharmaceuticals manufacturing picked up momentum in 1970's as a result of Drug Policies of the government which favoured the domestic manufacturing sector where indigenous technology was used. The country soon became not only self-sufficient but also an exporter of Pharma products. India's pharmaceutical industry is highly developed and sources its own bulk drugs & intermediates for most of its formulations, barring some imports from China.

India is considered as a global pharmacy of generic drugs and has the distinction of providing quality healthcare at affordable cost. India has proven international quality standard capabilities as measured by number of ANDA approvals, DMF filings, USFDA / UK MHRA approved manufacturing facilities / bio equivalence centres etc. These 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, Homeo, Unani products, veterinary drugs etc. to almost all the countries in the world.

Salient features of export trends:

- India produces 65% of WHO's demand for DPT & BCG and 90% of Measles vaccines
- 8 out of top 20 global generic companies are from India
- Over 55% of India's exports are to highly regulated markets like North America, Europe, Japan etc. USA is the largest exporting destination for India. India contributes 50% of Africa's generic market of US$ 6000 mn.
- Huge market opportunity is emerging for Indian manufacturers. Further, the prospects of India as an outsourcing destination for Contract Research and Manufacturing Services (CRAMS), Clinical research, biotechnology, bio-informatics etc., is emerging stronger 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, launched in 2012, 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, apart from other major events like CPhI WW, CPhI Japan. Branding activities have created positive impact for Indian pharma in general 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 to make Indian API industry self-reliant, the Department of Commerce held series of consultations with the stakeholders to formulate policies / road map. Pharmexcil also organized several consultative meetings among CSIR Labs, industry, academia on this subject. Department of Commerce has provided its comments on the Draft Pharma Policy 2017 to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to include establishment of exclusive clusters for manufacturers of APIs, Intermediates and key starting material. With financial assistance from Department of Commerce, Pharmexcil is preparing a Detailed Project Report on this subject.

c) Authentication system for pharma exports:
An Authentication System for Pharma exports is being currently implemented. Considering the genuine concerns of Small Scale Exporters, exemption from maintenance of parent-child relation and uploading the data on DAVA portal was given to SMEs up to 1.7.2019. Seminars / workshops are being organized by NIC, GS1 and Pharmexcil periodically to clarify the queries of exporters and to ensure smooth functioning of the system. An Expert Committee consisting of the representatives of DoC, DGFT, Department of Health & Family Welfare, CDSCO, Pharmexcil, Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance, Indian Drug Manufacturing Association, NIC & GS1 India has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (EP-Pharma), Department of Commerce to address the concerns of stakeholders and come up with recommendations converging the objective of Authentication System for export of pharmaceutical products.

d) Non-Tariff Trade Barriers:
DoC/Pharmexcil puts in efforts to remove the non-tariff trade barriers that are brought to its notice by Members.

Iraq was giving preferential treatment to some countries while registering the products. With lot of persuasion, India was included in the list and considered at par with those countries.

e) Penetration into Emerging Markets:

- DoC/Pharmexcil is taking up initiatives to improve India's share in some key markets like China. Subsequent to the recent announcement of duty reduction on 28 products by China, Council has taken the following steps to help the members to improve their exports to China:
- Circulation of the list of exempted 28 tariff items and the list of anti-cancer drug covered under these lines.
- Creating awareness among Indian companies on the opportunities and guiding them to go for the product registrations with CFDA enabling larger exports to China.
- Organizing a B2B meet during 20-22 Aug.2018 at Shanghai, China and organizing meeting with CFDA officials.
- Create awareness on Regulatory requirement in China besides exploring the mechanism of fast track approvals.

f) Efforts for Recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia (I.P):

With the support of Department of Commerce, Pharmexcil has initiated measures for promoting/ recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia by other developing countries with special efforts for SAARC and African countries, to begin with.

Pharmexcil initiated talks with Ghana FDA for recognition of IP by them. A high level delegation from Ghana had visited and interacted with senior officials of Department of Health, Commerce and Pharmaceuticals and the matter is being pursued with Ghana. During the visit of CS led delegation to Afghanistan on 25-26 October, 2018, it was proposed to National Medicines and Health Products Regulatory Authority (NMHRA), Afghanistan to recognise Indian pharmacopoeia.

g) Online issue of COOs

As per the advice of DoC and Committee of Administration, Pharmexcil started issuing Certificate of Origins (COO) for non-preferential countries. The initiative of Council is well appreciated by the members and many members from different cities started using the facility.

h) Validity of CoPPs

Industry has been requesting for issue of CoPPs (Certificate of Pharmaceutical Products) with validity of 3 years, instead of two years presently being issued, conforming to the international practice. Based on representation from Pharmexcil and persuasion of DoC, DCGI issued a notification extending the validity of CoPPs to 3 years with effect from 8.5.2018.

I) Market & Regulatory Reports

On the Direction of DoC, Pharmexcil published the top 20 exporting country's Market Regulatory Reports and circulated to their member companies.

j) Arab Health

For the 12th consecutive time, Pharmexcil organized India Pavilion at Arab Health in Dubai in Jan 2018. 56 Indian companies, dealing in pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, surgical products etc., participated in the pavilion.

k) IPHEX 2018

IPHEX-2018 inaugurated by CIM- the sixth edition of the biggest networking event for Indian Pharma sector was organised from 08- 10th May, 2018 at New Delhi with an aim to bring Pharma and healthcare sector under one umbrella. 500 Indian Exhibitors, 120 countries, 670 Foreign Delegates participated, and there were 10000 visitors.

l) CPhI China 2018:

Pharmexcil organized India Pavilion in this event during 21-23rd June 2018 with 21 Indian companies.

m) MoU signed between Pharmexcil and CCCMHPIE, China

MoU on cooperation in pharmaceutical field executed between Pharmexcil and CCCMHPIE, China in August 2018. Help Desk set up in China and India to help Pharma companies from both sides find partners for their business ventures and understand the regulatory practices.

n) Maghreb Pharma Expo:

Maghreb Pharma Expo is one of the major Pharma events in Algeria, which is the 2nd largest market in Africa region. Considering opportunities available for Indian Pharma exporters, particularly for APIs, nutraceuticals, Pharma machinery exporters, Pharmexcil participated in this event during 17-19th September 2018. 17 Indian exporters participated in the pavilion.

o) Iran Pharma:

Iran Pharmaceutical Syndicate organizes a Pharma event ever year viz., Iran Pharma. Iran has a good number of finished formulations manufacturing units. In view of good exporting opportunities available for APIs exporters and also contract manufacturing opportunities available for Indian Pharma manufacturers, Pharmexcil organized Pavilion in this event during 24-27th Sep 2018, where 19 Indian companies participated in the pavilion.

p) Business Delegation to LAC:

As part of Pharmexcil's continuous efforts to promote Indian Pharma exports to Latin American countries, Business Delegation to Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras

was organized during 3-14th September 2018. 21 Indian companies participated in the delegation.

q) CPhI Worldwide 2018

CPhI Worldwide is one of the International Pharma events. Pharmexcil with the support of DoC has been participating in this event since 2005. This year the event took place at Madrid, Spain during 9-11th October 2018 and Council organized India Pavilion, where 55 companies participated. In association with UK MHRA, Council organized a seminar on India-UK & EU Pharma summit, where representatives of industry, UK MHRA made presentations on challenges, opportunities for Pharma business between India and UK & EU.

r) Delegation to CIS Countries:

Pharmexcil organized a business delegation to CIS countries (Russia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine) during 17th November to 1st December 2018. During the visit to Russia, the delegation participated in a BSM/Interactive meeting with State govt. officials of Tatarstan also.

s) CPhI India

CPhI India, held during 12-14th December 2018 at New Delhi. Pharmexcil organized a Pavilion with 116 stalls (108 companies). Pharmexcil organized seminars / workshops on pharma related technical subjects for the benefit of industry.

t) RBSM at World Arogya Congress:

Pharmexcil organized RBSM on the eve of World Arogya Congress held during 18-20th December 2018 at Ahmedabad. 19 overseas buyers from 6 countries were invited for the Meet and over 70 Indian delegates interacted with them.

u) Arab Health:

For 13th consecutive year, Pharmexcil organized India Pavilion at Arab Health at Dubai, UAE during 28-31st January 2019. 63 companies participated in the Pavilion of Pharmexcil.

v) IPHEX Africa & BSMs in Uganda and Sudan

Pharmexcil with the support of DoC organized BSMs in Uganda & Sudan and 3rd edition of IPHEX Africa in Nigeria during 6-16th March 2019. 53 Indian companies participated in the event. In all three places, Council organized meetings with local FDAs for the benefit of participants. Hon'ble Health Ministers of the countries have attended the events in all the 3 countries. Director General, NAFDAC was the Chief Guest of the inauguration of IPHEX Africa, Nigeria. Pharmexcil requested NAFDAC to recognize IP.

w) A strategy for enhancement of India's Pharma exports.

A strategy has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders to reinvigorate and fortify India's Pharma exports, including identification of issues territory wise, the resolution of which can lead to enhancement of exports- this strategy is being pursued with various departments and is being constantly revised and improved based on the feedback of stakeholders.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION



I. Trade with Asia

Trade with South Asia and 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 29.68 billion in 2018-19 (P) as against USD 26.30 billion in 2017-18, registering a growth of 12.87%. The total exports of India within South Asia Region for 2018-19 (P) were valued at USD 25.34 billion and the total imports of India from other South Asian countries were USD 4.33 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.
India's export basket to South Asia is quite diverse. In 2018-19(P), the maximum share of exports was of engineering products, which contributed around 33.8% of total exports to South Asia-mainly transportation products such as vehicles, aircraft etc. (12.7% of exports), machinery (9.8% of exports) and base metals (10.7% of exports). This was followed by mineral products, mostly petroleum products, which contributed 18.4% of the total exports to the region. Textiles and textile articles contributed 16.5% of the total exports to South Asia - mainly raw material for further manufacturing in the textile sector of South Asian countries, which benefit from zero duty exports to the developed world. Agricultural products such as vegetable products, animal products, animal and vegetable fats and prepared foodstuffs accounted for 12.7% of the total exports to South Asia.

Engineering products accounted for the major share of imports from South Asia, contributing to 30.1% of the total imports in 2018-19 (P), out of which the largest share was of transportation products comprising mainly of drilling platforms and aircrafts (17.8% of imports). However, such import of drilling platforms was not regular during the year. This was followed by agricultural products, which contributed 27.2% to the total imports from South Asia, with major share from vegetable products comprising mainly of fresh fruits, spices, tea, sesame seeds and pulses. The other major sectors of imports were textiles and textile products (20% of imports) and mineral products (10.9% of imports). Unlike textile exports, the textile imports are diverse comprising of both raw material as well as finished products.

Afghanistan: Under the Strategic Partnership Agreement between India and Afghanistan, 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 on 25th October, 2018 at Kabul, wherein several bilateral trade and connectivity related issues such as land based transit to each other's territory, connectivity through Chabahar port, Air-freight corridor, market access for pharmaceutical products and procurement of rough gemstones, etc. were discussed. Centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS) has completed training of the first batch of 20 Afghan Trade Officers for capacity building in the area of international trade. The training for second batch of 20 Afghan officers has commenced.

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 import 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 such preferential access to Indian market under SAFTA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry paid a highly successful visit to Dhaka on 25-27 September 2018. In the meeting with Commerce Minister of Bangladesh, both countries discussed a variety of trade, investment and connectivity related issues of mutual interest, including, inter-alia, undertaking a joint study on the prospects of entering into a bilateral Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) covering goods, services and investment, expediting the constitution of a India-Bangladesh CEO Forum for providing policy level inputs relating to trade and investment issues, enhancing border trade infrastructure development between the two countries, capacity building of officials of Bangladesh, etc.

Exports to Bangladesh are being facilitated by identifying and resolving issues affecting them adversely. Continuous efforts are in progress to improve connectivity, resulting in marked increase in export cargo clearance at Petrapole Integrated Check post, which is the most important land border crossing point. Bangladesh has been persuaded to remove differences in imposition of Minimum Import Price vis-ŕ-vis other countries and relax port restrictions at a number of land border crossing points. Efforts are being made for removal of all port restrictions.

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 (4) locations, both countries are in the process of establishing six (6) additional Border Haats, for which Joint inspections have been completed. In the First meeting of Joint Committee on Border Haats, held on 22-23, July, 2018 at Agartala, both sides agreed to establishment of six (6) new Border Haats in 2019, in addition to the six (6) already agreed Border Haats, within a time frame.
Bhutan: The trade between India and Bhutan is governed by the bilateral 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.

A meeting on trade and transit related issues between India and Bhutan at the level of Commerce Secretary was held on 17-18 May, 2018 at Thimphu, Bhutan, wherein a variety of trade and transit related issues such as opening of entry point with Nepal for Bhutan's transit trade through railways, additional points of entry for import of plant products, problems being faced by Indian businessmen, etc were discussed.

On Bhutan's request and for facilitation of bilateral trade, some Land Customs Stations (LCSs) have been additionally notified as entry points for import of plant and plant products. Efforts are being made to facilitate export of food commodities and plant and plant products from Bhutan by identifying and resolving infrastructural and procedural issues at the border crossing points.

Efforts have been made to analyse and resolve the issues affecting bilateral and transit trade on account of the introduction of GST, as identified by Bhutan.

Nepal: The bilateral trade between India and Nepal is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Trade, which was last renewed on 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. Two meetings for the review were held in August 2018 and February 2019 and the issues to be reviewed were identified.

India also allows transit of third country goods destined to Nepal and export of Nepalese goods to third countries through its territory. The transit is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Transit, under which the transit of goods takes place through designated routes under a defined procedure. India has allowed the use of Vishakhapatnam port for traffic in transit for Nepal in addition to Kolkata/Haldia port. Discussions are underway to facilitate transit of bulk cargo via rail route, through three additional entry points. Efforts are also being made to utilise Inland Waterways for the purpose of transit.
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. The meetings of the IGSC and IGC were held consecutively on 24-25 April 2018 and 26-27 April, 2018 respectively at Kathmandu, where both sides discussed a variety of bilateral issues such as harmonisation of standards, market access issues relating to ayurvedic products, cement, ginger etc, review of the Treaty of Transit, identification of additional ports for transit, constitution of Joint Business Forum, etc.

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 number of factors including trade volume.

Several efforts were made to enhance bilateral trade. The request of Nepal for exempting import of fresh ginger from Nepal from the requirement of seeking import license was fulfilled by amending the Import Policy for ginger. 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 identified for resolution and are under consideration of Nepal.

An India-Nepal Joint Business Forum, with ten members from each side, has been constituted for discussing and strengthening trade and investment linkages.

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 on 556 lines (mainly related to textiles) on which 25% duty concessions are provided and on 430 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, 1220 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). Negotiations are in progress.

Two Rounds of Negotiations for the PTA were held in January 2019 and March 2019. During these Rounds detailed discussions were held on the text of the PTA and substantial text has been tentatively finalised. Stakeholder consultations are being carried out for finalisation of offer and request lists.

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 on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). No bilateral meeting on trade related issues has taken place in recent past. However, issues identified by the industry, adversely affecting bilateral trade are being raised with Pakistan through diplomatic channels.

On 16th February 2019, India imposed a customs tariff of 200% on all products originating in or exported from Pakistan.

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 import 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 June 2018.

II. Trade with East Asia

ASEAN

Introduction

India announced its 'Look East Policy' in 1991 with a view to seeking greater engagement with East Asian countries. In 2014, the policy was upgraded to 'Act East Policy' which focuses on the extended neighbourhood in the Asia Pacific Region. In order to address the economic cooperation content of the 'Act East Policy', a continuous dialogue is maintained with 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 fulfil the Act East Policy agenda.

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 became fully operational between all the ASEAN Member States and India w.e.f 1st January 2010. India and ASEAN Member countries have also signed an Agreement on Trade in Services and Investment. These Agreements came into effect from 1st July 2015.

India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA): 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 83 items of mutual interest for which both sides have 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 supports 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

- Review of India-Singapore CECA: India and Singapore have jointly concluded the 2nd Review of India-Singapore CECA which was officially announced by both sides on 1st June 2018. India and Singapore have agreed to: i) expand the coverage of tariff concessions; ii) liberalize the Rules of Origin; iii) include a de minimis provision; and iv) new Product Specific Rules. These improvements will provide more flexibility for our traders, and is expected to boost bilateral trade. The 3rd Review of India-Singapore CECA has been launched on 1st September 2018. The comprehensive review of the CECA will ensure that it remains an up-to-date agreement that strengthens the economic relations between India and Singapore.

- Signing of MRA on Nursing with Singapore: The Indian Nursing Council and the Singapore Nursing Board have signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement on Nursing to facilitate movement of Nursing professionals and for better understanding of each other's standards in regulating the training and practice of nursing. Singapore has recognized seven Indian Nursing Institutions under the MRA, paving way for Indian nurses to access Singapore Healthcare Sector. It will also pave way for India to push similar arrangements with other countries in ASEAN.

- Bilateral meeting with Brunei: The 1st Joint Trade Committee Meeting between India and Brunei was held on 5th September 2018 at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei.

- Bilateral meeting with Vietnam: The 4th Joint Sub-Commission meeting on Trade with Vietnam at Secretary level was held on 23rd January 2019 in Vietnam.

- 5th India CLMV Business Conclave: The 5th India CLMV Business Conclave was organised in Cambodia during 20-22 May 2018 by the Department of Commerce along with the Ministry of Commerce, Cambodia. It was the first time the event was taken outside India in one of the CLMV countries. It received positive response and heralded a new beginning between India and CLMV countries.

- 4th India-ASEAN Expo & Summit 2019: The 4th India ASEAN Expo & Summit 2019 was successfully held on 21-23 February 2019 in New Delhi. This event was jointly inaugurated by Commerce & Industry Minister, Trade Ministers & Secretary level officers from ASEAN Countries and the Secretary General of ASEAN on 21st February 2019. The event provided an ideal platform for investors, business leaders, industry captains and policy makers to enhance their engagement in further facilitating mutual trade and investments. Buyer seller meetings were also held on 23rd February 2019 to provide business leaders an opportunity to closely interact with their counterparts and consolidated B2B relations.

ASEAN TRADE

- India's trade with ASEAN countries was US $ 81.33 billion during the year 2017-18 and US $ 96.75 billion during 2018-19 (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$ Millions)

Country	2017-18			2018-2019 (Provisional)		
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
BRUNEI	63.19	434.83	498.01	56.19	591.10	647.30
CAMBODIA	121.41	55.84	177.24	195.97	42.63	238.60
INDONESIA	3,965.56	16,438.80	20,404.36	5,278.49	15,848.54	21,127.02
LAO PD RP	25.00	168.63	193.64	39.38	1.04	40.41
MALAYSIA	5,701.59	9,011.58	14,713.17	6,431.88	10,791.83	17,223.71
MYANMAR	966.19	639.64	1,605.84	1,205.20	521.49	1,726.69
PHILIPPINES	1,692.83	764.36	2,457.20	1,743.63	581.10	2,324.74
SINGAPORE	10,202.94	7,466.99	17,669.93	11,568.65	16,281.59	27,850.23
THAILAND	3,653.83	7,134.46	10,788.29	4,433.54	7,441.81	11,875.36
VIETNAM SOC REP	7,813.08	5,018.55	12,831.64	6,507.41	7,192.23	13,699.64
Total	34,205.62	47,133.68	81,339.32	37,460.34	59,293.36	96,753.70
India's Total	3,03,526.16	4,65,580.99	7,69,107.15	3,29,536.16	5,13,085.86	8,42,622.02
%Share	11.27	10.12	10.58	11.37	11.56	11.48

TRADE WITH 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$ 164.36 billion during 2018-19, which is an increase of 4.14 % over the previous year. Exports to the NEA region were of the order of US$ 41.93 billion during 2018-19, registering a positive growth of 6.25% over the last year. 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$80.48 billion from US$ 78.82 billion in 2017-18. Trade with NEA countries from 2011-12 to 2017-18 is given in graph as under:



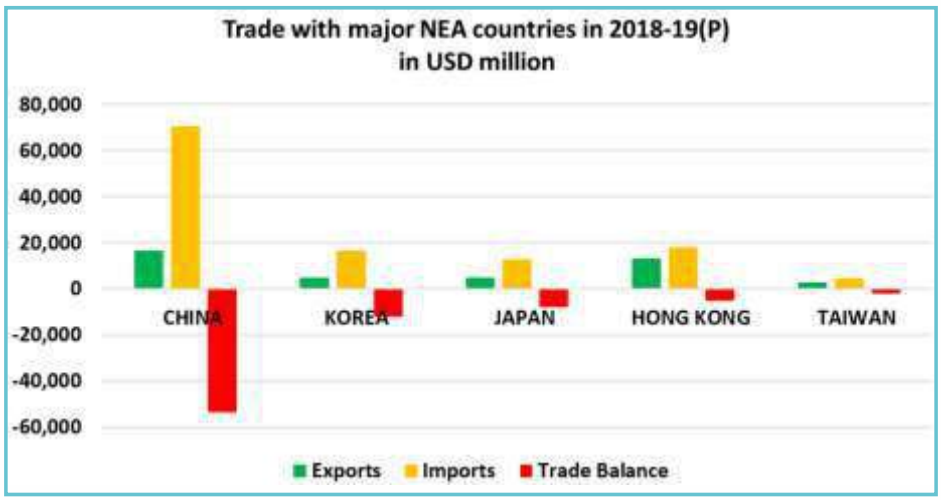
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Trade Balance	-49,533	-50,470	-43,556	-55,997	-63,267	-60,521	-78,882	-80,486
Exports	45,350	39,437	40,816	37,816	30,845	34,548	39,471	41,938
Imports	94,883	89,907	84,373	93,813	94,112	95,069	118,353	122,424
Total Trade	140,233	129,344	125,189	131,628	124,956	129,616	157,824	164,363

Trade data with NEA countries for 2018-19(P)

(Values in USD Milli)

Country	Exports 2017-18	Exports 2018-19(P)	Imports 2017-18	Imports 2018-19	Total Trade 2017-18	Total Trade 2018-19(P)	% Growth	Trd.Bal. 2017-18	Trd.Bal. 2018-19(P)
NE Asia									
TAIWAN	2,157.29	2,607.54	3,926.25	4,577.22	6,083.53	7,184.76	18.1	-1,768.96	-1,969.68
CHINA P RP	13,334.42	16,750.30	76,380.70	70,318.05	89,715.11	87,068.35	-2.95	-63,046.28	-53,567.74
HONG KONG	14,690.27	12,962.78	10,675.98	17,987.01	25,366.25	30,949.78	22.01	4,014.29	-5,024.23
JAPAN	4,734.75	4,861.15	10,973.35	12,772.66	15,708.10	17,633.81	12.25	-6,238.60	-7,911.51
KOREA DP RP	57.55	27.00	25.08	3.30	82.63	30.29	-63.34	32.47	23.7
KOREA RP	4,462.14	4,705.58	16,361.77	16,758.76	20,823.92	21,464.35	3.07	-11,899.63	-12,053.18
MACAO	13.89	1.06	8.3	6.29	22.19	7.35	-66.88	5.6	-5.24
MONGOLIA	20.49	22.81	1.72	1.01	22.21	23.82	7.24	18.77	21.8
Total of NE Asia	**39,470.79**	**41,938.22**	**1,18,353.14**	**1,22,424.29**	**1,57,823.93**	**1,64,362.51**	4.14	**-78,882.35**	**-80,486.07**

(Source:DGCIS)



Commodity Composition with NEA region

The commodity composition of India's trade with the NEA region has undergone many changes and has been driven by trade policy, movements in international prices, and the changing pattern of domestic demand. Major items of export include pearl, precious, semiprecious stones, petroleum products, organic chemicals, cotton yarn & marine products. Major items of import from the region include telecom instruments, electronics components, Industrial machinery for dairy etc, organic chemicals & iron & steel.

Trade Agreements

India-Korea CEPA

A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Republic of Korea was signed on 7th August 2009 which came into force from 1st January 2010. The two sides commenced negotiations for upgradation of CEPA in 2016. The negotiations are still underway with 6th round of negotiations held on June 20-21, 2018 in New Delhi & 7th round of negotiations held on December 11-12, 2018 in Seoul. An early harvest package was signed in July 2018 as a part of the ongoing negotiations.

India-Japan CEPA

A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Japan was signed on 16th February 2011 which came into force from 1st August 2011. Under the institutional mechanism of CEPA, the 5th Joint Committee meeting was held in December 2018 in New Delhi.

Recent Trade Related Activities

I. China

- Four meetings were held at the highest level between India and China, at Wuhan on April 27-28, 2018, at Qingdao in June 2018, at Johannesburg in July 2018 (on side-lines of 10th BRICS Summit) and Buenos Aires on 30 November-1 December,2018 (on the side-lines of G-20), which paved way for improved India-China trade relations.
- The meetings at apex level were followed by four inter-ministerial delegations led by senior officers in June 2018, August 2018, November 2018 and January 2019 respectively. The Vice Minister, General Administration of Customs of China (GACC), led a six-member delegation to India on 28.11.2018 to discuss the market access issues.
- These engagements with Chinese authorities led to resolution of some of the long pending market access issues and a number of protocols for export of Indian products to China were signed. It was after more than a decade that the protocol on export of Indian rice was amended to include non-basmati rice, and was signed in presence of two leaders at Qingdao in June 2018. Subsequently 24 Indian rice mills have been registered for exports of Indian rice to China. Exploratory orders of about 1000 MT. of Non-Basmati Rice were executed till January, 2019. A protocol on export of Indian fish meal/fish oil was signed on 28th November 2018 enabling export of Indian fish oil/fish meal to China. Four plants have been registered to export fishmeal/oil to China, and as per information made available about 21 containers of fish meal (about 700 MT with an estimated value of Rs. 5.5 crore) have already been shipped to China since. The protocol for the export of tobacco leaves was signed in January 2019, and a delegation led by Indian Tobacco Board would be visiting China to conclude B2B negotiations for export of Indian Tobacco.
- The export of rapeseed meal to China, which was stopped in the year 2012, was also opened up and in the year 2018, Chinese GACC has approved 6 Indian rapeseed mills to supply rapeseed meals to China.
- Several B2B interactions have been organized, which included, a seminar and a Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) for promoting Indian sugar in China on 1.6.2018, a BSM on oilseed meals held on 19th September, 2018 in Beijing, in which a delegation of 20 members led by NAFED participated, a BSM on rice was organized at Beijing on 29th October 2018, and in Shanghai on 31st October 2018, in which exporters led by APEDA participated, and a BSM on grapes was organized in Mumbai on 27-29 November 2018.
- FT(NEA) Division analyzed the US-China trade to seek Product lines exported by the US to China that are likely to be displaced as a result of China's retaliatory tariffs on US as a result of the ongoing US-China trade war. The purpose of this exercise was to identify the lines which could be leveraged by India to take advantage of the tariff arbitrage. The department undertook a series of meetings with the Indian exporters and other stakeholders on the specific lines where US products now face higher tariffs in China, where India is a strong exporter. The stakeholder meetings on 20.9.2018 and 12.10.2018, were to sensitize the exporters of these identified lines and facilitate B2B meetings to seize this opportunity to increase our exports to China.
- As a result of these efforts, our exports to China in this FY 2018-19, rose to US $ 16.75 billion as against US $ 13.33 billion in FY 2017-18. Some of the notable commodities which exhibited growth are, grapes which showed a growth of 200%, marine products which showed a growth of 350%, plastics & raw material which grew by 188%, raw cotton grew by 153%, and organic chemicals registered a growth of 81% during April-December 2018 over the same period in last FY. The trade deficit has also narrowed down from US $63 billion in 2017-18 to US $53.56 billion in 2018-19.

ii. Korea:

- There was a high level State visit from Republic of Korea (ROK) to India during July 8-11, 2018. On the sidelines of the visit, an MoU on Trade Remedy Cooperation and an MoU on Future Strategy Group were signed on 9th July 2018 by the Commerce and Industry

Minister of India and Minister for Trade, Industry & Energy, ROK. The MoU on Trade Remedy Cooperation will promote cooperation between the two countries in the area of trade remedies viz. anti-dumping, subsidy and countervailing and safeguard measures, which will enhance the bilateral trade relations. 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 for the purposes of promoting sustainable development and enhanced quality of life. Ministry of Commerce & Industry as well as Ministry of Science & Technology from Indian side will participate in Future Strategy Group.

- India and Korea commenced negotiations for upgradation of CEPA in 2016 to explore the possibility of streamlining tariffs in goods and Rules of Origin, and enhance the services, trade & investments. The Ministers of the two countries met in July 2018, and agreed on the Early Harvest Package, subject to each country's domestic approval procedure. Seven rounds of negotiations for upgrading India-Korea CEPA have been held so far, with 7th round held on December 11-12, 2018 in Seoul.
- Market access for Indian mangoes was granted by Korea in late 2016. As a result, the export of mangoes to Korea increased from 'Nil' upto 2015-16 to 66.58 MT in 2017-18.

(iii) Japan:

- There was a high level State visit to Japan during October 28-29, 2018. The two leaders underlined the crucial role of the rules-based multilateral trading system and shared the urgent necessity to reform the WTO, leading to the reinforced functioning of the WTO and to free, fair, and open trade, for achieving sustainable growth and development.
- 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)

(iv) Taiwan:

- An MoU on Authorized Economic Operators, was signed in December 2018, which is expected to ensure smoother and faster clearance of commodities traded between India and 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, and Taiwan Expo 2018 was held successfully in during May 17-19, 2018, with focus on Electric vehicles (EV) sector at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- The renewed Bilateral Investment Agreement was signed between India and Taiwan in December 2018 which will provide a far more comprehensive protection to Taiwanese investment.
- The meeting of 4th Working Group on Trade (WGT) with Taiwan was held on 14.1.2019 in Taipei Taiwan.

III. Trade with North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

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

COUNTRY		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Mar)
CANADA	Exports	2,038	2,196	2,019	2,004	2,506	2,850.8
	Imports	*3,148*	*3,749*	*4,234*	*4,132*	*4,729*	*3,489.9*
	Total trad	**5,186**	**5,945**	**6,253**	**6,136**	**7,235**	**6,341**
MEXICO	Exports	2,228	2,862	2,865	3,461	3,783	3,841.5
	Imports	*3,672*	*3,393*	*2,283*	*2,944*	*3,930*	*5,577.0*
	Total trad	**5,900**	**6,255**	**5,148**	**6,405**	**7,713**	**9,419**
USA	Exports	39,158	42,464	40,340	42,217	47,882	52,421.8
	Imports	*22,505*	*21,815*	*21,781*	*22,307*	*26,611*	*35,299.2*
	Total trad	**61,663**	**64,279**	**62,121**	**64,524**	**74,493**	**87,72**
Total trade with NAFTA Countries	Exports	43,424	47,522	45,224	47,682	54,171	59,11
	Imports	*29,325*	*28,957*	*28,298*	*29,383*	*35,270*	*44,36*
	Total trad	**72,749**	**76,479**	**73,522**	**77,065**	**89,441**	**103480.5**
	Exports	3,14,405	3,10,338	2,62,291	2,75,852	3,03,526	3,29,53
	Imports	*4,50,200*	*4,48,033*	*3,81,008*	*3,84,357*	*4,65,581*	*5,13,08*
	Total trad	**7,64,605**	**7,58,372**	**6,43,299**	**6,60,209**	**7,69,107**	**8,42,62**
Share of trade with NAFTA countries in		**9.51**	**10.08**	**11.43**	**11.67**	**11.63**	**12.28%**
Share of Exports to NAFTA countries in India's total expo(%)		**13.81**	**15.31**	**17.24**	**17.29**	**17.85**	**17.94%**

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

India is also having surplus trade in services with NAFTA Countries. In order to discuss and resolve trade issues of concern 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.

1. 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 2nd India-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 delinked 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 Hon'ble CIM. 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 commitment to make meaningful progress to unlock new trade and investment opportunities for U.S. and Indian businesses. It was decided to take forward the positive outcomes from holding best practices exchanges between the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), and India's National Physical Laboratory (NPL). U.S. took note and appreciated implementation of an ongoing series of Ease of Doing Business webinars to introduce U.S. and Indian companies to commercial opportunities in each other's markets. In travel and tourism, while appreciating the successful outcomes from the U.S.-India Travel and Tourism Partnership, they also noted the government-to-government Working Group meeting held in February 2019 to advance the agenda of the Travel and Tourism Working Group, including engagement with private sector travel and tourism stakeholders on the topic of increasing travel and tourism between our two countries. The India-US Joint Statement on Commercial Dialogue was issued expressing satisfaction at the conduct of the Commercial Dialogue, and assured to hold the next round of the Commercial Dialogue in the US at a mutually convenient time.

2. India-US Trade Policy Forum: India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF), announced in July, 2005, is designed to expand bilateral trade and investment relations between India and the United States. This Forum has been instrumental in creating an institutional mechanism to resolve a host of trade issues, amicably, between the two nations. It has provided a good platform for interaction on market access to each other's commodities, sort out procedural bottlenecks, discuss investment opportunities and pursue collaboration in the areas of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

The 11th TPF meeting was held in October, 2017 at Washington D.C. with its working groups on Trade and Market Access and Intellectual Property. To bring in sharpness of focus and avoid duplicity with Commercial Dialogue, appropriate restructuring was done for the current round, focussing on issues with clear deliverables. Indian side was led by Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Suresh Prabhu and from the U.S. side Mr. Robert E. Lighthizer, USTR led the delegation. Issues related to bilateral trade between the two countries and areas of mutual cooperation, and issues of market access in agriculture and non-agricultural goods, services and issues relating to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) were discussed. Both the countries resolved to work towards building strong trade and investment ties to realize mutual gains from the partnership. Because of inconclusive talks on trade package, the TPF has been postponed

CANADA

India-Canada Trade Policy Consultations: Annual Trade Policy Consultations (TPCs) were formalized in October 2003 providing an effective platform to deal with trade barriers and explore new areas of economic cooperation. The 7th Meeting of the India-Canada Trade Policy Consultations was held in October, 2010 in New

Delhi at the level of the Commerce Secretary (India) and Deputy Minister of International trade (Canada). No Meetings has been held thereafter.

India-Canada Annual Ministerial Dialogue: During the visit of Prime Minister to Canada in June, 2010 it was agreed for an annual ministerial dialogue (AMD) on Trade and Investment between Canada's Minister of International Trade and India's Minister of Commerce and Industry and the first AMD was held at Ottawa in September, 2010. 4th India-Canada AMD was held on 13th Nov, 2017 at New Delhi. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri. Suresh Prabhu, Minister for Commerce and Industry while the Canadian side was headed by Mr. François-Philippe Champagne, Minister for International Trade.

The discussion covered outstanding trade and investment related issues and among other things, focussed on expanding bilateral trade and having more B2B interface with constitution of CEO Forum by Canada. Canada is an important partner of India in the NAFTA region with a mutual trade of $ 6.1 billion which is much below the potential between the two robust economies, despite huge potential. Some of the important issues such as Canadian concerns on derogation of pulses, Indian pending request for organic equivalence, progress of Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), exploring the possibility of cooperation between supporting agencies, etc. Annual Ministerial Dialogue on Trade & Investment with Canada would be held in Ottawa in 2019 at mutually convenient date.

India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Policy Agreement (CEPA): The launch of India-Canada CEPA negotiations announced by PMs of both the countries in Seoul and formally launched in November 2010 at New Delhi, following the release of the Canada-India Joint Study Report, in September 2010. Agreement covers Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Rules of Origin, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade and other areas of economic cooperation.

Ten Rounds of Negotiations have been held till date, with the last Round being held in New Delhi, India in August, 2017. Discussions were held under five chapters during the 10th Round and both sides expressed their strong commitment for taking forward the negotiations for early conclusion. The next round of India- Canada CEPA negotiations would be held in Canada in 2019.

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 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. The 5th BHLG meeting scheduled to be held in July- Aug 2019 in New Delhi at mutually convenient date.

IV. Trade with Europe

Introduction

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 Un ited Kingdom
2.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (4):	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland
3.	Other European countries (6):	Albania, Bosnia -Herzegovina, Macedonia, Union of Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey

(Source: DGCI&S).

BILATERAL MEETINGS

Hon'ble Prime Minister had bilateral meeting with H.E. Mr. Doris Leuthard, President of Switzerland in Davos, Switzerland on 23-26 January, 2018 on the sidelines of Annual Meeting of World Economic Forum, 2018.

Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister had bilateral meetings with:

- Swiss Federal Councillor Johann Schneider Ammann on 23-26 January, 2018.
- Czech Minister of Industry and Trade H.E. Mr. Thomas Huner on 5th March, 2018 in New Delhi.
- Estonian Minister of Entrepreneurship and IT, H.E. Ms. Urve Palo accompanied by the Estonian Ambassador in New Delhi, H.E Mr. RihoKruuvon 9th March, 2018 in New Delhi.
- Icelandic Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Gunnar Bargi Sveinsson on 5th April, 2018 in New Delhi.
- Minister for Foreign Trade and Development of Finland H.E. Ms. Anne-Mari Virolainen on 30th November, 2018 in New Delhi.
- Minister for Trade of Turkey H.E. Ms. Ruhsar Pekcan on 18th December, 2018 in New Delhi.

Hon'ble Minister of State (Commerce & Industry) Shri C.R. Chaudhary had bilateral meeting with Mr. Vojtech Ferencz, State Secretary (First Deputy Minister) of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic on 13th February, 2019 in New Delhi.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

Interaction of Hon'ble CIM on Trade and Economic Cooperation with Ambassadors/High Commissioners of European and Oceania countries was held at New Delhi on March 28, 2019.

Interaction of Commerce Secretary with Ambassadors of India in European countries through video conference was held on 30th October, 2018.

V. 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:



(Source: DGCIS).

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	% Growth of Tot trade
2015-2016	2391.62	7078.40	9470.01	(-)14.39
2016-2017	2793.95	9322.76	12116.71	27.95
2017-2018	3007.37	12875.59	15882.96	31.08
2018-2019	3467.04	9443.05	12910.09	(-)18.72

(Source: DGCIS).

The CIS region had a share of 1.05% in India's export and 1.84% in its import during 2018-2019. In 2018-2019, total trade had declined by 18.72% and stood at USD 12910.09 million whereas, total trade in 2017-2018 stood at USD 15882.96 million.

The principal commodities of export to the CIS region include drug formulations, biologicals, tea, Telecom Instrument, auto component /part, iron and steel, marine products, buffalo Meat, bulk drugs & drug intermediates, coffee, electric machinery and equipment etc. Important items of import to India from this region are vegetable oils, petroleum crude, coal, coke and briquettes, project goods, fertilizers manufactured, pearls, precs and semiprecs stones, silver, iron and steel, newsprint, plastic and 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 64.46% of India's total trade with CIS region in 2018-2019. During 2018-19, following meetings were held to discuss various issues concerning bilateral cooperation:

- The 23rd Session of the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held on 14th September, 2018 in Moscow, Russian Federation.

- The 23rd Session of India-Russia Joint Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation meeting was held on 22nd May, 2018 in Moscow, Russian Federation.

- The 24th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Banking and Financial matters was held on 23-24 August, 2018 at Tula, Russian Federation.
- 2nd Meeting of Sub-Working Group on elimination of barriers in trade, economic and investment spheres was held in New Delhi on 5th July, 2018.

Central Asian Republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, constitute the five Central Asian Republics in the CIS region. Department of Commerce is the nodal Department for the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.The Ministry of External Affairs is the Nodal Ministry to look after the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) matters with Turkmenistan and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas is the Nodal Ministry to look after the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) matters with Kazakhstan. During 2018-19, following meetings were held to discuss various issues concerning bilateral cooperation:
- The 10th Session of the India-Tajikistan Joint Commission Meeting on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held on 28-29 January, 2019 in Dushanbe.
- The 9th Session of the India-Kyrgyz Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held on 15-16 November, 2018 in New Delhi.
- The 6th Session of India-Kazakhstan Joint Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation meeting was held on 12th July, 2018 in Astana, Kazakhstan.
- The 11th Session of India-Uzbekistan Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held during August 16-18, 2018 in Tashkent.

Other CIS Countries Other six CIS countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Ukraine is India's second largest trading partner from the CIS region accounting for about 21.4% of India's total trade with CIS region in 2018-19.
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) and Ministry of External Affairs is the Nodal Ministry to look after the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) matters with Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine. Presently we do not have any institutional mechanism to discuss trade related matters with Moldova. During 2018-19, following meetings were held to discuss various issues concerning bilateral cooperation:
- The 5th Session of India-Azerbaijan Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held during October 11-12, 2018 in New Delhi.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN CIS REGION

Logistics and Connectivity – International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC): 7th Meeting of the INSTC Council Secretariat was held in Tehran during 4-5 March, 2019 where in various issues relating to customs, shipping, road transport, banking, insurance were discussed.

Initiation of negotiations for Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with Eurasian Economic Union (EaEU): A Joint Feasibility study was conducted to explore the possibility of a Free Trade Agreement between India and EAEU comprising 5 member states namely Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. The JFSG recommended comprehensive Free Trade Agreement involving negotiations on Trade in Goods, Investments and Trade in Services. However, we were informed that EAEU is competent to negotiate only on 'Trade in Goods'. Therefore process is under way to decide the scope of the Trade Agreement – whether to go for PTA or FTA and in this regard, additional consultations are proposed to be held on 27.6.2019.

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. Further procedural formalities are being completed for commencing FTA negotiations.

Signing of Joint Statement for Initiation of Joint Feasibility Study Group (JFSG) 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 held in Tashkent during the 16-18 August, 2018, it has been proposed to have a Preferential Trade Agreement between India and Republic of Uzbekistan. In this regard a Joint Statement for launching of Joint Feasibility Study has been shared with Uzbekistan.

VI. Trade with Latin American and Caribbean Countries (LAC)

1. 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).

2. 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, 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 NAFTA) increased from a modest US$ 10.45 billion in 2007-08 to US$ 30.29 billion in 2018-19, registering a growth of 189.83%.

Our bilateral trade with the LAC region constituted 3.59% of the India's total global trade, with exports and imports being 2.96% and 4.00% respectively during the same period. From the LAC perspective, the fraction of trade with India represents only 2.29 per cent of the global trade of LAC region during 2018 as per ITC Trade Map data.

Among the LAC countries, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Dominic Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala are our major trading partners. India's trade with LAC countries during the last 10 years, the current trends and top ten commodities of export/import (for the last 2 years) are given below:

(Values in million US$)

Year	LAC	% Growth of exports	India's impor from LAC	% Growth o imports	Balance of trade	Total trade
2007-08	5,081.66	36.24	5,368.62	0.53	-286.95	10,450.28
2008-09	5,513.04	8.49	8,240.44	53.49	-2,727.40	13,753.48
2009-10	5,614.40	1.84	9,356.30	13.54	-3,741.90	14,970.70
2010-11	9,324.48	66.08	13,042.52	39.40	-3,718.03	22,367.00
2011-12	12,276.85	31.66	16,178.56	24.04	-3,901.70	28,455.41
2012-13	13,518.03	10.11	27,497.09	69.96	-13,979.07	41,015.12
2013-14	10,791.60	-20.17	28,128.07	2.29	-17,336.47	38,919.68
2014-15	11,528.43	6.83	26,951.76	-4.18	-15,423.33	38,480.19
2015-16	7,530.85	-34.68	17,691.79	-34.36	-10,160.94	25,222.63
2016-17	7,230.97	-3.98	17,290.63	-2.27	-10,059.67	24,521.60
2017-18	8,611.61	19.09	20,723.48	19.85	-12,111.87	29,335.09
2018-19	9,740.72	13.11	20,547.11	-0.85	-10,806.39	30,287.84

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

a.Top ten commodities of India's exports to LAC 2017-18 & 2018-19

S.No.	Commodity	2017-2018	2018 2019(P)	% Growth	% Share
1	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	723.01	868.23	20.08	8.91
2	AGRO CHEMICALS	542.64	820.46	51.20	8.42
3	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	831.11	731.48	-11.99	7.51
4	MAN MADE YARN,FABR MADE UPS	562.47	564.2	0.31	5.79
5	AUTO COMPONENTS/PA	410.25	482.51	17.61	4.95
6	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	66.44	416.66	527.11	4.28
7	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	433.56	416.6	-3.91	4.28
8	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLIED PROD	192.14	333.47	73.56	3.42
9	PRODUCTS OF IRON AN STEEL	208.86	328.8	57.43	3.38
10	IRON AND STEEL	388.86	285.62	-26.55	2.93
	Sum of top 10 commoditie exports to LAC Region	**4,359.34**	**5,248.03**	**20.39**	**53.88**
	Total Export to LAC Regi	**8,611.61**	**9,740.72**	**13.11**	**100.00**

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

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

S.No.	Commodity	2017-2018	2018 2019(P)	% Growt	% Sha
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 OIL	2,641.17	2,182.04	-17.38	10.62
4	BULK MINERALS AN 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 W PRODUCTS	337.27	311.43	-7.66	1.52
7	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUETTES ETC	197.22	208.7	5.82	1.02
8	PETROLEUM PROD SU	45.52	192.9	323.76	0.94
9	IRON AND STEEL	332.06	175.68	-47.09	0.86
10	IRON ORE	190.06	147.81	-22.23	0.72
	Sum of top 10 commod imports from LAC Reg	**18,502.97**	**18,800.57**	**1.61**	**91.50**
	Total Imports from LA Region	**20,723.48**	**20,547.11**	**-0.85**	**10000**

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

India's investments in LAC are concentrated in natural resource sectors, pharmaceuticals, automobile parts, mining, hydrocarbons and IT/ITES. India's outward FDI to the LAC region was US$ 14.93 billion from April, 2011 to November, 2017 (Source: RBI and EXIM Bank Analysis). The main destinations for Indian investments to the LAC region are British Virgin Island, Cayman Island, Panama, Bermuda and Brazil. 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 opportunities that exist.

3. Focus: LAC Programme

With the objective to further deepen India's trade relations with LAC region, an integrated programme "Focus LAC" was launched in November, 1997 initially for a period of 5 years. This has been extended from time to time. The Programme has recently been extended for one year upto 31.3.2020. The programme aims at sensitizing the organizations viz. Export Promotion Councils, Chambers of Commerce & Industry, EXIM Bank, ECGC, etc. 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 Computer Software, Chemical products including drugs/pharmaceuticals, agro-chemicals etc.

Under this programme, 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.

4. 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 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)

5. 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 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.

6. 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 bodies and Industry Chambers. Some of these events in recent years include FEICON BATIMAT (Brazil), Hospitalar (Brazil), Dye Chem Expo (Brazil), IPHEX LATAM (Colombia), INDEE Colombia, Expotextil (Peru), Colombiatex, BSM (Chile), BSM (Brazil) and India Show (Peru).

7. 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 next meeting is due to be held in New Delhi.

(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 the 19 of 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. Both sides will consider the report and take further appropriate action on the way forward.

(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. Apart from that 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 are under finalization. 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 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 expanded as substantial scope exists for India and MERCOSUR to explore complementarities and benefit from increased bilateral trade.

(D) India-Chile PTA

As a follow up to the Framework Agreement signed on January 20, 2005, India-Chile PTA was signed on March 8, 2006 which came into effect from 17th August, 2007 in Chile and in India on 11.09.2007. Under the PTA, India and Chile offered Margin of Preference (MoP) on 178 and 296 tariff lines at 8-digit level respectively. The India-Chile PTA was expanded with the signing of the Agreement on expansion of India-Chile PTA in New Delhi on 6.9.2016, and which came into force with effect from 16.5.2017. The agreement is available on the Department of Commerce's website: http://commerce.gov.in under the heading "Trade Agreement".

(E). Engagement with Pacific Alliance

Pacific Alliance, formed in the year 2013, is an important and emerging trade bloc consisting of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile. Pacific Alliance had accorded "Observer Status" to India in February, 2014. As Observer Member of the Pacific Alliance, India participates in the Ministerial Meeting of Observer States of Pacific Alliance.

On-going initiatives

A. India Peru Trade Agreement: India is negotiating a Trade Agreement with Peru covering trade in goods, services and investment. As of now, four rounds of negotiations have been held. The last round of negotiations was held in Lima, Peru from 11-15 March, 2019. The 5th round is due to be held in New Delhi.

B. Expansion of India MERCOSUR PTA: - The existing PTA signed on January 25, 2004 and which came into effect from 1st June, 2009, is being expanded as substantial scope exists for India and MERCOSUR to explore complementarities and benefit from increased bilateral trade.

C. India-Ecuador Trade Agreement: - Both sides are exploring the feasibility of a Trade Agreement through a Joint Study. The report of the Joint Study has been finalized by both sides. After finalization of the Terms of Reference, the agencies from both sides have concluded the Joint Study Report on the feasibility of a Trade Agreement. Both sides will consider the report and take further appropriate action on the way forward.

D. India- Colombia Trade Agreement: - During the 3rd meeting of India Colombia Joint Committee on Business Development Cooperation held in Bogota, Colombia on 19th May, 2017, both sides agreed to explore the potential framework to be adopted for a trade agreement. In a meeting held between Hon'ble CIM and a delegation led by Colombian Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism on 8th November, 2017, both sides decided to explore the possibility of a PTA. The Terms of Reference for the Joint Study for a Partial Scope Trade

Agreement are being finalized.

E. Study on 'India's Economic Engagement with LAC - Strategy for Trade and Investment': In order to enhance trade and investment in LAC region, Research of Information System (RIS) was assigned the study on 'India's Engagement with LAC -Strategy for Trade and Investment' with a financial assistance of Rs.20.00 lakhs under MAI Scheme of the Department. RIS has submitted its final report which is available on the Ministry's website.

8. Lines of Credit

EXIM Bank extends Lines of Credit (LOCs) to overseas financial institutions, regional development banks, sovereign governments and other entities overseas to enable buyers in those countries to import goods and services from India on deferred credit terms. This financing mechanism provides a safe mode of non-recourse financing option to Indian exporters, especially to SMEs and serves as an effective market entry tool. Details of Lines of Credit are available at the website of EXIM Bank: https://www.eximbankindia.in/lines-of-credit-GOILOC.aspx As per the EXIM Bank, there are twenty-eight operative lines of credit to the banks/Governments in the LAC countries given by EXIM Bank upto 2018-19.

9. ECGC Cover

The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) periodically undertakes a comprehensive review of the grading of the countries based on the methodology of risk scoring. As per ECGC Country Risk and Cover Policy on LAC region (reviewed as on 31.12.2018), eighteen Latin American countries have been placed in low risk categories of 'A1' and 'A2', nineteen 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

VII. Trade with Africa

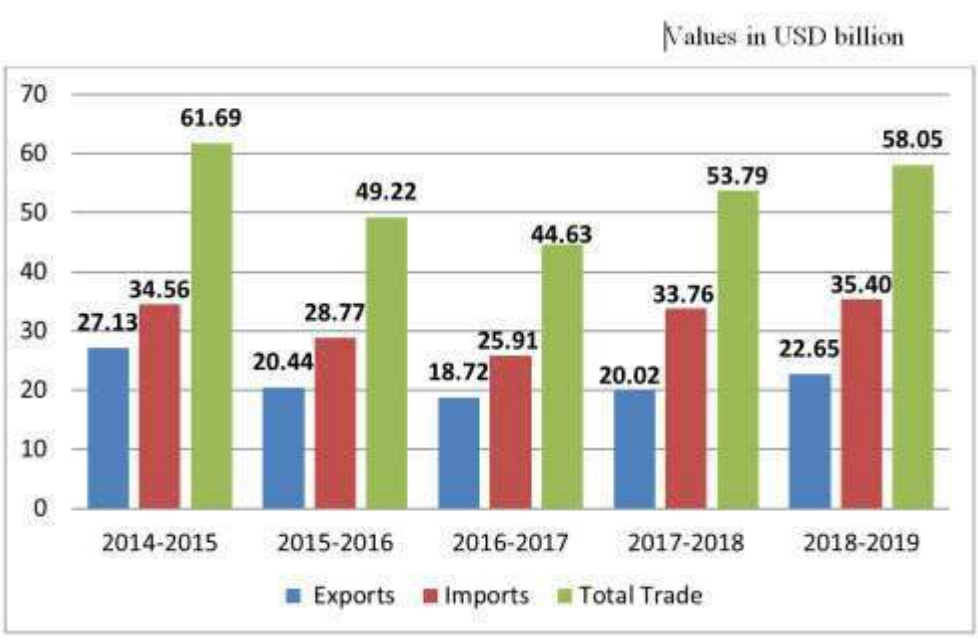
Trade with Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) Region

India's total trade with Sub Saharan Africa region during 2018-19 was USD 58.05 billion (6.88% of India's total trade with the World) as compared to USD 53.79 billion in 2017-18 (6.99% of India's total trade with the World). While India's total exports to SSA region in 2018-19 were USD 22.65 billion and India's imports were USD 35.40 billion i.e. India is in a trade deficit with SSA as a whole.

India's share of exports to SSA countries as a percentage of India's total exports to the world was of the order of 6.87% in 2018-19. SSA region's share in India's total imports from the World accounted for 6.89% in 2018-19. Our exports to SSA countries increased by 13.13%, and our imports increased by 4.85% during 2018-19.

South Africa ranks first among the destinations for India's exports in the SSA region. The other major destinations in the SSA region include Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Mauritius.

Bilateral Trade Figures Financial Year wise from 2014-15 to 2018-19:



Bilateral trade between India and Africa Region from FY 2014-15 and FY 2018-19

Values in USD billion

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
2014-15	27.13	34.56	61.69	-7.43
2015-16	20.44	28.77	49.22	-8.33
2016-17	18.72	25.91	44.63	-7.19
2017-18	20.02	33.76	53.79	-13.73
2018-19	22.65	35.40	58.05	-12.75

Source: DGCIS Kolkata

Bilateral trade with West African countries was USD 27.78 billion during 2018-19 as compared to USD 23.55 billion during 2017-18. Rice (other than Basmoti), Drug formulations, Biologicals, petroleum products, Cotton fabrics, Madeups etc., Industrial Machinery for dairy etc, two and three wheelers, Motor vehicle/cars, Products of Iron and Steel, Electrical machinery and equipment and RMG Cotton including accessories were the major items of export during 2018-19 to the region. Petroleum: Crude, Gold, Petroleum products, Cashew, Inorganic Chemicals, Bulk minerals and ores, Iron and steel, other wood and wood products, Aluminium, Products of Aluminium and Fertilizers crude were the major items of import during 2018-19 from the region.

Bilateral trade with countries in Southern African Custom Union was USD 11.93 billion during 2018-19 as compared to USD 12.67 billion during 2017-18. Motor vehicle/cars, Drug formulations, Biologicals, Petroleum products, Ship, boat and floating structure, Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious stones, Readymade cotton including accessories, Telecom instruments, Products of iron and steel, Auto components/parts, Bulk drugs, Drug intermediates were the major items of export during 2018-19 to the region. Coal, Coke and briquettes etc., Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious stones, Gold, Bulk minerals and ores, Iron ores, Iron and Steel, Ship, boat and floating structure, Pulp and waste paper, IC Engines and parts, Inorganic chemicals were the major items of import during 2018-19 from the region.

Bilateral trade with countries in Other South African Countries was USD 7.49 billion during 2018-19 as compared to USD 8.01 billion during 2017-18. Petroleum Products, Drug Formulations, Biologicals, Industrial Machinery for Dairy Etc., Cotton Fabrics, Made-ups Etc., Motor Vehicle/Cars, Plastic Raw Materials, Packaging materials, Buffalo Meat, Paper, paper board and product and Cosmetics and Toiletries were major items of export during 2018-19 to the region. Petroleum: Crude, Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc., Petroleum Products, Copper and Products Made of Copper, Pulses, Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones, Cashew, Processed Minerals, Bulk Minerals and Ores were the major items of import during 2018-19 from the region.

Bilateral trade with countries in East Africa was USD 8.94 billion during 2018-19 as compared to USD 7.93 billion during 2017-18. Petroleum products, Drug formulations, Biologicals, Rice (other than basmoti), Sugar, Industrial Machinery for dairy etc., Iron and steel, Motor vehicle/cars, Plastic raw materials, Footwear of rubber/canvas, Product of Iron and Steel were the major items of export during 2018-19 to the region. Gold, Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious stones, Copper and products made of copper, Pulses, Spices, Other oil seeds, Telecom instruments, Iron and Steel, other commodities, Cashew were the major items of import during 2018-19 from the region.

Bilateral trade with countries in Central Africa was USD 1.89 billion during 2018-19 as compared to USD 1.62 billion during 2017-18. Drug formulations, Biologicals, Two and three wheelers, Including Machinery for dairy etc., Electric machinery and equipment, Products of Iron and steel, Cotton fabrics, madeups etc., Paper, paper board and product, Agro chemicals, Petroleum products and Motor vehicle/cars were the major items of export during 2018-19 to the region. Petroleum: Crude, Pulses, Cocoa products, Other commodities, Lead and products made of lead, Other oil seeds, Coffee, Aluminum, products of aluminum, Other wood and wood products and Finished leather were the major items of import during 2018-19 from the region.

Activities undertaken during 2018-19

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

India and Mauritius have been negotiating Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) which seeks to mutually benefit both, in the area of trade in goods, and trade in services, in addition to general economic cooperation. Seven (7) 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, TBT and SPS, and General Economic Cooperation.

ii. Trade Cooperation Framework between India and Rwanda.
Trade Cooperation Framework between India and Rwanda was signed on 23rd July, 2018 during Hon'ble PM's visit to Rwanda.

iii. Eighth Session of the India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee

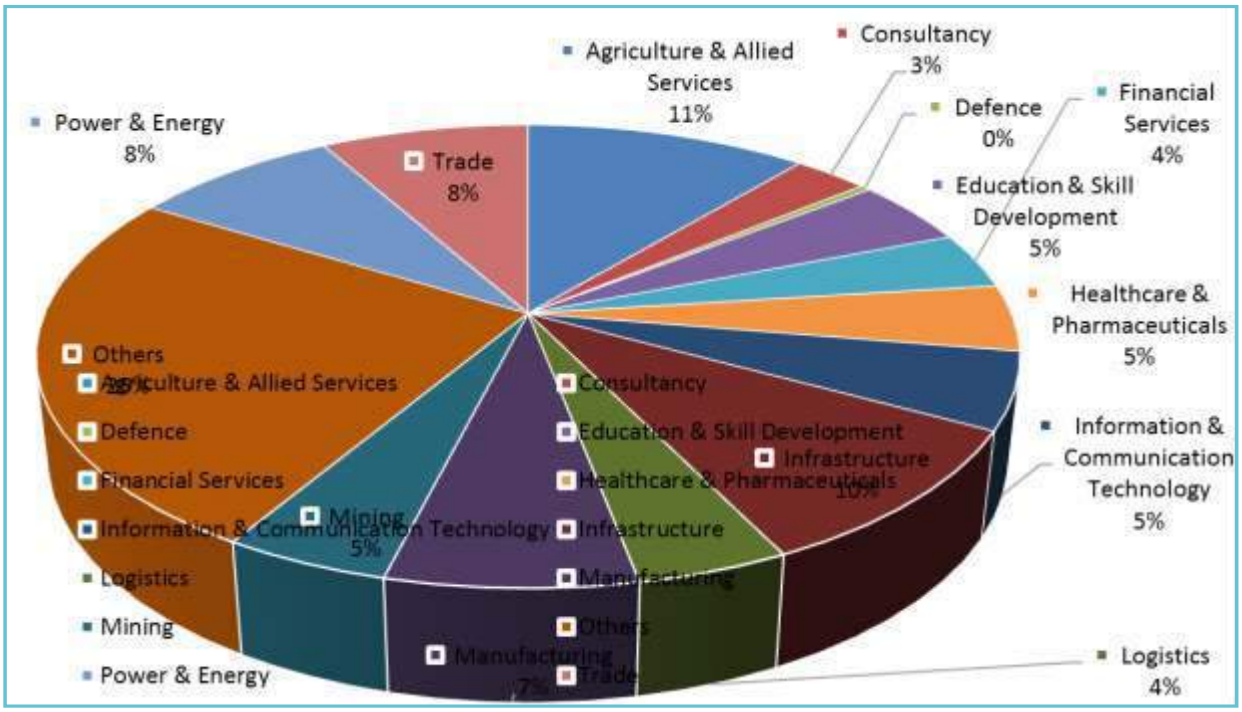
Eighth Session of the India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee (JTC) was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 23rd-24th August, 2018. The Indian delegation was led by, Hon'ble CIM and Kenyan delegation was led by H.E Mr. Peter Munya, Cabinet Secretary (Minister) for Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Government of the Republic of Kenya.

During the meeting, discussion was held in sectors such as MSME, Agriculture, ICT, Tourism, Administration of Standards, Education, Science & Technology, Investment Promotion and Protection, Air Services, Energy, Plastics, Textile, Pharmaceuticals, Oil & Gas, Health, Automobile and other engineering products.

iv. CII-EXIM Bank Regional Conclave
CII-EXIM Bank Regional Conclave on India - West Africa Project Partnership was held during 8th-9th October, 2018, in Nigeria. Indian delegation led by the Hon'ble MoS visited Nigeria to inaugurate the Regional Conclave.

v. India-South Africa Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade and Investment.
The first session of India-South Africa Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade and Investment was held in New Delhi on 23rd January, 2019. During the meeting, discussions were held on issues related to market access & standards, recognition of Indian pharmacopeia, trade promotion etc.

vi. 14th India –Africa Conclave on Project Partnership
The 14th CII-EXIM Conclave on India –Africa Project Partnerships was held from 17 – 19 March, 2019 at New Delhi, with the support of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The event was honoured by the presence of 28 African ministers from 16 African countries, more than 600 African Delegates and close to 400 Indian delegates. H E Dr Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President, Republic of Ghana; H E Dr Ibrahima Kassory Fofana, Prime Minister, Republic of Guinea and Honourable Monyane Moleleki, Deputy Prime Minister, Kingdom of Lesotho presided as the guests of honour at the conclave. 540 project opportunities and more than 500 B2B meetings in sectors ranging from Infrastructure, Agriculture, Healthcare, Power and Renewable Energy among others were also scheduled at the conclave. Details of projects opportunities discussed are given sector wise in the figure below:-



VIII. Trade with WANA

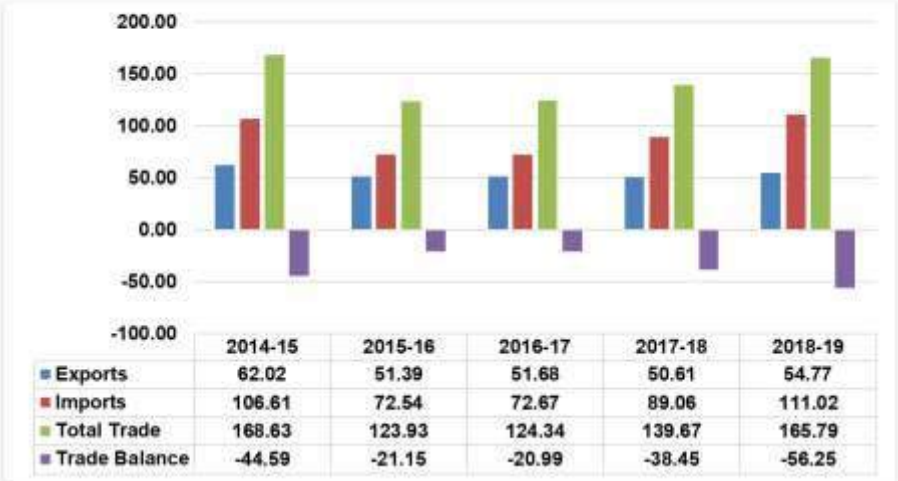
The West Asia and North Africa (WANA) region comprises of 19 countries. These are: -

(i) Six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates),
(ii) Six West Asian countries (Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen and Syria) and
(iii) Seven North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and South Sudan).

India's total trade with WANA countries during 2018-19was US$ 165.79billion (19.64% of India's total trade with the World) as compared to US$ 139.67billion in 2017-2018 (18.16% of India's total trade with the World). While India's total exports to WANA countries in 2018-19 were US $ 54.77billion and India's imports were US$ 111.02billion during the same period i.e. India is in a trade deficit vis-a-vis WANA countries(refer graph).

Bilateral trade between India and WANA Region from FY 2014-15 and 2018-19:

Values in US$ Billion



	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Exports	62.02	51.39	51.68	50.61	54.77
Imports	106.61	72.54	72.67	89.06	111.02
Total Trade	168.63	123.93	124.34	139.67	165.79
Trade Balance	-44.59	-21.15	-20.99	-38.45	-56.25

2. India's share of exports to WANA countries as a percentage of India's total exports to the world was of the order of 16.59% in 2018-19. WANA region's share in India's total imports from the World accounted for 21.60% in 2018-19. Our exports to WANA countries increased by 8.22%, and our imports increased by 24.66% during 2018-19.

3. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranks first among the destinations for India's exports in the WANA region and among the GCC countries. The other major destinations in the WANA region include Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, Qatar, Iraq and Oman.

Bilateral trade between India and WANA Region during FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Values in US $ Millions):

S.No.	Country	2017-2018				2018-2019				% Growth	
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports
1	ALGERIA	823.23	1260.98	2084.20	-437.75	940.27	1696.96	2637.22	-756.69	14.22	34.57
2	BAHARAIN	556.82	431.12	987.94	125.70	742.14	539.63	1281.77	202.51	33.28	25.17
3	EGYPT	2392.42	1292.93	3685.36	1099.49	2886.55	1677.82	4564.37	1208.72	20.65	29.77
4	IRAQ	1462.23	17615.81	19078.04	-16153.58	1788.66	22372.47	24161.14	-20583.81	22.32	27.00
5	ISRAEL	3364.06	2066.51	5430.57	1297.55	3717.98	1931.58	5649.57	1786.40	10.52	-6.53
6	JORDAN	540.82	984.98	1525.80	-444.16	578.82	1116.25	1695.06	-537.43	7.03	13.33
7	KUWAIT	1365.66	7165.69	8531.34	-5800.03	1333.92	7430.82	8764.74	-6096.90	-2.32	3.70
8	LEBANON	257.10	38.47	295.57	218.62	268.67	43.94	312.60	224.73	4.50	14.20
9	LIBYA	121.96	100.64	222.60	21.33	156.76	146.16	302.92	10.61	28.53	45.23
10	MOROCCO	432.32	779.63	1211.95	-347.30	680.06	1326.69	2006.76	-646.63	57.30	70.17
11	OMAN	2439.46	4264.29	6703.76	-1824.83	2246.31	2757.60	5003.91	-511.30	-7.92	-35.33
12	QATAR	1471.88	8409.02	9880.90	-6937.14	1611.16	10721.70	12332.86	-9110.54	9.46	27.50
13	SAUDI ARAB	5410.70	22069.96	27480.66	-16659.26	5561.73	28479.21	34040.93	-22917.48	2.79	29.04
14	SUDAN	822.72	452.07	1274.78	370.65	920.89	742.63	1663.52	178.25	11.93	64.28
15	SOUTH SUDAN	3.54	70.56	74.10	-67.02	10.53	89.97	100.50	-79.43	197.53	27.51
16	SYRIA	153.32	25.66	178.98	127.65	154.59	14.17	168.76	140.42	0.83	-44.78
17	TUNISIA	281.77	140.25	422.02	141.52	304.21	137.87	442.08	166.34	7.96	-1.70
18	UAE	28146.12	21739.11	49885.23	6407.01	30126.60	29784.95	59911.55	341.65	7.04	37.01
19	YEMEN	563.46	153.05	716.52	410.41	741.32	11.77	753.09	729.55	31.56	-92.31
Total of WANA		**50609.59**	**89060.73**	**139670.32**	**-38451.14**	**54771.15**	**111022.19**	**165793.34**	**-56251.04**	**8.22**	**24.66**

5. India's top Commodities of Export to WANA Region during 2018-19.

(i) West Asia- GCC Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region (with % share) consists of Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery (17.04%), Petroleum Products (16.98%), Ship, Boat and Floating Structure (4.40%), Rice -Basmati (3.90%), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (3.82%), Iron and Steel (2.65%), Telecom Instruments (2.51%), Rmg Cotton Including Accessories (2.43%), Products of Iron and Steel (2.33%), Organic Chemicals (2.12%)

During 2018-19, Exports of Rice -Basmati (-1.66%), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-22.40%), Rmg Cotton Including Accessories (-0.88%), Products of Iron and Steel (-9.32%), Organic Chemicals (-8.20%)have registered negative growth.

(ii) Other West Asia Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region (with % share) consists of Petroleum Products (23.27%), Rice -Basmati (21.34%), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (9.45%), Drug Formulations, Biologicals (2.63%), Buffalo Meat (2.02%), Oil Meals (1.96%), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (1.95%), Spices (1.91%), Residual Chemical and Allied Products (1.61%), Tea (1.52%).

During 2018-19, Exports of Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-2.41%) have registered negative growth.

(iii) North Africa Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region (with % share) consists of Petroleum Products (11.25%), Motor Vehicle/Cars (9.26%), Sugar (4.76%), Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups (4.45%), Cotton Yarn (3.92%), Industrial Machinery for Dairy etc. (3.78%), Drug Formulations, Biologicals (3.49%), Plastic Raw Materials (3.06%), Buffalo Meat (2.86%), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (2.80%).

During 2018-19, Exports of Buffalo Meat (-46.09 %), have registered negative growth.

6 India's top Commodities of Import from WANA Region during 2018-19.

(i) West Asia- GCC Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region (with % share) consists of Petroleum: Crude (48.10%), Petroleum Products (21.29%), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (7.42%), Gold (3.19%), Plastic Raw Materials (2.56%), Organic Chemicals (2.53%), Fertilizers Manufactured (2.29%), Aluminium, Products of Aluminium (1.35%), Copper and Products Made of Copper (1.22%), Ship, Boat and Floating Structure (1.14%)

During 2018-19, imports of Gold (-28.21%), Plastic Raw Materials (-6.46%), Organic Chemicals (-23.33%), Aluminium, Products of Aluminium (-2.91%)have registered negative growth.

(ii) Other West Asia Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region (with % share) consists of Petroleum: Crude (88.11%), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (2.31%), Fertilizers Manufactured (1.90%), Inorganic Chemicals (1.70%), Dye Intermediates (1.23%), Fertilizers Crude (0.80%), Petroleum Products (0.69%), Telecom Instruments (0.45%), Fresh Fruits (0.37%), Aluminium, Products of Aluminium (0.20%)

During 2018-19, imports of Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-9.58%), Fertilizers Manufactured (-20.65%), Inorganic Chemicals (-7.52%), Fresh Fruits (-37.83%)have registered negative growth.

(iii) North Africa Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region (with % share) consists of Petroleum: Crude (48.92%), Inorganic Chemicals (16.26%), Fertilizers Manufactured (9.04%), Petroleum Products (6.82%), Fertilizers Crude (6.36%), Other Commodities (1.57%), Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups (1.42%), Sesame Seeds (1.08%), Cotton Raw Including Waste (1.09%), Pulses (0.84%).

During 2018-19, imports of Petroleum Products (-24.33 %), Cotton Raw Including Waste (-19.39%)have registered negative growth.

7 Institutional Arrangements

Issues pertaining to trade and economic cooperation are regularly reviewed in Bi-laterals, Joint Commission Meetings or Joint Trade & Economic Committee Meetings.

Apex trade bodies like CII, FICCI, FIEO, ASSOCHAM etc. sponsor business delegations to facilitate trade with India through the mechanism of Joint Business Council (JBC)

The Joint Commissions being steered by Department of Commerce are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of country	Committee	Chaired by	Date of last Meeting
1.	Algeria	Joint Commission	C&IM	25-26 May 2015, Algiers
2.	Israel	Joint Trade &Economic Committee	C&IM	13-14, Jan, 2004,Tev Aviv
4.	Oman	Joint Commission	C&IM	16-17 July, 2018, Muscat
5.	Morocco	Joint Commission	C&IM	20 March, 2019, New Delhi
6.	Jordan	Trade and Economic Joint Committee	C&IM	04-05, July, 2017, New Delhi

8 Initiatives:

Two FTAs are under negotiations in WANA Division:

(i)Bilateral Free Trade Agreement between India and Israel
(ii) Multilateral Free Trade Agreement between India and GCC

a) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Israel:
The Ninth round of negotiations between India and Israel held in Israel from 19th to 20th February, 2018. Negotiations also took place on Trade in Goods. Thereafter, Indian side has sent its updated priority list on Goods and Services. Israeli side has also sent their priority List of Goods which is under examination in Department of Commerce in consultation with line Ministries/Departments.

b) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries:
After obtaining the mandate from the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) for negotiating an FTA with the GCC (comprising of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE), negotiations commenced with GCC. Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far in 2006 and 2008. Further rounds have not been held in the last 11 years since GCC has deferred its negotiations with all countries and economic groups and is reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.

IX. 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. No negotiations took place after this round.

(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.

(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. No negotiations took place after this round.

The following table shows the Trade Data for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the year 2017-18 vis a vis year 2018-19 (Apr-Feb):-

Value in US$ Million

Country	2017-18				2018-19 (Apr-Feb)			
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Australia	4012.32	13993.75	18006.07	-9981.43	3267.37	12168.15	15435.52	-8900.78
New Zealand	352.85	643.71	996.56	-290.86	346.57	586.19	932.76	-239.62
Fiji Island	54.24	0.49	54.73	53.75	54.98	0.63	55.61	54.35
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	41.93	196.19	238.12	-154.26	42.26	68.82	111.08	-26.56
Total	4461.34	14834.14	19295.48	-10372.80	3711.18	12823.79	16534.97	-9112.61

Import from New Zealand (Value in US$ Millions)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Feb)
1.	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL.	271.49	237.37
2.	27	MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES.	116.75	76.32
3.	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD.	43.53	53.98
4.	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	30.36	26.35
5.	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD.	29.75	29.74
6.	72	IRON AND STEEL	29.74	24.80
7.	51	WOOL, FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, HORSEHAIR YARN AND WOVEN FABRIC.	26.76	20.67
8.	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OR CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS.	22.28	50.38
9.	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	12.91	6.58
10.	41	RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER	7.96	5.19

Export to Fiji (Value in US$ Millions)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Feb)
1.	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	6.04	6.16
2.	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.	5.97	5.04
3.	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	4.18	2.94
4.	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF.	4.02	2.79
5.	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWLRY;COIN.	3.20	4.68

6.	39	PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	2.91	2.31
7.	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS.	2.74	2.49
8.	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED.	2.45	2.38
9.	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS.	1.79	1.01
10.	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS.	1.73	1.82

Import from Fiji (Value in US$ Millions)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Feb)
1.	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWLRY;COIN.	0.33	
2.	90	OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF;	0.04	0.09
3.	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	0.04	0.00
4.	72	IRON AND STEEL	0.03	0.20
5.	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	0.03	0.08
6.	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD.	0.01	
7.	39	PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	0.01	0.01
8.	98	PROJECT GOODS; SOME SPECIAL USES.	0.00	
9.	32			

Export to Papa New Guinea (Value in US$ Millions)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Feb)
1.	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	15.45	13.70
2.	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	6.49	4.81
3.	64	FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS OF SUCH ARTICLES.	3.03	2.50
4.	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF.	2.87	3.17
5.	90	OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF;	2.32	1.48
6.	39	PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	1.91	2.21
7.	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS.	1.78	0.58
8.	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	0.89	0.47
9.	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES; RAGS	0.82	0.76
10.	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CORCHETED.	0.66	0.45

Import from Papa New Guinea (Value in US$ Millions)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Feb)
1.	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL.	92.52	37.83
2.	26	ORES, SLAG AND ASH.	48.77	
3.	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	31.91	
4.	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PRE. EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXEX.	15.23	18.77
5.	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWLRY;COIN.	3.62	7.76
6.	09	COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES.	1.97	1.08
7.	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES;	1.69	1.75

		PREPARED ANIMAL FODER.		
8.	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	0.33	0.06
9.	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS.	0.12	0.47
10.	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF.	0.02	

X. International Trade Organizations

Informal Ministerial Gathering New Delhi (March 2018)

- In order to continue political engagement on the multilateral trade issues in the aftermath of MC11, India hosted a two-day Informal WTO Ministerial Meeting in New Delhi on 19-20 March 2018. Ministers and officials from 52 member countries of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Director General of the WTO attended the meeting. Discussions were held with the aim of providing political guidance for further work in the WTO and the way forward on development.

- Participants stressed on the need to preserve and enhance the functioning and credibility of the rules-based multilateral trading system as embodied in the WTO. Majority of the participants sought expeditious and immediate resolution of the impasse in the appointment of Appellate Body members - an issue that was viewed to be adversely affecting the credibility and functioning of the WTO. In many interventions, deep concern was expressed at the serious threat posed to the credibility of the WTO rules and some of its cardinal principles, such as non-discrimination, by the cycle of recent unilateral trade measures and proposed counter-measures.

Informal Ministerial Gathering, Paris (May 2018)

- Political engagement continued with India participating in the Informal Gathering of WTO Ministers and other meetings in Paris on 31 May 2018 on the sidelines of the annual meetings of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). 29 member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Director General of the WTO attended the meeting and to discuss the way forward in the WTO.

- There was strong criticism of the unilateral trade measures and counter measures by members and also stand being taken by some of the members and need to follow the WTO commitments was reiterated by members. India stressed the importance of political engagement in the process and called for strengthening of the multilateral trading system and inclusive institutional structure of the WTO. India emphasised on the need to fill up the Appellate Body vacancies and expressed concern at the trade measures and counter measures by some of the members.

WTO Reforms

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is currently at crossroads as the ongoing discourse is on reforming the institution. Recent developments, which include increasing unilateral measures and counter measures, undermine the very basis of the multilateral trading system embodied in the WTO. Standstill in negotiations as well as on institutional issues has further eroded the trust of membership in multilateralism. The deadlock in the WTO is being used by some members to propose amendment in the functioning of the WTO and its procedures. India, as a strong votary of the multilateral trading system, is of the opinion that there is a need to strengthen the system and we are working positively to contribute in the process and collaborating with members to ensure that the concerns of developing countries in the WTO negotiations and reform process are addressed. India believes that flexibilities to the developing countries and least developing countries to better integrate in the global trading system must be preserved in the WTO negotiations.
- India is engaged in the discussions in the WTO on the issue of reforms so as to make it a more effective body. With a view to strengthening of Dispute Settlement Mechanism, which is vital to implementation of the WTO rules, India has co-sponsored a proposal with the European Union.

- Recent submissions by the United States challenge the entitlement of Special and Differential Treatment provisions to 34 developing countries by use of a few arbitrary economic indicators. India along with 11 other members including China and South Africa have circulated a paper as a counter-narrative to the United States' paper to highlight the continued relevance of special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries. It underlines the need for continuing with special and differential treatment for developing countries including LDCs.

Trade Dispute

- **DS430 (Avian Influenza)-** Both India and the United States are engaged bilaterally for amicable solution to this dispute. Accordingly, both sides have agreed to defer the release of the Arbitrator's report (will be

released in April 2019) and Compliance Panel report (will be released in May 2019).

- **DS436 (Steel CVD)-** In this dispute, the Compliance panel proceedings are currently underway. The Substantive meeting (Oral hearing) of the Panel with Parties was held on 29 and 30 Jan, 2019. The final report of the Compliance Panel is expected after August 2019.

- **DS-456 (Solar Panel/JNNSM dispute)-** After the United States prevailed at the Appellate Body, India negotiated a reasonable period of time to remove domestic content requirements from its JNNSM programme. Although India complied with the rulings in this dispute, the United States filed a retaliation request without even ascertaining whether India had complied or not. India on its part filed request for establishment of Compliance Panel. Both Parties have not gone ahead with further proceedings and are working on to find mutually satisfactory solution to this dispute.

- **DS503 (US Visa fee for H1B and L1)-** Consultations were held on this disputes. However, decision needs to be taken whether to escalate the dispute for establishment of a dispute settlement Panel. The law firm is unsure of the outcome going in favour of India.

- **DS510 (US Renewal Energy Programmes)-** The Panel proceedings are going on and the Second Substantive meeting (Oral hearing) of the Panel with the Parties was held on 22-23 January, 2019. The interim report was issued in Apr-2019 in favour of India, a significant win for India.

- **DS-518 (India – Safeguard measures on import of iron and steel products)-** The Panel report was circulated on 6th November 2018 in favour of Japan on most of the issues. In view of the various systemic and legal issues, which may affect India's future safeguard investigations, India filed an appeal on 14th December 2018. A three member Appellate Body panel has been established on 05th February, 2018. The Appellate proceedings have not started yet.

- **DS541 (Export subsidies schemes of India challenged by US at WTO)-** The Substantive Meeting of the Panel with the Parties was held on 12-13 February, 2019. The final report of the Panel is expected in September, 2019.

- **DS547 (United States-Certain measures on steel and aluminium products)-** Three member Panel has been constituted by DSB on 25 January, 2019. The first written submission (FWS) has been made on 01-May-2019.

- **DS579, DS580 and DS581(India -** Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane)- Brazil, Australia and Guatemala have challenged the domestic support that India provides in favour of agricultural producers of sugarcane and sugar, as well as all export subsidies in sugar sector. The consultations were held with Brazil and Australia during the period from 15-17 Apr, 2019 in Geneva. The consultations with Guatemala are scheduled during the period from 22-23 May, 2019.

- **DS582- (India -Tariff Treatment on Certain Good in the Information and Communications Technology Sector)-**EU has claimed that India applies duties in excess of the rates bound in its Schedule of Concessions and Commitments annexed to the GATT 1994 ("Schedule") on imports of certain goods in the information and technology sector. The consultations with EU were held on 21st May, 2019 in Geneva.

- **DS584 (India -Tariff Treatment on Certain Good) –** Japan has claimed that India applies duties in excess of rates bound in its Schedule of Commitments annexed to the gap 1994("Schedule") on imports of certain goods in the information and communication sector. The consultations with Japan were held on 23rd May, 2019 in Geneva.

- **Fisheries Subsidies negotiations**

o With the aim to frame disciplines on fisheries subsidies by Dec, 2019, WTO's Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR) is conducting negotiations, on monthly basis, at Geneva. DoC is coordinating and attending the negotiations with participation from D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) and Centre for WTO Studies. The last meeting was held from 25-29 March, 2019 and the next meeting is scheduled from 06-10 May, 2019.

Services 1 Desk

Discussions on Domestic Regulations (DR) at the WTO

- India tabled a 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), covering all areas of Domestic Regulations (DR) including Qualification Requirements, Qualification Procedures, Licensing Requirements, Licensing Procedures and Technical Standards for Mode 4 service supplies, at the WTO and called for a meeting of the Working Party on Domestic Regulations (WPDR) to discuss the same. The draft text was discussed in the meeting of the WPDR held on 5th December, 2018.
- The proposal by India was an effort to rejuvenate and reenergize the discussions in the WPDR, the body mandated to develop GATS Article VI:4 disciplines, which had not seen any discussions in 2018 until then.This is because the focus of the discussions shifted out to the plurilateral format at the behest of some Members who were keen to get a negotiated outcome on DR in MC11, which was prevented due to lack of consensus on the issue.

- India's December 2018 submission emphasised 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. Global changes in demographics and patterns of investment in human capital have created increased the scope for international trade in professional services. However, 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 especially in professional services and more generally in trade in services.
- Subsequently, the above mentioned draft text was modified based on comments and suggestions received from Members and a revised submission 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 at the WTO which was discussed in the meeting of the WPDR held on 20th March, 2019.
- One of the significant modifications made in this revised proposal was the introduction of disciplines on application procedures and requirements for temporary entry related to fulfilment of domestic regulations under Article VI:4. It was explained to Members that disciplines on such types of temporary entry, which is related to the fulfilment of domestic regulations under Article VI:4, would complement and supplement disciplines on licensing requirements and procedures, qualification requirements and procedures, and technical standards affecting trade in services for a commercially meaningful outcome. In this regard, the proposal was to bring in disciplines on temporary entry measures (such as on timelines, procedures and fees) only in the context in which there is a specific Mode 4 commitment, entry is required to fulfil a GATS Article VI:4 measure and electronic authorisation is not possible.

Moratorium on imposition of Customs duties on electronic transmissions

India and South Africa jointly introduced a proposal titled 'Moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions: Need for a re-think', contained in document WT/GC/W/747, at the meeting of the General Council held on 26th July, 2018.It was decided that the joint submission should be discussed in a dedicated session of the GC. The informal session of the GC was held on27th November, 2018. This paper 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. An evident example of this is 3D printing which is still considered to be catering to niche markets. However, its market has grown annually by 22% in the period 2014-2018. It is estimated that if current growth of investments in 3D printing continues, 50% of the manufactured goods will be 'printed' in 2060 and if investments in 3D printing doubles, this target will be achieved in 2040. This will wipe out almost 40% of cross-border physical global trade. Intermediary goods will be replaced by Computer-Aided Design files (CAD-Files), which will become the central digital input to this process. These CAD-files will be electronically transmitted from one country to the other and will be used to print many of the currently manufactured products. This submission emphasised the impact of the e-commerce moratorium from the revenue point of view, technological progress as well as from the larger development perspective. In this regard, it was highlighted that there is an urgent need for the developing countries and LDCs to develop their digital capacities for facing the growing challenge of digital trade. For this purpose and to be able to design such policies, it is extremely important for developing countries to preserve policy and regulatory space in the WTO.

LDC Services Waiver

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 Least Developed Countries in September, 2015, in response to the Collective Request of LDCs pursuant to the Bali Ministerial decision on Operationalisation of LDC Services Waiver. Amongst others, as a part of the preferences granted, India had notified that at least 25 per cent of all technical assistance and capacity building opportunities offered by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) would be solely earmarked for LDCs. As a part of the regular committee work under the WTO, Members have been providing updates on the utilisation of the preferences granted to the LDCs. In the recent Council for Trade in Services (CTS) meetings, India stated that this preference has been utilised effectively 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 the MEA's ITEC programme have been utilised by the LDC Members.

India is also the only WTO member which committed a waiver of visa fees for all LDC applicants applying for Business and Employment visas during the full duration of the waiver. As per the information received from Indian Missions in LDCs, during the past 3 years (2016, 2017 and 2018), a total of 48,602 LDC applicants have availed the waiver of visa fees for Indian Employment and Business Visas. During the CTS meeting we have also encouraged other Members to provide updates on

the steps taken by them regarding the implementation of preferences under the LDC Services Waiver and their utilisation by the LDC beneficiaries.

The implementation of the notified preferences by India has been deeply appreciated by WTO Members including LDCs.

1. Plurilateral on E-Commerce

Electronic commerce or E-commerce entered the WTO discourse in 1998 with an exploratory and non-negotiating mandate under the Work Programme on E-Commerce. In recent years, there has been a strong push to, inter alia, prematurely obtain a mandate to initiate comprehensive negotiations on all aspects of e-commerce, covering goods, services and intellectual property rights, without adequate deliberations to reach common understanding even on the definition and scope of the subject. Since this was opposed by many countries, there was an effort to, at the very least, expedite the discussion process under the current work programme by centralizing it and moving it away from the relevant WTO committees.
However, through the efforts of various countries at the MC11 of the WTO in December 2017, it was decided to, inter alia, continue with the non-negotiating mandate of the existing Work Programme on E-commerce. The existing moratorium on imposing Customs duties on electronic transmissions was extended for two years in exchange for another moratorium related to Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The above decisions are in line with India's position in the matter and are a major achievement for India. In the negotiations, India, the African Group and several other developing countries had similar positions on these issues. India is actively participating in the discussions under the Work Programme on E-commerce.

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 proposals were tabled under the JMS Group on E-commerce in 2018. As per the existing proposals, the JMS discussion is on exploratory work towards future WTO negotiations on trade related aspects of e-commerce. Broadly, the idea is to clarify the existing rules and develop additional rules on trade related aspects of e-commerce. Several proposals also mention that as there is progress in the exploratory discussions, the same would be brought back to the multilateral setting without explaining on how this would be done.

Recently in Davos, Switzerland, 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 assumes importance since China has now 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 a negotiating mandate can be considered and a genuine consensus found for it.

2. Update on Services track of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Negotiations

RCEP negotiations are ongoing amongst 16 countries namely, the 10 countries of ASEAN and its 6 FTA partners i.e. Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Japan and India. The objective of these negotiations is to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement amongst ASEAN and its FTA partners. So far, 25 Rounds of negotiations have been held and negotiations are being undertaken across working groups related to goods, services, investments, economic and technical cooperation etc.

RCEP is one of the most comprehensive FTA negotiations entered into by India so far and provides India the opportunity to gain access in a region that has enormous potential for economic growth. Given the importance of services in the Indian economy, it is logical that the services track of negotiations under the RCEP negotiations is very important. Services also play an important role in other RCEP economies. India's position in services is based on the factual position that Services are playing and will continue to play a major and growing role in economies and mutual external economic ties of the RPCs. Through the negotiations, we are trying to achieve a Services Agreement that not only protects our existing business model but also furthers our interests in the region.

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 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)

India is a signatory to the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) (now also known as ITA-1), a Plurilateral agreement of WTO. As on date, there are altogether 82 member signatories, including 28 EU member countries (including the UK), accounting for about 97 percent of the world trade in Information Technology (IT) products. India joined the ITA on 25th March 1997.

From 2012 onwards, some of the developed country members of the ITA - USA, European Union and Japan- proposed in the ITA Committee meetings to broaden the scope and coverage of the ITA (referred as ITA-2). These proposals basically related to increasing the coverage of IT products on which customs duty would be bound at zero; addressing non-tariff measures; and expanding the number of signatory countries to include new signatories such as Argentina, Brazil and South Africa.

Proponents of ITA expansion prepared a consolidated list containing IT products (combining products of interest of all proponents of ITA-2); on which tariff reductions were being sought and it was circulated amongst WTO members. These IT products included new generation semi-conductors, semi-conductors manufacturing equipment, optical lenses, GPS navigation equipment and medical equipment such as magnetic resonance imaging products. Negotiations on ITA-2 were conducted in the 10th WTO ministerial Conference in 2015 by over 50 participants.

Moreover, there was a view that lower duties on IT products may also impinge on the domestic manufacturing initiatives of the government. The level of sacrifice made by countries in the ITA has also been different with those with large markets and higher average customs duties making larger commitments that the others. Therefore, India decided not to take part in ITA-2.

MSMEs and WTO

The WTO in the last decade has initiated 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.

In the run up to MC-11, a group of countries called 'Friends of MSMEs' proposed establishing a Work Programme for MSMEs and for a Working Group on MSMEs to be formed at the level of the General Council, so that issues affecting MSMEs' participation in global trade may be discussed.

India has been opposing the discussion on MSMEs thus far by stating that WTO disciplines and flexibilities are not amenable to being used to target sub-national entities exclusively, such as MSMEs.

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

1. 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.

2. In order to ensure effective utilisation of the Scheme and to provide optimum 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

Notificati No. 8/2014 dated
provides d free/ pre market access on
of India's tot 205 tari (at HS 6 digit level of
classification). In fact, onl lines are in India's
Exclusion list while 4 lines o argin of preference On
the rest of the lines duty free exports is allowed into
India's market.

3. Moreover, certain proced fications to the
Rules of Origin of the DFTP Sc made vide
customs non-tariff notification 2 -Cus(NT),
dated10th March, 2015. The key ch in the
notification were as under:
i. Rules of origin criteria changed TSH %
(instead of the earlier criteria of CTH+3
ii. Allowing th for calculation dd
based on of the FO
value onl th B
value)
iii. Ce origin shall be i ndar
size the prescribed format, (instead o
colo 4 size paper).

4. 27 July 2017, two least developed
Ni and Guinea, were notified as beneficia
DFTP Scheme , bringing the total n
b iciaries to 34, namely, Afghanistan, Ba
E n, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia,
ri an Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Eritrea, E
t Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, t
People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, L
Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Mya
Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, T
Leste, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanza
Y men and Zambia.

There are 14 least developed countries that are ye
become beneficiaries under the scheme, namely
gola, Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Co
bouti, Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Mauritania
Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solom
th Sudan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

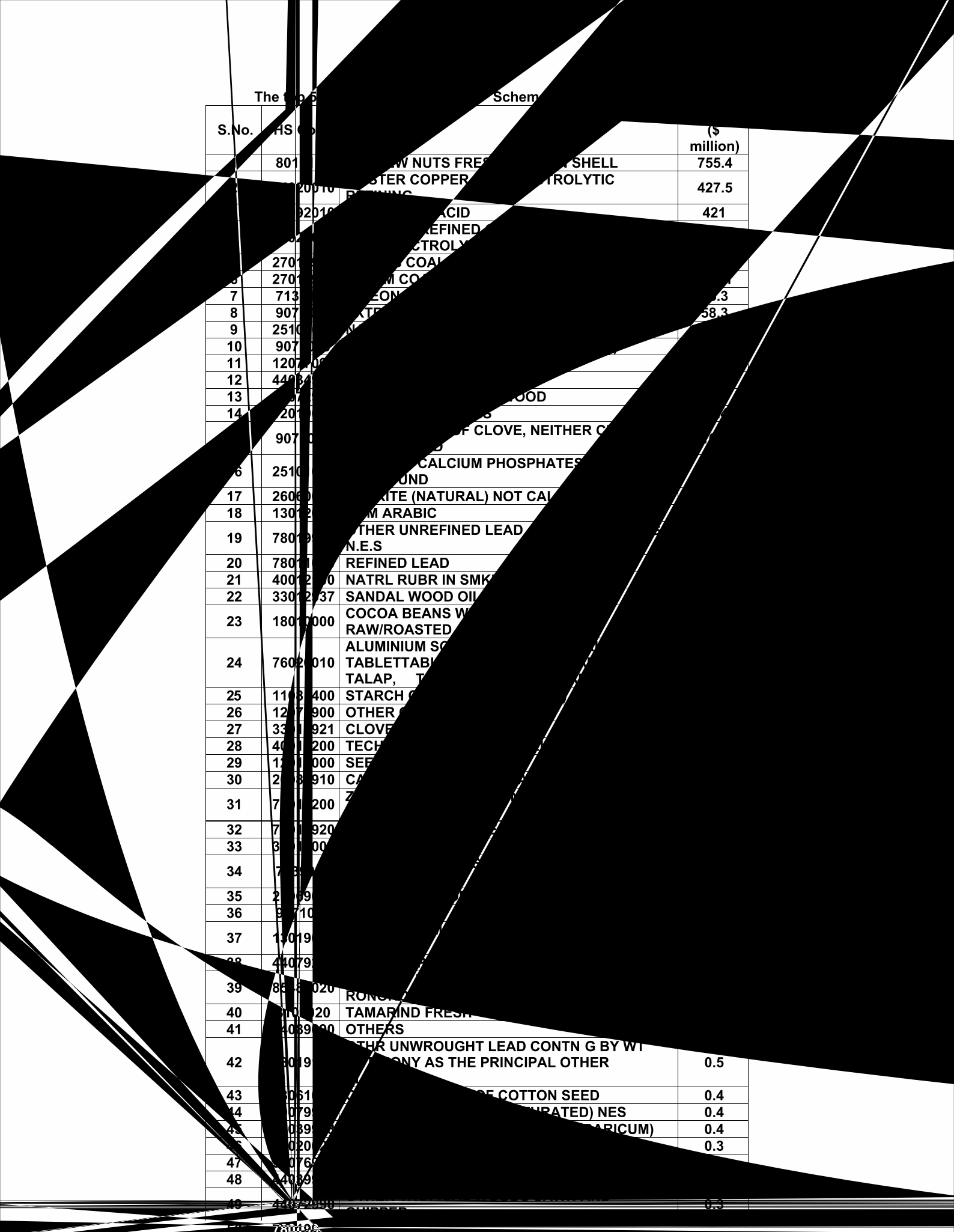
tilisation of the DFTP Sch
nalysis of the utilization as
u taken based on the -1
and 017-18. The util of
imp s to India's ods
and 2017-18 s 24.3% re
How when compared with India's tot
the H lines where preferential DFTP im
occurred, the utilization ratio for the tw at
4 % and 71.6% respectively.

ade nder DFTP Scheme
India's tot imports under th eme for 2016-
17 an 017-18 $ 1.43 billion and $2.85 billion.
The im rts und DFTP Sch
2017- have been confined
ely at the n onal t
ge m legu nel

metals such steel, copp
battery waste.

I. The top 50 products of import under the DFTP Scheme during 2017-18 sorted on HS codes is at Annex I. These 50 products comprise nearly 99.9% of total imports under the DFTP scheme for 2017-18.
ii. India's total imports from all the 48 LDCs has increased from $ 12.4 billion in 2016-17 to $ 17.1 billion in 2017-18. India's total imports from the 34 beneficiary LDCs has increased from $ 6.9 billion in 2016-17 to $ 8.8. billion in 2017-18. These figures are given in ***Annex III and IV*** respectively.

Note: Relevant information regarding India's DFTP heme can be accessed at the link: //commerce.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadedFile/M Oc 434269763910839_international_tpp_DFTP.pdf



The [illegible] Schem

S.No.	HS C[illegible]		($ million)
	801	W NUTS FRES[illegible] SHELL	755.4
	[illegible]20010	STER COPPER [illegible] TROLYTIC	427.5
	92010	CID	421
		EFINED	
		CTROLY	
	2701	COAL	
6	2701	M CO[illegible]	
7	713	EON[illegible]	.3
8	907	[illegible]	58.3
9	2510	[illegible]	
10	907	[illegible]	
11	1207	[illegible]	
12	4408	[illegible]	
13	[illegible]	OOD	
14	201	[illegible]	
	907	F CLOVE, NEITHER C[illegible]	
16	2510	CALCIUM PHOSPHATES[illegible]	
17	2606	ITE (NATURAL) NOT CAL[illegible]	
18	1301	M ARABIC	
19	7801	THER UNREFINED LEAD N.E.S	
20	7801	REFINED LEAD	
21	4001	NATRL RUBR IN SMK[illegible]	
22	3302	SANDAL WOOD OIL[illegible]	
23	1801	COCOA BEANS W[illegible] RAW/ROASTED	
24	7602	ALUMINIUM SC[illegible] TABLETTABL[illegible] TALAP, T[illegible]	
25	1108	STARCH [illegible]	
26	1207	OTHER [illegible]	
27	3301	CLOVE[illegible]	
28	4001	TECH[illegible]	
29	1201	SEE[illegible]	
30	2308	CA[illegible]	
31	7001	Z[illegible]	
32	7001	[illegible]	
33	3001	[illegible]	
34	7308	[illegible]	
35	2309	[illegible]	
36	9701	[illegible]	
37	1301	[illegible]	
38	4407	[illegible]	
39	8804	RONG[illegible]	
40	2008	TAMARIND FRESH[illegible]	
41	2008	OTHERS	
42	8019	THR UNWROUGHT LEAD CONTN G BY WT ONY AS THE PRINCIPAL OTHER	0.5
43	0561	E COTTON SEED	0.4
44	0791	URATED) NES	0.4
45	0899	ARICUM)	0.4
46	0201		0.3
47	0761		
48	4403		
49	4403	CHIPPED	0.3
[illegible]	780199		

Annex II

India's Total Imports from DFTP beneficiary LDCs (in $ million)

S.No.	LDCs under DFTP	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	Afghanistan	292.9	433.8
2	Bangladesh	701.7	685.7
3	Benin	207.4	223.0
4	Burkina Faso	256.4	632.6
5	Burundi	1.6	16.5
6	Central African Republic	0.4	9.9
7	Cambodia	36.1	55.8
8	Chad	169.4	149.5
9	Comoros	25.7	37.3
10	Eritrea	36.4	2.0
11	Ethiopia	67.1	47.5
12	Gambia	43.2	58.7
13	Guinea	279.2	514.6
14	Guinea Bissau	215.7	256.2
15	Haiti	3.6	8.3
16	Lao	207.4	168.6
17	Lesotho	24.9	89.6
18	Liberia	7.7	36.8
19	Madagascar	119.8	167.7
20	Malawi	41.3	16.5
21	Mali	99.2	114.1
22	Mozambique	546.3	931.8
23	Myanmar	1067.3	639.6
24	Niger	0.0	20.2
25	Rwanda	1.2	5.3
26	Senegal	315.9	564.9
27	Somalia	17.7	3.6
28	Sudan	245.2	452.1
29	Tanzania	948.5	1029.7
30	Timor Leste	0.2	0.1
31	Togo	138.4	163.8
32	Uganda	68.9	56.2
33	Yemen Republic	4.8	153.1
34	Zambia	743.9	1095.0
Total Imports		**6,935.1**	**8,839.7**
DFTP Imports		**1428.9**	**2963.0**
Average Utilisation Rate		**20.6%**	**33.5%**

Services Desk II.

Champion Sectors in Services

Service sector contributes significantly to India's GDP, FDI inflow, exports and job creation. Services growth has been aiding India's overall growth, especially in the last two decades. Services trade surplus has been financing almost 50% of India's merchandise trade deficit. India is expected to be a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025 with about USD 3 trillion being accounted for by the services sector.

In the wake of the creeping protectionism and protracted global slowdown, intensive efforts may be required to sustain the vibrant growth of India's services sectors. Considering services exports are characterized by over dependence on IT &ITeS, there is an urgent need to achieve diversification across a broad range of services sectors. Addressing both sectoral and cross cutting issues including domestic reforms is critical to unleash the full potential of the various services sectors. Realizing the important role that services sector can play in driving India's growth, the Department of Commerce's Cabinet Note on the 'Action Plan for Champion Sectors in Services' was accorded approval by the Union Cabinet on 28th February, 2018.

The 'Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS)' is envisaged to be an umbrella central sector scheme with a dedicated fund of Rs 5000 crore to support sectoral initiatives in 12 priority 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.

Following are envisaged to be important elements of the Sectoral Schemes/Action Plans of the nodal Ministries/Departments:

(i) Address sectoral and cross-cutting issues including reform of the regulatory framework, development of services standards regime, skill development including foreign language capability, visa reforms etc.

(ii) Include substantive content under the five pillars enunciated in the Cabinet note, namely, 'new processes' for improving ease of doing business, 'new infrastructure' for strengthening physical and digital connectivity, 'new sector' based on identifying sectors with untapped potential for value addition, employment generation and technology upgradation, 'new mind-set' aimed at changing the official mind-set from issuing/approval authority' to 'partnering business' and 'new standards' to develop a services standards regime

(iii) focus on new initiatives to promote value addition in services sectors

(iv) focus on new initiatives to enhance exports of services

Hon. President of India launched the 12 Champion Services Sectors on 15th May, 2018, at the Global Exhibition on Services held in Mumbai. This involved unveiling of the Champion Services Sector Portal (www.indiaservices.in) and the logo for Champion Services Sector initiative.

In pursuance of the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries on 3rd May, 2019, a Screening Committee headed by CEO, NITI Aayogwas constituted to screen and recommend the proposals for sectoral schemes of the nodal Ministries /Departments. The Screening Committee in its two meetings held on 19th December, 2018 and 6th March, 2019, recommended proposals of seven nodal Ministries/Departments. DoC is finalizing the comprehensive EFC Note on CSSS including proposals for sectoral schemes of the nodal Ministries/Departments.

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.

Services Events

Other Trade Agreements on Services

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.

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. India is also engaged in bilateral trade dialogues with the US under the India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF).

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,-

i. 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;

ii. simplification of fees and charges for various clearance related activities at the borders;

iii. paperless filing of import/export documents through 'E-sanchit' project; and

iv. Publishing of resource information viz. procedures for import/export, laws & regulations etc. online for ease of access.

Consistent trade facilitation efforts have resulted in substantive improvement of India's performance in Trading across Borders indicator from 146 in 2017 to 80 in the year 2018. 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.

Standards and technical regulations

1. Globally, tariffs have been coming down and the overall global average import weighted tariff on industrial goods has come down to just around 4 per cent. With FTAs being negotiated among a large number of countries, average global tariff rates will come down further, reducing the role of tariffs in market access. Even though there appears some recurrence of tariff walls in a few countries of the world, the use of technical regulations (mandatory standards) and a variety of conformity assessment procedures has been out-growing tariffs.

2. In the globalised 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.

3. There is a 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.

4. 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

5. 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 accelerated. Efforts are on anvil to match up to the international best practices with regard to preparation, adoption and application of Trs.

Support and Outreach Program for MSME Sector launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister

6. MSME Support & Outreach Program was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 02.11.2018. Under this program, the officers of various central and state government agencies participate and address the financial and other issues of MSMEs in the country. From Quality Framework point of view, the program promotes registration of Quality Certificates like ISO-9000 in MSME clusters. The progress of implementation is monitored on the dashboard (www.msmesupport.gov.in) on weekly basis.

7. To give further fillip to the quality agenda, this department organized a Special National Standards Conclave in Mumbai on 8-9th February 2019 and Regional Standards Conclave in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 04 January. 2019, and in Bhubaneshwar, Orissa on 18th Jan 2019. More such conclaves are

planned in the next Financial Year.

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

8. At the two days conclave held on June 18-19, 2018 in New Delhi, the Indian National Strategy for Standards (INSS) document was released. 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. During the 2018 conclave, intensive discussions on implementation of the Indian National Strategy for Standardization were held with stakeholders and the representatives of line Ministries/Departments.

9. 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.

10. The INSS further provides direction that will not only ensure that our citizens get the best quality products, whether manufactured domestically, or imported but also enable Indian industry to access more markets, and be recognised at par with the best in the world.

Reform Measures towards promoting services trade

Global Exhibition on Services (GES)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized the Fourth Global Exhibition on Services (GES) during May 15 – 18, 2018 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai. The Event was inaugurated by Hon'ble President of India.

Over 7000 B2B meetings were conducted during GES-2018. As many as 100 countries and 15 states participated at GES-2018. Over 40 seminars were also hosted during the Event.

'India Services', a new brand for Indian services, was launched at the inaugural of GES 2018. The brand consists of the national bird, the peacock- a powerful visual symbol of India's array of services offerings. A dedicated portal, www.indiaservices.in was also launched on the occasion. The portal will be a one-stop destination for information regarding the Champion Services Sector initiative and each specific sector within the campaign. It will also provide information regarding the sectoral action plans of nodal ministries/departments.

GES has emerged as a major platform to showcase, engage and collaborate on a global scale to promote India's services strength. The next edition of GES will be held in 2019.

Advantage Health Care India (AHCI)

After the successful launch of the inaugural edition in 2015, the fourth edition of Advantage Health Care India 2018, 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 4th – 6th December,2018 at India Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida. The event was supported by Engineering Export Promotion Council and National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers. The objective of this international summit was to promote India as a Premier Global Healthcare Destination and to enable streamlined medical services exports from India.

AHCI-2018 brought together 500 plus delegates from over 69 countries. The Summit presented an opportunity to interact, network and collaborate through the hosted buyer's program, more than 12000 B2B meetings were organized during the show which resulted in valuable business tie ups and cooperation between the industry stakeholders from India and invited countries. The other highlights of the Summit were: Conference along with CEO's roundtable as well as the visits to some of the world class hospitals, Ayurveda and Wellness centres in Delhi, NCR and Mumbai.

Summit also witnessed participation from more than 180 hospitals and healthcare providers in Exhibition. The Exhibition showcased India's offerings and expertise in healthcare sector including Hospitals, Healthcare centres, AYUSH hospitals, Educational institutions (Medical colleges, Nursing Colleges, Pharma colleges & AYUSH colleges), Medical devices and associated infrastructure – medical tourism facilitators, Hotels, Airlines, Tour and travel companies.

Higher Education Summit (HES)

The 14th Higher Education Summit 2018, 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) and was held from October 30th- 1st November, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
The key features of the Summit were, higher education excellence awards, Vice Chancellors roundtable, Master classes and the Reverse Buyer Seller (B-2-B) meet. Over 1200 delegates that included 250 plus foreign delegates participated in the Summit.

The Summit focused on execution of Education 4.0 and how universities/higher educational institutions would adapt to this rapid and unprecedented change. This Summit also branded the recently launched ambitious "Study in India" program by the government.

International Conference & Expo on IT-Telecom and Digital Technology -NER

The Conference was held on 3rd-4th February, 2018, on the side lines of the Assam Global Investors Summit in Guwahati, Assam was organized by International Chamber of Service Industry(ICSI) with support from Department of Commerce.

The focus of the Event was to boost software export and strengthen the IT Industry by creating employment opportunities for local youth in NER. With required policy and infrastructural support, North East States can be an attractive investment hub for IT / ITes Sector in order to expand the base of IT industry and secure balanced regional growth.

3rd Annual convention between NER (I) – ASEAN

The Annual Convention, with focus on Services Export to CLMV Countries by tapping the potential of Service Sector and catering to domestic and international demands, was held on 22-23 February, 2018 in Imphal, Manipur and was organized by International Chamber of Service Industry(ICSI) with support from Department of Commerce.

The focus service areas of the Convention were (i) Airlines – Tourism & Hospitality, (ii) Media & Entertainment, (iii) Education, Skills & Capacity Building, (iv) MSMEs & Services Sectors, (v) Art & Craft and Textile Exports and (vi) Wellness.

8th Annual International Summit on "Digital India- Legal & Regulatory Reforms in Indian Legal Eco-System for the Future"

Indian Corporate Counsel Association (ICCA), a member of In-House Counsel Worldwide (ICW), which is a global network of corporate counsel associations that is focused on the profession of in-house counsel, organized the 'Eighth Annual International Summit on "Digital India- Legal & Regulatory Reforms in Indian Legal Eco-System for the Future" on August 30-31, 2018 at Hotel Leela, New Delhi.' The event was also supported by Department of Commerce.

The International Summit focused on opportunities and challenges, which digitalization is throwing up for Indian Legal Sector. The conference also focused on the existing legal & regulatory frame work in India and other European countries.

Brief on Champion Services Sector Initiative
Significance of the Services Sector

ervice sector contributes significantly to India's GDP (over 50%), FDI inflow (about 50%), exports and job creation.

Services growth has been aiding India's overall growth, especially in last two decades. During 2004-05 to 2010-11, India achieved overall growth of 8.8. %, largely on account of over 10% growth in services sector. In 2016-17, overall growth was 6.6%, while Services grew at 7.7%.

Services trade surplus has been financing more than 50% of India's merchandise trade deficit. Services trade surplus including remittances finances about 110% of India's merchandise trade deficit. With the oil prices on the rise again and with increasing demand from India's growing economy, merchandise trade deficit is not expected to fall in the future. Thus, enhancing the services trade surplus is crucial.

Challenges that need to be addressed

India's Services sector growth could be running out of steam:

Its growth, since the financial crisis, has been lack-luster. The net surplus in services trade fell from about USD 76.53 Billion in 2014-15 to USD 69.68 in 2015-16 and USD 67.45 Billion in 2016-17.

Services exports are characterized by over dependence on IT & ITeS (about 40 % of India's services exports)

For sustained growth of the sector, there is urgent need for diversification to new sectors and upgrading our IT model to cover new areas like artificial intelligence, the internet of things and Industry 4.0.

To unleash the potential of the various services sectors, addressing both sectoral and cross cutting issues is important.

Vision for 2022

At Global Exhibition on Services 2015, PM highlighted India's potential to be the services hub of the world. This Initiative for sectoral and cross-cutting issues reform, if implemented, can help realize PM's vision.

India's world services exports share of 3.3% in 2015, can be enhanced to 4.2% by 2022. For the share of Services in Gross Value Added (GVA) in the economy, which was about 53 % in 2015-16, a target of 60% is feasible by 2022.

Approval of the Cabinet:

The Department of Commerce's Cabinet Note on the Action Plans for Champion Services Sectors was accorded approval by the Cabinet Note on 28th February, 2018. Approval has been received on the following:

Inclusion of 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 under the CSSS.

Directions to the nodal ministries / departments concerned for formulation of action plans for cross-cutting issues and sectoral action plans, in consultation with stakeholders and the DoC. These would, inter-alia, include targets and timelines for implementation.

Constituting a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Secretaries concerned for the Champion Services sectors, for timely and regular monitoring of Sectoral Action Plans. DoC shall provide Secretariat support for the CoS.

Creation of a dedicated fund of Rs.5000 Crore to support initiatives for sectoral Action Plans of the Champion Sectors

Important Elements of the Action Plans under CSSS

The Action Plans under CSSS, inter alia, would include the following:
(i) Apart from the sectoral issues, address cross-cutting including reform of the regulatory framework, development of services standards regime, skill development including foreign language capability, visa reforms etc.
(ii) Include substantive content under the five pillars enunciated in the Cabinet note, namely, 'new processes' for improving ease of doing business, 'new infrastructure' for strengthening physical and digital connectivity, 'new sector' based on identifying sectors with untapped potential for value addition, employment generation and technology upgradation, 'new mind-set' aimed at changing the official mind-set from issuing/approval authority' to 'partnering business' and 'new standards' to develop a services standards regime
(iii) focus on new initiatives to promote value addition in services sectors
(iv) focus on new initiatives to enhance exports of services including attracting foreigners to come to India for consumption of services

Implementation Mechanism:

Indicative sectoral reform approaches / plans have been included by the Department of Commerce in the Cabinet Note for the above sectors, which can be inputs towards finalization of the Action Plans by the identified nodal Ministries/Departments concerned.

Action plans are being finalized by the Ministries / Departments, in consultation with the stakeholders and DoC

Some components of the finalized sectoral action plans may involve expenditure and have financial implications. Where such expenditures are within the powers of the departmental Minister and funds are available departmentally, these may be incurred accordingly. For situations requiring approvals and provision of funds at a level beyond the department / ministry concerned, an earmarked dedicated fund of Rs.5000 Crore is proposed to be established to support sectoral initiatives of the identified Champion Services sectors to enable expedited approvals.

Negotiations

1. 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. Two RCEP Leaders' Summit meetings, Six Ministerial Meetings, seven inter-sessional Ministerial meetings and Twenty- five RCEP Negotiating Rounds at the Experts level have been held as of March, 2019. Institutionally, the RCEP constitutes of the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) at the apex level with 9 working groups (goods, services, investment, intellectual property, legal & institutional issues, competition, economic & technical cooperation, government procurement and e-commerce) and 7 sub working groups (rules of origin, customs procedures & trade facilitation, SPS, STRACAP, trade remedies, financial services and telecom services)

The 2nd RCEP Leaders' Summit held on 14 November, 2018 in Singapore provided an opportunity for Leaders to reiterate their political commitment to the RCEP process with a view to signal the importance they attach to free trade at a time when the world trade remains sluggish due to protectionism in the backdrop of trade tensions. The 2nd RCEP Summit Declaration welcomed the 'substantial progress' made in RCEP negotiations in 2018 and expressed determination to conclude a modern, comprehensive, high quality, and mutually beneficial RCEP in 2019. The Leaders also welcomed the conclusion of 7 (out of 16) Chapters of which 5 were concluded this year. They highlighted the need to accelerate the momentum in the negotiations to bring all remaining Chapters and Annexes to conclusion.

At the technical level, there has been substantial progress both in the key areas of market access in goods, services and investment as well as rules. The offers on goods and services as well as investment reservation lists are being incrementally improved through 'requests and offers'. The work is also progressing on the rules area specifically on the texts.

2. Implementation of the tariff concessions under Fourth Round of the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement

The results of 4th Round of negotiations under the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) among six countries, namely, Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka, have been implemented with effect from 1st July, 2018. India has, on its part, exchanged tariff concessions on 3142 tariff lines with all member countries and special concessions on 48 tariff lines for LDCs, viz. Bangladesh and Lao PDR.

3. BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, 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 an yearly basis. South Africa has been the BRICS President for the year 2018. 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 current presidency of South Africa, 3 meetings of CGETI (17th, 18th& 19th) were held in March, May and 3-4 July, 2018. The 8th BRICS Trade Ministers' meeting was held on 5th July, 2018. The 10th BRICS Leaders' Summit was held in Johannesburg from 25-27 July, 2018. The key areas of discussion under BRICS CGETI are non-tariff measures, services, intellectual property, e-commerce, multilateral trading system, etc. During South Africa's Presidency, the BRICS CGETI negotiations finalised the following documents, which were adopted at the 8th BRICS Trade Ministers' held on 5th July, 2018:-

i) Working Mechanism on Technical Regulations, Standards, Metrology, Conformity Assessment Procedures for Cooperation to Facilitate Trade
ii) Terms of Reference for review of the BRICS Joint Trade Study
iii) BRICS IPRCM Implementation Framework
iv) BRICS IPR Action Plan
v) Outline for the Guidebook on IPR in BRICS countries
vi) BRICS Cooperation Framework on inclusive E-commerce Development
vii) Terms of Reference to Strengthen Institutional Arrangements on MSME Cooperation
viii) BRICS Statement of support for an inclusive multilateral trading system
ix) CGETI Monitoring Mechanism
x) Trade in Services Statistics

4. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance, The creation of SCO was announced on 15 June 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. Initially India and Pakistan became the Observers of the SCO. They became the full members of the SCO on 9 June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. The Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) is the supreme decision-making body in the SCO. It meets once a year and adopts decisions and guidelines on all important matters of the organisation.

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 2018, two meetings of SCO Senior Officials meetings were held in May and September, 2018. The meeting of the Ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was held in September, 2018 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Some of the areas that have been discussed under SCO are multilateral trade and economic cooperation (MTEC), services, e-commerce, trade facilitation, etc. The Ministers/Heads of delegations exchanged opinions 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 the Regulations on the Special Working Group of the SCO Member States on Customs Cooperation

5. G20 and India

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. Argentina held the G20 Presidency in 2018. Commerce and Industry Minister led the Indian delegation for the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting held on 14th September 2018 in Mar del Plata, Argentina. The Ministerial Joint Communiqué recognized the growing importance of Agro-food Global Value Chains (GVCs) for enhancing global food security, the central role of digital technologies in the New Industrial Revolution (NIR) 4.0 and the revitalization of WTO. 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 of special & differential treatment, consensus building and transparency. The G20 Leaders' Summit

was held from 30 November 2018-1 December 2018 in Argentina.

Japan took over the Presidency of the G20 in 2019 and two meetings of the Trade and Investment Working Group have taken place so far in January and April 2019. The third meeting of the Working Group will be held from 5-6 June, 2019 followed by Ministerial meeting to be held on 8-9 June, 2019 in Tsukuba, Japan.

6. 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, technology, investment and sustainable development. Three pillars of UNCTAD's existing mandate are: a) independent policy analysis; b) consensus building; and c) technical assistance. The Ministerial Conference, which meets every four years, is UNCTAD's highest decision making body and sets priorities and guidelines for the organization and provides an opportunity to debate and evolve policy consensus on key economic and development issues. The XIV Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held on 17 to 22 July 2016 at Nairobi, Kenya

7. Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)

The Agreement establishing the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) was signed on April 13, 1988 at Belgrade. The current round of GSTP negotiations, also known as "São Paulo Round" was launched in 2004 with 22 participating countries, on the occasion of the UNCTAD XI Quadrennial Conference in Sao Paulo in Brazil.

A Ministerial Meeting of the GSTP Negotiating Committee was held on 15 December, 2010 in Foz do Iguacu, Brazil for signing of the "Final Act Embodying the Results of the Sao Paulo Round" and the "Sao Paulo Round Protocol on the Agreement on GSTP". So far, 8 out of 44 member countries, including India, have signed the protocol. Of these 8 countries, three countries, viz. India, Malaysia and Cuba have ratified it. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 23 August, 2012 had approved implementation of India's Schedule of Concessions under the Third Round of negotiations. India's offer is as per the agreed modalities of the GSTP offer namely 70% of the dutiable tariff lines with a 20% margin of preference (MOP). In addition, India has unilaterally offered 77% dutiable lines at an MOP of 25% to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The schedules of concessions under the Third Round of negotiations will be implemented thirty days after a minimum of four participants ratify their schedules and inform the GSTP Secretariat. The tariff concessions will be implemented amongst such four participants and other participants will avail of the concessions after they ratify their schedules.

Till recently, only 3 member countries – India, Malaysia and Cuba had ratified their GSTP schedules. In May 2018, Uruguay has ratified its GSTP schedules of the Sao Paulo Round Protocol. India's schedule of concessions may now be implemented since four participants have since ratified their schedules.

8. Bay of Bengal Initiative on Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization, comprising seven member states- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, came into being on 6th June, 1997. The initiative is aimed at furthering economic cooperation on economic cooperation on sub regional basis involving contiguous countries of South East and South Asia grouped around the Bay of Bengal.

BIMSTEC has identified 14 priority areas of cooperation where a member country takes lead. India is a lead country for Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Environment and Disaster Management, Tourism and Transport and Communication.

BIMSTEC members have agreed to establish BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Agreement in 2004 covering Trade in Goods, Services, Investment and Customs Cooperation. So far, 21 rounds of Trade Negotiating Committee (NC) took place. The 21st meeting of BIMSTEC TNC and Working Group meetings of Rules of Origin, Services, Investment, Customs Cooperation, Trade Facilitation and Legal Experts were held in Dhaka on 18-19 November, 2018. It was decided that inter-sessional meetings/video conferencing be held to expedite implementation of the BIMSTEC agreement. The 19th meeting of BIMSTEC Working Group on Rules of Origin was held on 21-22 January, 2019 in New Delhi to discuss outstanding issues related to the RoO chapters and OCP text.

XI. ESCAP

India is one of the founding members of ESCAP, the regional development arm of the United Nations, which serve as the main economic and social development centre for the United Nations in Asia and Pacific. Made up 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 Executive Secretary, to review and endorse the proposed strategic framework and programme of work, and to make any other decisions required, in conformity with its terms of reference.

The 74th Session of ESCAP was held at Bangkok, Thailand from 11th to 16th May 2018. The theme of the session was "Inequality in the era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

India's contribution to ESCAP

The delivery of ESCAP's programmes is supported by the regional institution and the sub-regional offices. India has worked in close cooperation with ESCAP during the year. India has also committed continued financial support to the following regional institutions of ESCAP:

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi, India:

Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea:

Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization(CSAM), Beijing, China

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), based in Chiba, Japan

Sub Regional Office in India

A new dimension was added in India's partnership with UN-ESCAP by establishment of Sub-Regional Office (SRO) for South and South West Asia in New Delhi with financial assistance of US$ 1,54,000 provided by Govt. of India in December, 2011. Out of this US$ 75000/- was a one-time grant and US$ 79000/- is recurring grant per annum as India's contribution for the office.

The main activities of SRO are to:

(i) implement the Commission's agenda at the sub-regional level by serving as a link between sub-region and Commission headquarters;

(ii) promote and support specific sub-region priorities and programmes concentrating on the priority sectors of member States within the sub-region;

(iii) operate as sub-regional nodes for knowledge management and networking;

(iv) spearhead the delivery of technical assistance activities and act as the Commission's implementing arm in the sub-region;

(v) Establish close working relations with United Nations country terms with in the sub-regional and promote the coordination of United Nations systems activities at the sub-regional level.

(vi) Build strong partnerships and network with other relevant actors in the sub-region, including other sub-regional intergovernmental bodies, to promote sub-regional cooperation with a regional framework.

XII. Kimberley Process

The Kimberley Process (KP is a joint government, industry and civil society initiative to stem the flow of conflict diamonds (rough diamonds used by rebel movements to finance wars against legitimate government). Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an UN mandated (UNGA Resolution 55/56 of 2000 and UNSC Resolution 1459(2003)) international certification scheme. It requires each participant to impose internal control over production and trade of rough diamonds. Trading in rough diamonds with a non-participant is not allowed. All exports of rough diamonds have to be accompanies by a valid KP Certificate stating that diamonds are conflict free.

India is one of the founding members of KPCS. KPCS currently has 55 participants, representing 82 countries with the European Union and its Member States counting as single participant. All major diamond producing, trading and polishing centres are members of KP. Civil Society and industry groups also actively participate in the KP. Chairmanship of KP is rotated on annual basis. The Vice Chair is selected at the annual "Plenary" meeting and becomes Chair automatically the following year. The KPCS Chair oversees the implementation of the KPCS, the operations of the Working Groups and Committees, and General Administration. India is the Chair of Kimberley Process in 2019.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE AND EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS



I. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs)

India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965. Seven more zones were set up thereafter. However, the zones were not able to emerge as effective instruments for export promotion on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances, the absence of world-class infrastructure, and an unstable fiscal regime. While correcting the shortcomings of the EPZ model, some new features were incorporated in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy announced in April 2000. This policy intended to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure 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 Export Processing Zones (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) have been converted into Special Economic Zones.

In order to impart stability to SEZ regime and to achieve generation of greater economic activity and employment through the establishment of SEZs, a comprehensive Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 and received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005 and the Special Economic Zone Act was enacted. 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 a 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. SEZ being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven.

Current performance of SEZs:
In short span of about thirteen years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 416 SEZs out of which 351 have been notified. Out of the total employment provided to 20,61,055 persons in SEZs as a whole 19,26,351 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act has come into force. 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 past fourteen years (2005-06 to 2018-19). The total investment in SEZs till 31st March, 2019 is Rs.5,07,644 crore approximately, including Rs.4,75,693 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 thirteen years are as under:

Years	Exports		Growth over previou year (INR)
	(Value in Rs. Crores)	(Billion USD)	
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%

A total of 232 SEZs are exporting at present. Out of this 136 are IT/ITES, 25 Multi product and 71 other sector specific SEZs. There are a total of 5,109 units setup in the SEZs.

Impact of the scheme:
The overwhelming response to the SEZ scheme is evident from the flow of investment and creation of additional employment in the country. The SEZ scheme has generated tremendous response amongst the investors, both in India and abroad. In addition to earning of foreign exchange and development of infrastructure, SEZs have also created a significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities such as education, healthcare etc.

Steps taken to speed up implementation of SEZ Projects:
The SEZ Act 2005 provides for setting up of a Single Window Clearance Mechanism for speedy implementation of SEZ Projects. Accordingly, the State Governments are also requested regularly to enact their SEZ Act to provide a friendly environment to investors. SEZ rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy implementation of SEZ projects. Comprehensive guidelines have been issued regarding energy conservation in SEZs. These guidelines provide for optimization of energy use, water efficiency, waste management, site preservation and restoration etc.

Some Significant Trends in SEZ Sector Growth:
An analytical assessment of the SEZ growth pattern since enactment of the SEZ Act 2005 reveals certain distinct trends which are as follows:

(a) Geographical Concentration of SEZs: Seven States, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, account for a major proportion of SEZs and 86% of total exports from them.
(b) Urban centric growth of SEZs: Even within these seven States, SEZs are largely concentrated around existing urban agglomerates, leaving the hinterland virtually untouched.
(c) Sectoral Dispersion of SEZs: There is a pre-dominance of IT SEZs in the sector, and multi sector SEZs are few and far between. Of the 232 operational SEZs, only 25 are multi product SEZs.
(d) Export Pattern: IT/ITES SEZs and Petroleum sector contribute to the roughly two-thirds of SEZ exports. Non-petroleum manufacturing contributes the balance minority share.
(e) Progress of Manufacturing activity: As reflected in (c) and (d) above, the SEZ sector has not fully addressed the concern of boosting the manufacturing sector in India.
(f) Number of Operational SEZs: While 416 SEZs have been formally approved, only 351 have been notified, of which only 232 SEZs are exporting i.e. only 55.77% of the approved SEZs.

Issue of Land for SEZs:
Under the present dispensation, there is no minimum land area requirement for setting up of IT/ITES SEZ and only minimum built-up area is required. Other sectors like Handicraft, Biotechnology, Gems & Jewellery and Agro based food processing SEZs etc. the minimum land requirement is 10 hectares. The minimum land area required for setting up of other sector specific SEZs is 50 hectares and the minimum land area required for multi-product SEZs is 500 hectares.

As per entry no. 18 of the State list in the 7th schedule to the Constitution of India, land is a State subject.

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. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. To the extent any part of the land under SEZs has been acquired, this has been done by the State Government agencies concerned. 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.

	Requirement of Land for SEZs - Ground realities	
1	Total land area related to 7 Central Govt. + 12 State/Private notified SEZs	2,244.95 Ha
2	Total land area related to 351 notified SEZs	40,178.32 Ha
3	Total land area related to 65 formally approved SEZs	5,450.81 Ha
4	Total land area related to noti fied and formally approved SEZs (1+2+3)	47,874.08 Ha
5	Land area related to 32 In principle approved SEZs	20,533 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 In dia (142 MHa)	0.026%

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

(i) The incentives and facilities offered to the units in SEZs for attracting investments into the SEZs, including foreign investment include:-

- 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 will become effective from 01.04.2020)**
- 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).

Withdrawal of MAT and DDT exemption for SEZs:

The Finance Ministry has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) in the case of SEZ Developers and Units as also the exemption on Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) for SEZ Developers under the Income Tax Act. MAT is applicable at the rate of 18.5% of the book profit in addition to education cess and surcharge on book profit after 01.04.2012 and the DDT is leviable w.e.f. 01.06.2011 on dividends distributed by SEZ developers @ 16.22% (now 16.995%) (15% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% cess). The announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget proposals of February, 2011 has had an adverse impact on the growth of SEZs. Former Commerce Minister had taken up the matter with the Hon'ble Finance Minister to reconsider the decision to withdraw exemptions from MAT and DDT for SEZ entities in view of the sharp slowdown in the SEZ sector attributable to a large extent to the uncertainty in the fiscal regime. However, Finance Minister has not agreed. The matter has again raised vide Commerce Secretary's D.O. letter dated 10.07.2014. However, Revenue Secretary vide his letter dated 11.08.2014 has declined the request of this Department.

Slowdown in the SEZ Sector:

While the achievements in the SEZ sector over the last 6 years are in no way insignificant, an analytical assessment reveals a distinct slowdown in the SEZ sector, especially after FY 2010-11. The slowdown in the SEZ sector is evident from the following facts:

a) Number of Applications for new SEZs: At the end of FY 2009-10 364 SEZs had been approved by the department based on applications received. There has been a very modest increment of 16, 9, 5, 3, 6, 9, 35, 4 and 6 to this number in 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 15.05.2019) respectively.

b) Number of SEZs operationalised: At the end of FY 2009-10 110 SEZs had become operational in terms of having exporting units. Since then 23 in 2010-11, 20 in 2011-12, 17 in 2012-13, 15 in 2013-14, 17 in 2014-15, 2 in 2015-16, 14 in 2016-17, 5 in 2017-18 and 9 in 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019) there has been operationalised.

c) Number of Units in SEZs: At the end of FY 2009-10, there were 2850 units in SEZs. There has been a modest increment of 440, 110, 189, 210, 260, 107, 290, 690 and -37 units to this number in 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019) respectively.

d) Increased number of applications for de-notification of approved SEZs: The number of applications for de-notification of SEZs has shown a significant increase in the last four years with 56 of the total 95 de-notifications of SEZs having been approved in FY 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 15.05.2019).

e) Growth in exports from SEZs: The growth of SEZ exports is showing a sharp slowdown from over 121% in 2009-10, 43.11% in 2010-11, 15.39% in 2011-12, 31% in 2012-13, 4% in 2013-14, -6.13% in 2014-15, 0.77% in 2015-16, 12.05% in 2016-17, 11% in 2017-18 and 21% in 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019).

A number of challenges, which can perhaps explain some of the adverse trends observed above, have emerged for the SEZ sector especially over the past three years. The most significant of these is the issue of maintaining attractiveness of the SEZ scheme in face of changed fiscal regime. Imposition of MAT and withdrawal of DDT exemption benefits to SEZs has had a very adverse impact on the SEZ investment sentiment. This coupled with other issues such as that of availability of primarily non-double cropped, contiguous and vacant land for SEZs and related difficulties involved in procuring / acquiring land, issues related to effectiveness of the Single Window Mechanism and coordination across Central Government Departments and increasing unattractiveness of the SEZ incentive

package vis-a-vis DTA units receiving benefits under schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, DEPB, Duty Drawback, VKGUY etc., which were unavailable to SEZ units till the new FTP 2015-20, have had a telling effect on the SEZ sector.

Bottlenecks on SEZ growth:

Though number of incentives/benefits has been provided to SEZ Developers and Units, still a number of bottlenecks which have come on the way of SEZ growth. Some of these are as under:

Withdrawal of exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) available to the SEZ Developers and Units and withdrawal of exemption from Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) available to SEZ Developers. This has had a very adverse impact on the SEZ investment sentiment. Though the matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance at Minister Level, however, Finance Ministry has not agreed to.

The Government through the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) provides a mix of measures including fiscal incentives, institutional changes, procedural rationalization, and efforts for enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets. Towards achieving these objectives, several incentives are available to exporters (excluding SEZ/EOU exporters) including Focus Product and Focus Market Scheme, VKGYU etc. Non-availability of these Chapter-III benefits to SEZ entities has adversely affecting the growth of SEZs. In the new FTP 2015-20, MEIS and SEIS have been extended to SEZ Units.

Though SEZ Act and Rules framed thereunder envisages exemption from the State and local taxes, levies and duties etc., problems are being faced in getting these exemptions from the States.

The SEZ Act 2005 provides for setting up of a Single Window Clearance Mechanism for speedy implementation of SEZ Projects. However, many of the Central and State Governments/Departments have not delegated the powers to the Development Commissioners and the Unit Approval Committees due to which SEZ developers have to obtain multiple permissions from state and central authorities for master plan and environment at various levels.

RBI categories SEZs as commercial real estate sector due to which Banks are charging higher rate of interest on lending to SEZ Developers for setting up of SEZ. RBI should categories lending to SEZ developers as infrastructure lending so that Developers can get Bank Loan with lower rate of interest for setting up SEZ.

Enactment of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 is likely to have an adverse impact on the growth of SEZs. Under this Act it is going to be further difficult to acquire land for establishing contiguity in the SEZ and for setting up large SEZs.

SEZ Policy and Operational Framework Reform Initiative:

A comprehensive analytical assessment of the performance of the sector has been carried out which has highlighted the need that certain aspects of the SEZ Policy and Operational framework perhaps require a re-look with a view to possible reform in order to ensure that the laid down objectives of the SEZ Policy are better achieved.

In this regard a draft discussion paper to facilitate stakeholder consultation on 'Potential reform of the SEZ Policy and Operating Framework' had been prepared and was hosted on the department's website www.sezindia.nic.in. 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' has 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. Highlights of measures are as under:

1.1 A package of measures has been formulated to revive investors interest in SEZs and to boost exports. The salient features of the package are:-

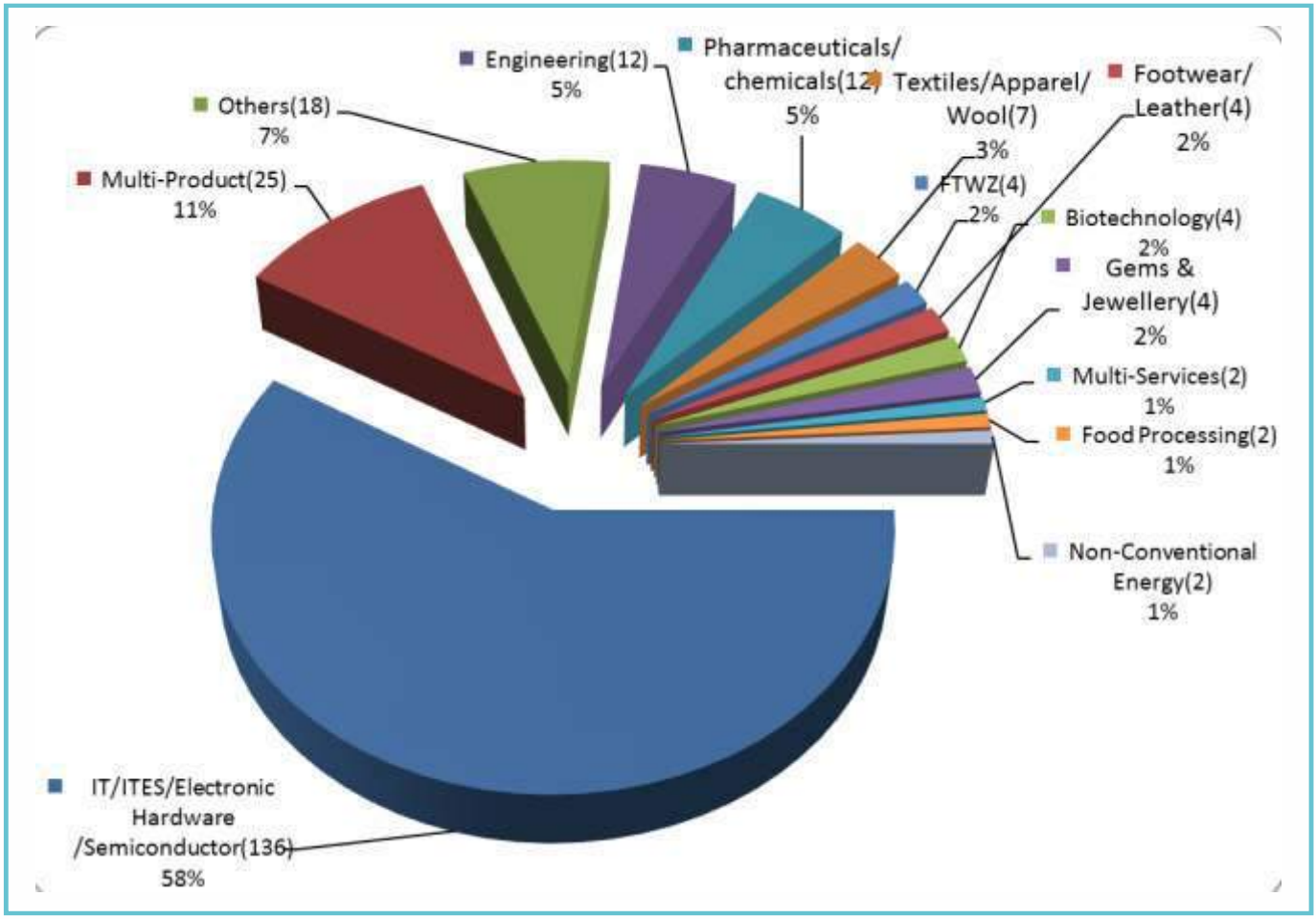
(i) In view of the acute difficulties in aggregating large tracts of uncultivable land for setting up SEZs, while ensuring vacancy and contiguity, we have decided to reduce the Minimum Land Area Requirement by half. For Multi-product SEZ from 1000 hectares to 500 hectares and for Sector-specific SEZ from existing 100 hectares to 50 hectares.

(ii) To provide greater flexibility in utilizing land tracts falling between 50-450 hectares, it has been decided to introduce a Graded Scale for Minimum Land Criteria which would permit a SEZ an additional sector for each contiguous 50 hectare parcel of land. This will also bring about more efficient use of the infrastructure facilities created in such an SEZ.

(iii) Further flexibility to set up additional units in a sector specific SEZ is being provided by introducing Sectoral broad-banding to encompass similar / related areas under the same sector.

(iv) On the issues relating to Vacancy of Land, while the existing policy allows 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 has now been decided that additions to such pre-existing structures and activities being undertaken after

Sector-wise Distribution of SEZs in India
(Number & Percentage of Operational SEZs (232) as on 31.03.2019)



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, which had not attracted many units due to location restrictions. It adopts the same production regime as SEZs (erstwhile EPZs) but offers a wide 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, Government of India.

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). Provisions of the said Chapter 6 and its procedures have also been made applicable to the Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs), Software Technology Parks (STPs) and Biotechnology Parks (BTPs), Hence, the scheme is for EOU/STP/EHTP/BTP and is referred in common parlance as EOU scheme.

As on March 31.03.2019, 1732 units are in operation under the EOU Scheme as compared to 1832 EOUs in 2017-18. State-wise distribution of EOUs is given in table below:

State-wise distribution of functional EOUs

States/UTs	Functional EOUs as on 31.03.201
Andhra Pradesh	72
Telangana	118
West Bengal	35
Jharkhand	02
Orissa	01
Meghalaya	01
Gujarat	181
Kerala	87
Karnataka	377
Tamil Nadu	371
Pondicherry	12
Maharashtra	227
Goa, Daman & Diu	35
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	15
Delhi	08
Rajasthan	54
Uttarakhand	01
Haryana	55
Uttar Pradesh	56
Punjab	08
Himachal Pradesh	04
Jammu & Kashmir	02
Chandigarh	02
Madhya Pradesh	08
Total	1732

Export Performance by EOUs (Rs. In crore)

Year	EOUs Export
2014-15	98803.29
2015-16	97493.23
2016-17	103277.94
2017-18	86083.06
2018-19*	87371.74

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

Export during 2018-19 from EOUs are of the order of Rs. 87371.74 crores as compared to exports of Rs. 86083.06 crore during 2017-18.EOUs are mainly concentrated in textiles and yarn, food processing, Gems & Jewellery, computer software, electronics, chemicals, plastics, granites and minerals/ores.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



I. Plantations (Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices)

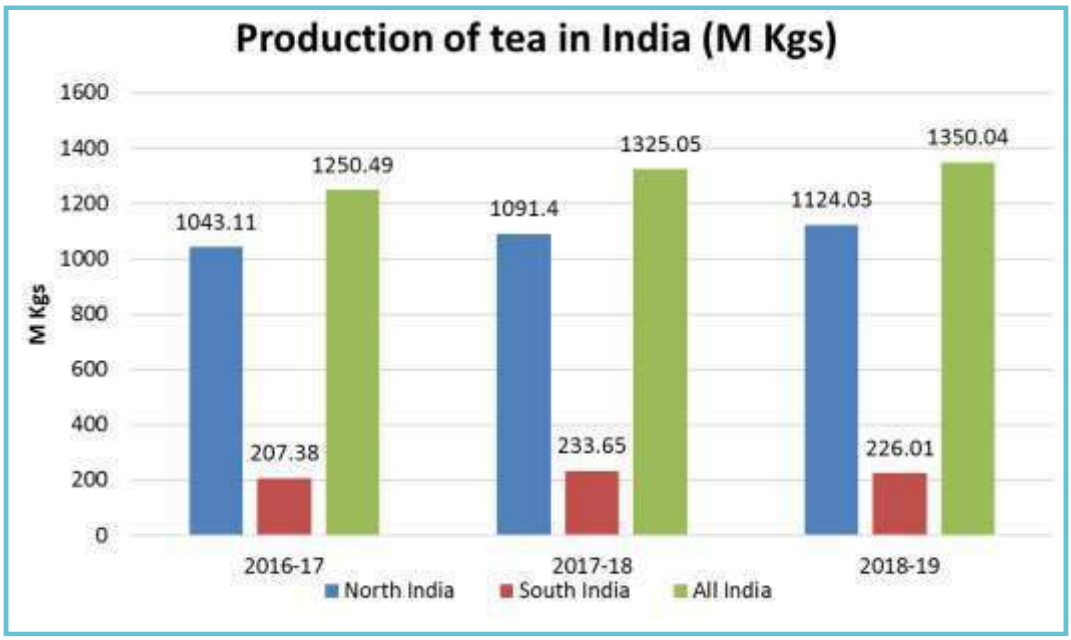
The Plantation sector comprises tea, coffee, rubber and spices sectors which have importance in India's economy because this sector is related to the livelihood concerns of a large number of people employed directly and indirectly in the Plantation Industry and its ancillary activitiesThe Plantation Sector is one of the oldest organized industries in India and the mainstay of the agrarian economy of many states. The uniqueness of plantation crops lies in its massive growth potential and scope for improved lives, without migration, through traditional skills development and sustainable manner. Historically, plantations in India were promoted as a means of foreign exchange earner to overcome its acute shortage. Given this role, the sector received considerable attention of the state. This is manifested in the setting up of commodity boards for each of the crops and drawing up of legislations that empowered these boards to undertake various activities needed for plantation development. Further, despite agriculture being a state subject, on account of their role in export earnings these boards were kept under the Ministry of Commerce. The details of each sector are summarized as under:

TEA SECTOR

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 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 husbandry and technology, add value to tea production from small farms through Tea App "Chai Sahyog" that link the same to tea factories and next generation auction platforms with all services hosted on a cloud platform, so that price realization can be ensured across all stakeholders.

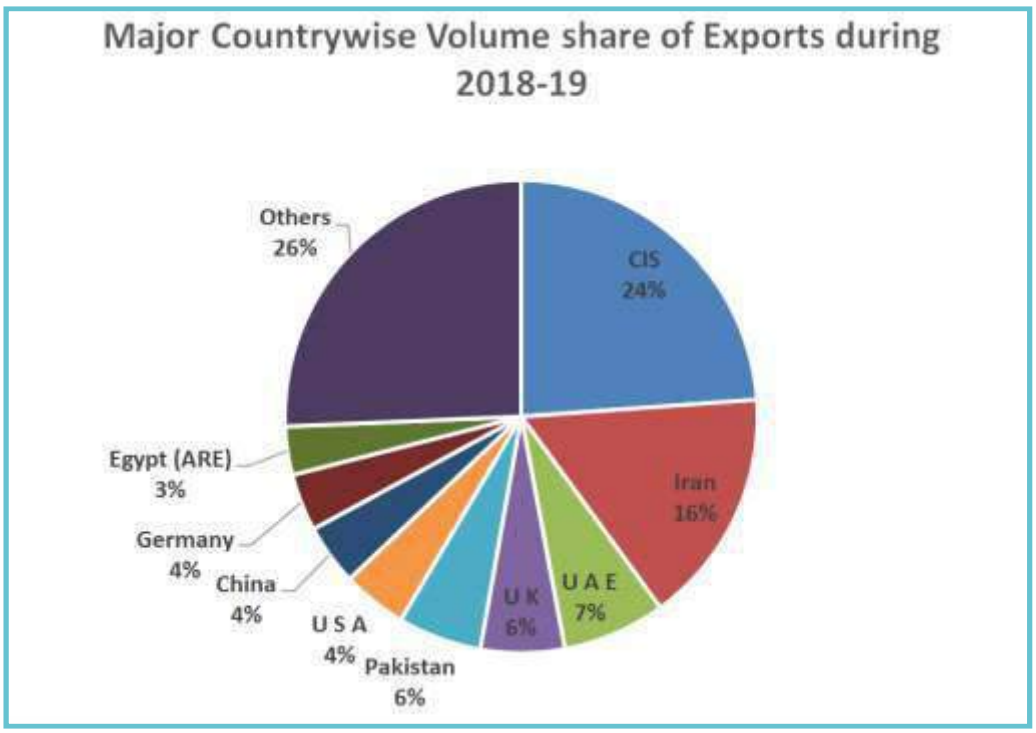
Trends in India's Foreign Exchange: India is the largest producer and consumer of black tea in the world. On an average 19% of the total production is exported and balance 81% is consumed within the country. Besides bringing in valuable foreign exchange, tea industry is one of the important sources for revenue for the tea growing states. The most significant feature of the industry is its ability to provide direct employment to more than a million workers, of which a sizeable number are women. Additionally, more than six million people derive their livelihood from ancillary activities associated with the industry.

Production: During 2018-19 tea production was 1350.04 M.Kgs., as against 1325.05 M.Kgs of corresponding period, an increase of 24.99 M.Kgs (1.89%) because of better climatic conditions that prevailed in major tea growing areas in all over India, which is the highest ever recorded by the country so far.



(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

Exports: During 2018-19 tea exports were 254.50 m. kg. a marginal decrease of 2.07 m.kg (-0.81%) from the corresponding period. The total value of exports was Rs. 5506.84 Crores, which increased by Rs. 441.96Crs (8.73%) compared to corresponding period. Total estimated foreign exchange earned during the period is 787. 50M.US$ as against 785. 92M.US$ compared to corresponding period. Increase of tea exports were registered mainly to Iran, Bangladesh, China and Kazakhstan.



Source: Tea Board of India

Imports: The volume of tea imported during the financial year 218-19 was at 24.22 million Kgs. valued at US$ 48.85 million with a unit price of US$ 2.02 per Kg. as against 20.59 million kgs., valued at US$ 44.78 million with a unit price of US$ 2.17 per kg in 2017-18. At present, basic import duty on tea falling under the head 0902 is 100% and on instant tea falling under head 210120 is 30%. However, duty free import of tea is allowed under the duty exemption scheme and/or by EOU/SEZ units.

Emerging Global Economic Realities and India Tea Trends in India's Foreign Trade: The emerging global economic realities are the volatility/fluctuations in the exchange rates for the hard currencies such as USD, Euro impinging on export realizations along with increasing competition amongst the major players such as India, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Vietnam and Malawi and the slowdown in world economy. Over the past 5 years (2014-2018 period), global tea production has increased by CAGR 3.89% to reach 5.88 million ton in 2018 and exports have increased marginally by CAGR of 0.4% to reach 1.86 million ton in 2018. This is due to the increased consumption in key tea producing markets including India, which stood at 4.0 m. ton during 2018 (4.28% CAGR during the last 5 years).

During 2018, the six (6) major producing countries viz. Kenya, Sri Lanka, China, India, Vietnam and Indonesia collectively accounted for 84% of aggregate production with respective export shares of 26%, 15%, 20%, 13%, 7% and 3%. Kenya has taken the lead in global tea exports through production of better quality tea at cheaper prices, where India is also giving stiff competition through its diversified offerings at competitive prices.

In the international market, Indian tea had to compete very strongly with Kenya, which made record production of 492.999 m. kg during 2018, which was 53.141 m. kg or 12% higher as compared to 2017. On the export front, Kenya exported 474.862 m. kg of tea in 2018 in comparison to 415.715 m. kg during 2017 (an incremental 59.147 m. kg of more export or 14.23% increase in export). Incidentally, Kenya is the largest exporter of CTC tea globally and India is competing with it fiercely in various major CTC tea export destinations such as Kazakhstan, Egypt, UK, UAE, Pakistan etc.

Tea Development & Promotion Scheme for the Medium term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20): The Tea Development & Promotion Scheme for the Medium term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20) was approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 624.82 crs. The following are Achievements under major activities during 2018-19:

Financial:(Rs.in Cr)

Sl No	Schemes/Component	Expenditure #
1	Plantation Development	29.64
2	Quality upgradation and Product Diversification & Orthodox tea production	17.99
3	Human Resource Development	2.45
4	Scheduled caste sub plan	9.20
5	Tribal Area Sub Plan	6.23
	Total	65.51

Provisional subject to finalization of accounts

Physical achievements

Component	Activities	Target	Achievement
Plantation Development- Big Growers	Replanting and replacement planting (ha)	2400	1204.14
	Rejuvenation pruning(ha)	200	167.86
	New planting (ha)	---	93.79
	Creation of Irrigation facilities (ha)	8500	2360.89
	Field mechanization (no)	40	171
Plantation	Replanting / replacement planting (ha)	15	14.67
	Rejuvenation pruning (ha)	100	78.04
	New Planting (ha)	----	170.39
	Creation of Irrigation facilities (ha)	100	0.73
	Field mechanization (no)	20	1
	Formation of SHG/FPO (no)	24	25
	Training/workshop/seminar(no/beneficiary)	300	251 (11035)
Quality Upgradation & Product Diversification	Value addition (units)	5	14
	Specialty tea units (units)	2	1
	Quality certification (units)	100	6
	Orthodox Production Subsidy(m kg)	60	50.49
Human Resource Development	Assistance to disabled persons dependant on tea garden workers/special cases of heart and cancer patients (no)	50	4
	Educational stipend, uniform / book grant etc. / Nehru award(no)	11000	2480
	Assistance for organising Bharat Scouts, Guide activities(no of beneficiaries)	400	171
	Vocational training for workers in acquiring new skills (no. of batches/beneficiaries)	4	1(40)

Targets are as per EFC. Achievements are as per availability of funds

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP): 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 2018-19			
Activity	SCSP	TASP	Total
Replanting (ha)	0.40	0	0.40
Rejuvenation pruning (ha)	18.82	1.20	20.02
Irrigation(ha)	1.22	0	1.22
Field Mechanization(no.)	355	437	792
Assistance to SHGs/FPOs (no)	23	19	42
Setting up new Tea Factory (No.)	1	1	2
Workshop/Training Programme (no.& beneficiary)	176(8297)	248(10283)	424(18580)
Study Tours (no.& beneficiary)	32(335)	16(32)	48(367)
Assistance to individual(No.)	245	70	315
Education Stipend & Nehru Award (no)	312	589	901

Export Promotion Measures: During 2018-19, Tea Board India participated in eight (8) International Trade fairs in the key markets of Iran, Germany, UAE, Russia, China, Saudi Arabia and Japan for effecting two-way exchanges in-between buyers & sellers with a view to propagating the virtues and uniqueness of India tea amongst the streaming visitors. Moreover, Tea Board India organized three (3) well-attended trade delegations to the vital markets of Russia, Kazakhstan and China in order to have B-2-B interactions and meetings with the respective official organizations for addressing various trade-related issues. Sustained campaign through Social Media such as Twitter, Facebook also proved to be very effective in increasing awareness about varieties of Indian tea. Interesting creatives, achievements, graphs, important information about tea are regularly posted on these platforms. India continued with the memberships of the Tea Councils of USA, Japan and Canada and benefited from the generic promotion of "Tea" conducted by these Tea Councils.

Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities: eGiCCS is an online application launched by Tea Board India in order to provide best-in-class service to its various stakeholders, Tea Board India has undertaken an end to end IT modernization project by enabling various individuals / organizations Pan India associated directly or indirectly to the Tea Industry to apply for various license / registrations along with submission of applications under various financial assistance schemes and provide a real time tracking of applications received.

Tea Board has taken up the e-Governance initiative for digitization of citizen centric services provided to its stakeholders. The services like registration of tea growers, exporters, buyers etc., application for assistance disbursement and submission of returns were offered through a dedicated portal designed for the purpose. Simplification and re-engineering of different processes involved have been given due consideration while designing the online system. The processing of different types of applications for various services were undertaken through this system which has a work flow associated with it. It enables processing of different applications and returns received from the stakeholders in a transparent manner and ensure delivery of service in a time bound fashion. Access to these services electronically is paving the way for ease of doing business.

DBT implementation: As per direction of the Government, Tea Board has been disbursing financial assistance to individual beneficiary wherever possible, such as to the small growers under the Small Growers development component, beneficiaries under the Human Resource Development Scheme, through PFMS / RTGS / NEFT mode. However, in case of big growers, the TAN, TIN and PAN is obtained for disbursement of financial assistance through PFMS / RTGS.

Swatchata Action Plan: Tea Board has implemented Swatchata Action Plan in its different offices where massive cleaning drive was undertaken. Some major repair and renovation that includes the painting of outside/inside building walls, replacement of waste pipes etc., was done in the year under report. Specific importance was given for creating awareness on Swatchata Action Plan in Tea Board's different offices and tea plantation areas for which Rs. 40 lakhs have been spent by the Board.

Social media: Generic promotion of Indian tea has

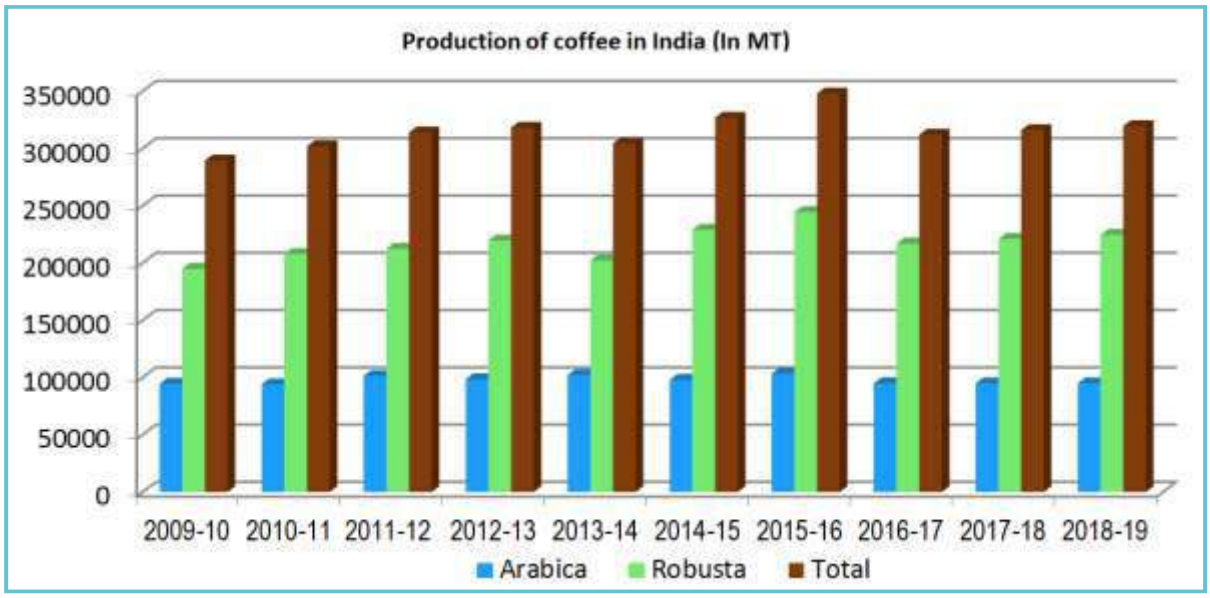
received a fillip through interesting posts and information through social media. Tea Board has an active and significant presence on Twitter @teaboardofindia and Facebook, through its own customized Twitter handle @teaboardofindia and Facebook page. Tea Board has been regularly disseminating information on the various activities, interesting tea-related news, graphs on production and export data etc. through its Twitter handle @teaboardofindia and Facebook page and is one of the most important medium of public interface. Queries and clarification on all facets of Indian tea from farm management to research to regulations to recipes etc., are shared through these platforms.

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 including the Secretary, who is the Chief Executive appointed by the Govt. of India, a non-Executive Chairman and remaining 31 members comprising Members of the Parliament and members representing various interests 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 Research Station viz., Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) at Balehonnuru, Chikkamagaluru District, Karnataka with a Sub-Station at Chettalli (Karnataka) and Regional Research Stations at Chundale (Kerala), Thandigudi (Tamil Nadu), Narasipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Diphu (Assam) and the Extension Units 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).

Coffee Area: Coffee is cultivated in an area of around 4.5 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 3.66 lakh coffee holdings in the country, of which around 3.63 lakh holdings (99%) constitute the small growers category (up to 10 hectares holding) and the balance 1% of the total holdings fall under the large grower category with holding size of more than 10 hectares.

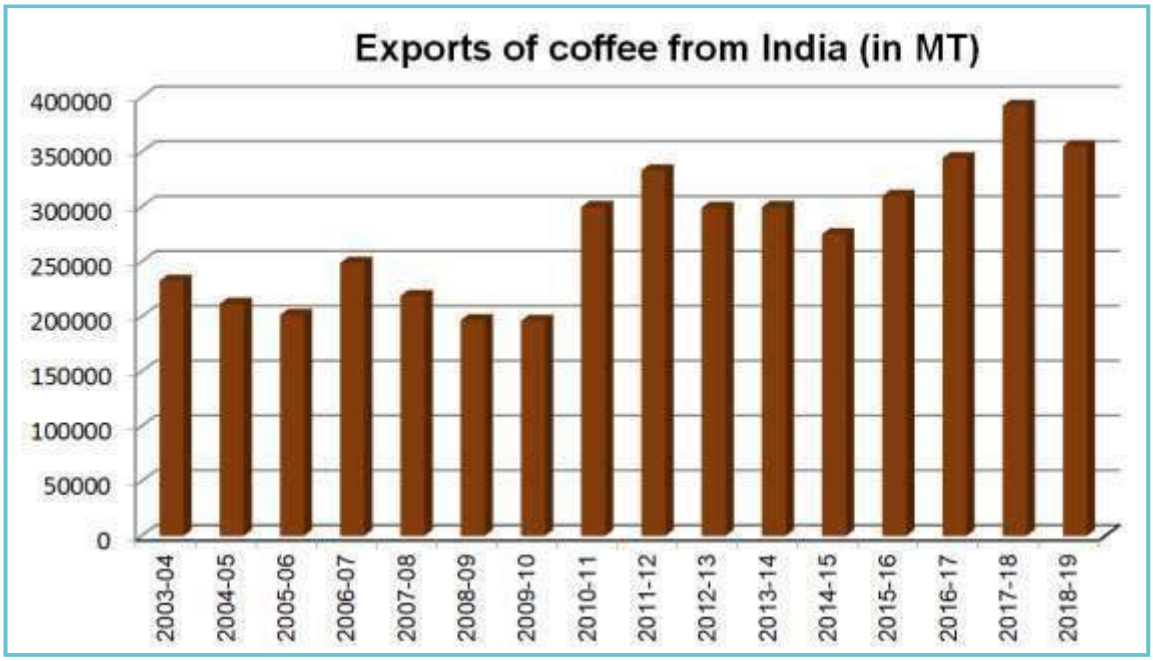
Coffee Production: The post monsoon crop estimates for 2018-19 have been placed at 3,19,500 MT consisting of 95,000 MT of Arabica and 2,24,500 MT of Robusta.



Source: Coffee Board

Productivity: Based on the estimated crop production for the year 2018-19, the overall productivity of coffee is 773 kg/ha. The productivity for Arabica is 478 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 892kg/ha with the productivity of Arabica being 634 kg/ha and that of Robusta being 1051 kg/ha.

Export of Coffee: Coffee is primarily an Export Oriented Commodity and presently 75% of Coffee is being exported while balance is being consumed domestically. During the year 2018-19, India exported about 3.55 lakh MT valued at Rs. 5,929 Crores.



Source: Coffee Board

Export of Value Added Coffee: The export of value added coffee used to be in the range of 50,874 MT to 64,966 MT during the period 2003-04 to 2007-08. In 2008-09, the export of value added coffee was about 48812 MT, which started growing steadily and consistently at an annual compound growth rate of 7.16% and it has reached to 1,13,245 MT in 2018-19.

Scheme: The Integrated Coffee Development Project for the Medium Term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20) on Coffee was approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 647.46 crs. The following are salient features of the scheme and its achievements during 2018-19:

a. Coffee growers in Traditional Coffee Growing Areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu: Support is being extended for re-plantation and water augmentation @ 40% of the unit cost, towards eco-certification @ 50% of the unit cost and for collective / co-operative marketing @ Rs.4/- per Kg of coffee sold on community based approach. The support is available for small growers up to 10 ha coffee area. During 2018-19 support was extended to 382 growers for taking up replanting in an area of 400 ha and about 715 growers for taking up water augmentation activity.

b. Non- Traditional Areas of Andhra Pradesh: Support is being extended to all the tribal farmers towards coffee expansion and consolidation of senile coffee plantations through respective state Governments @ 25% of the unit cost; towards quality up-gradation @ 50% of the unit cost and towards eco-certification @ 75% of the unit cost. Support @ Rs.10/- per kg is also available for marketing of coffee by collectives/ SHGs. The non-tribal small farmers of the region are supported for the activities available in the traditional areas. Coffee Expansion in an area of about 4000 ha. have been taken up by 9450 (approx.) tribal growers. Further support was extended to 595 growers towards construction of Drying yard under Quality up-gradation

c. North Eastern Region: Support is being extended to all tribal coffee farmers for coffee expansion and consolidation of senile coffee plantations at the rate of 50% of the unit cost and towards water augmentation, quality up gradation and eco-certification of coffee plantations at the rate of 75% of the unit cost. Support is also being extended for collective marketing of coffee at the rate of Rs.15/- per kg and group nurseries at the rate of Rs.5/- per seedling. During 2018-19 support was extended to 1177 tribal growers under expansion / consolidation of an area of 705 ha. Support was extended for raising of 16.11 lakhs coffee seedlings through group nurseries for distribution among the tribal growers. Under water augmentation and quality upgradation support was rendered to 153 tribal growers.

d. Labour Welfare Measures: The children of SC / ST labourers are also supported in the form of educational stipend, incentives for merit, financial assistance for pursuing higher education. During 2018-19 a sum of Rs. 1,57,60,500 was distributed to 2873 beneficiaries.

e. Programmes undertaken for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBCs, women and Persons with Disabilities (PWD): In Traditional Areas, the benefits/financial incentives available under various schemes are extended to the growers including SC/STs/Women. However, most of the benefits / incentives of the coffee development programmes operated in Non-Traditional Areas (Andhra Pradesh & Odisha) and North Eastern Region are mainly aimed at the welfare of the scheduled tribes. The benefits extended to different activities

undertaken by the beneficiaries related to the ownership of coffee area and other norms. Hence, the subsidy and other financial support extended by the Board cover women beneficiaries also under different components/schemes of the plan. Enhanced rates of subsidy are available for women who want to set up Coffee Roasting and Grinding unit under the component "Support for Value Addition". In addition, Vocational Training Programme specific to women coffee growers/workers are conducted in collaboration with State/ICAR/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

f. Research activities: The salient leads and major achievements in respect of Research Department are as under:

- Breeding for coffee white stem borer (CWSB) tolerance has been pursued with highest priority and monitoring of CWSB tolerant line, S.4595 has been continued. Systematic bioassays have been conducted on 180 plants comprising of F1, F2 and F3 progenies, that established the tolerance manifestation in individual plants and heritability of the tolerance character. Seed material of S.4595 has been supplied to 15 identified coffee growers for establishing bulk trail plots.
- Preliminary field evaluation of 30 Arabica varieties (20 semi dwarfs & 10 tall varieties) carried out at CCRI as part of international collaborative initiative with World Coffee Research, indicated that the varieties EC -16, Col-1, Col-2, Col-4, and Chandragiri (local check variety) have recorded superior juvenile vigour, as compared to other varieties. Majority of the varieties except Chandragiri, EC-16, Col-2, Col-4 and IPR-107 manifested rust susceptibility under Indian conditions.
- Consequent to the issue of Soil health cards and launching of KSHEMAM web portal, the Research Department of Coffee Board has established five portable Soil Testing facilities in Chikkamagaluru & Hassan (Karnataka) and Technology Evaluation Centers at Gonikoppal (Kodagu district), Yercaud (Tamil Nadu) & Vazhavara (Kerala) to facilitate planting community and soil testing for pH has been routinely carried out using PUSA Soil Test Fertilizer Recommendation (STFR) meter.
- A total of 67 awareness campaigns on management of important pests like CWSB and Giant African snails were conducted covering 1809 coffee growers.
- During 2018-19 season a total quantity of 15,147 kg of seed coffee of various CCRI bred selections of Arabica and Robusta has been supplied to the stakeholders.
- The Central Coffee Research Institute organized 23rd Plantation Crops Symposium (PLACROSYM XXIII) at Chikkamagaluru and the theme of the symposium was 'Climate resilient technologies for sustainability of plantation crops'. A total of 220 delegates including planters and scientists working in major plantation crops Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Spices, Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew, Cocoa etc. have attended the Symposium and participated in deliberations. A total of 160 research communications were presented during various sessions. A total of four awards, one best scientist award and three awards for best research papers presented during the Symposium were awarded to the coffee scientists.
- Developed the Plant Protection Code – A Guide to standardizes use of pesticides in coffee which was released on 03.08.2018.

Digital Media Campaign: To promote the image of India Coffee in the Domestic and International, Coffee Board has invited tenders from the various branding agencies. After a exhaustive tendering process, the Board had shortlisted M/s. McCann India for taking forward the assignment. The Board is in the process of signing agreement with M/s. McCann India.

Export Promotion Measures: The following initiatives have been taken for promotion of coffee during 2018-19:

(i) Board has participated in 11 overseas exhibitions and organized 3 Buyer Seller Meets.

(ii) Digital media campaigns using social media (Face book, Twitter and Instagram) has been started for promotion of coffee.

(iii) **GI registration for Coffees of India:** With an objective to protect the unique identity of high quality Coffees from different locations, Coffee Board has applied for GI certification with the GI Registry, Chennai for the Coorg Arabica Coffee, Wayanaad Robusta Coffee, Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee, Araku Valley Arabica Coffee and Bababudangiris Arabica Coffee. After public comments on the draft GI journal, the GI Registry has issued GI Certification to Coffee Board on 01.03.2019. The region specific GIs will increase the credibility and visibility of Indian Coffees in the International Market which will further boost premiums for unique quality Coffees.

(iv) **National Barista Championship 2019:** Coffee Board as registered National Body to World Coffee Events, conducts the National Barista Championship (NBC) from 2015 onwards and winner of the event only is authorized to represent the country in World Barista Championship organized by World Coffee Events.

Coffee Board along with United Coffee Association of India (UCAI) organized the National Barista Championship 2019 1st Prelims from 11-13th January 2019 at Delhi Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi and 2nd Prelims from 12-14th February 2019 at Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FKCCI), Bengaluru. Out of 44 barista participated in the competition 13 participants (5 from Delhi prelims & 8 from Bengaluru prelims) qualified for the semifinal round. The semifinal and final round was conducted in Orion East Mall, Bengaluru from 16-17th February 2019 in which 6 competitors were qualified for the Final round of the competition. Mr. Santhosh B, M/s Third Wave Coffee

Roasters won the Platinum award who will represent India in World Barista Championship 2020.

(v) **Support for Market Development and Export Promotion:** Support is being extended as Transit/ Freight Assistance to maximize export earnings by enhancing the market share of value added coffees and high value differentiated coffees in important high value international markets. The support is extended at the rate of Rs. 3 for export of Value Added Coffee and Rs. 2 for export of High Value Green Coffee.

Initiatives to promote Entrepreneurship

- Coffee Board has been actively contributing to the growth of the domestic coffee segment by conducting awareness programmes through participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions and publication of advertisements and information on career opportunities in the coffee sector. The Board conducts training programmes for capacity building of stakeholders and entrepreneurs in roasting & brewing of coffee and Barista skills through Kaapi Shastra Training Programmes–which are 5 day training workshops. During 2018-19, up to 31 March, 2019, 3 programmes benefitting 60 participants have been organized.
- 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, 9 students have enrolled for the programme.

- **Support for value addition:** The Board also supports Individual / Partnership / SHG / Grower's collective in installing Roasting, Grinding and Packing Machinery to enhance quality of coffee product and achieve value addition through introduction of improved technologies, which will result in boosting domestic coffee consumption and entrepreneurship in the coffee sector especially in the Non-Traditional Areas. The support is being extended at the rate of 40% of machinery cost with a ceiling of Rs. 10 Lakhs.

Establishment of Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certification under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES): Coffee Board has received a grant in aid from Ministry of Commerce & Industry for the Establishment of Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certification under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES). The total project outlay is Rs 11.40 Cr in the form of grant-in-aid with 50% equity of total project cost from Coffee Board as an implementing agency. The said Laboratory Infrastructure is proposed to be 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.

In the project, there are 2 components;
- C1: Sensory and Roasting Lab which is comprise of Barista Lab and Coffee Quality Lab.
- C2: Analytical and Microbiology Lab which is comprise of Analytical Lab, Wet Lab and Microbiology Lab.

An amount of Rs. 5.70 Cr had been released by the Department of Commerce under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) during 2017 and 2018.

Technology initiatives of Coffee Board:

1. Coffee Connect - India Coffee Field Force App – In order to ease the work of field functionaries and to improve the work efficiency, has developed a Field force mobile application. This Mobile application provides solution by harnessing the power of mobility comprising of the latest technology in easing the whole process of the field activities like digitization of Coffee Growers; Estates with Geo Tagging, collecting the Plantation details like plant material, age, production, Infrastructures, Machinery available, etc.

2. Pilot Projects on Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence and IoTs with eKa Analytics launched solutions to address some of the perennial coffee production/ coffee farming issues and challenges such as Rainfall, Pests and Diseases. The following applications for Pilot testing.

i. Hyper Local Weather Forecast: The pilot study was taken up from March 2018 and continued till March 2019. During the pilot phase, as the co-relation between the prediction and occurrence was poor (50-55%), the pilot project was dropped.

ii. Pest (White Stem Borer) Identification Application: It's a mobile application that uses image analysis / artificial intelligence technique by using the coffee plant images provided by Coffee Board for identification of White Stem Borer. During the pilot phase, the percentage of identification was between 80-90%. As the accuracy level was more, the project will be continued for another term by adding additional images of infected and healthy plants.

iii. Leaf Rust Disease Forecast: The pilot study was taken up from March 2018 and continued till March 2019 to forecast on predicted probability of Leaf Rust for every 15 days to help the extension personnel for alerting the coffee growers to take up preventative & control measures. During the pilot phase, as the co-relation between the prediction and incidence/severity was poor (34-66%), the pilot project was dropped.

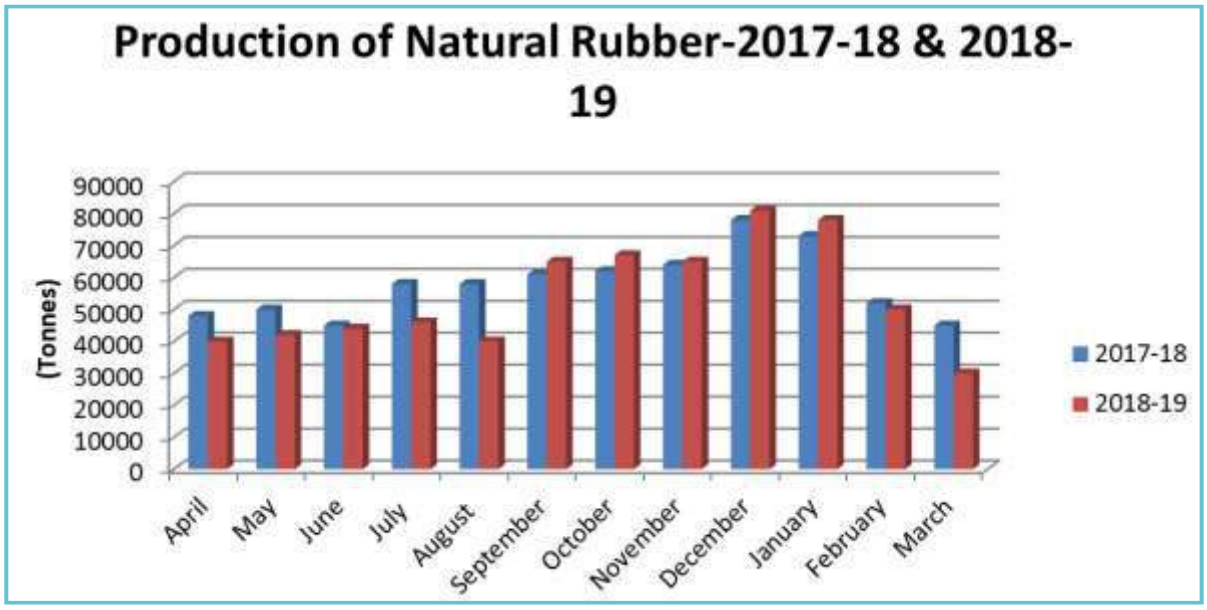
3. Block Chain Based Market Place App with eKa Analytics: Coffee Board in association with eKa Plus one of the Global Leaders in digital commodity management platforms for agriculture, has developed "Farmer Connect Blockchain". This Blockchain will

create a transparent digital platform & market place for both domestic & international Coffee buyers and sellers. The platform will reduce growers' dependency on intermediaries by having a direct access to buyers for a fair price for their produce, in finding right coffee suppliers for exporters and within the stipulated time to meet the growing demands and in building a better trust & long term relationship due to increased visibility towards the traceability and transparency of the produce.

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 27 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.

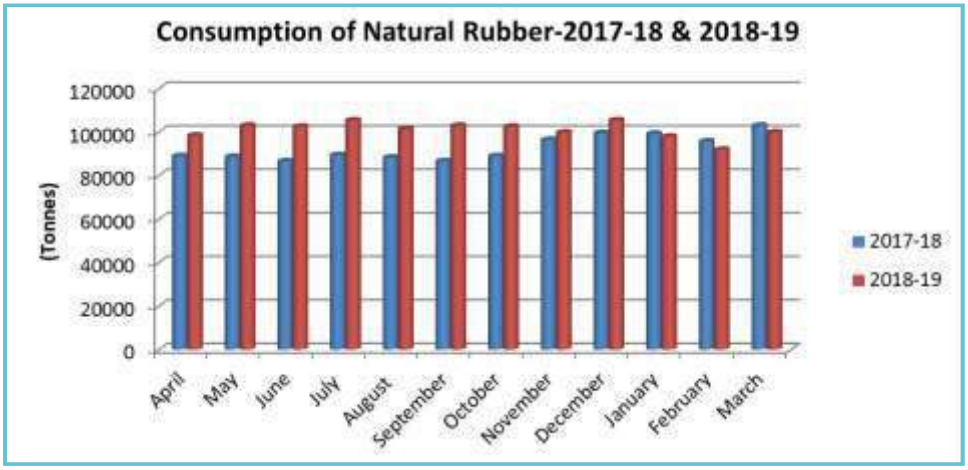
Production of NR: NR production during 2018–19 is provisionally estimated at 648,000 tonnes, registering a negative growth of 6.6% compared to 694,000 tonnes produced a year ago. Due to loss in tapping days on account of the unexpected flood occurred during August 2018 in Kerala, the major NR producing state, damage of trees and incidence of abnormal leaf fall, etc. were main reasons for the decline in production during 2018–19.



Source: Rubber Board

Productivity: Average yield, measured in terms of production per hectare of tapped area, during 2018–19, declined to 1,446 kg per ha as against 1,458 kg per ha in 2017–18.

Consumption of Natural Rubber: The country has consumed 12,11,940 tonnes of NR in 2018-19 provisionally, up 9.0% from the quantity of 11,12,210 tonnes consumed during the year 2017-18. This represents 11.9 percent rise in the dominant auto tyre manufacturing sector and 2.3 percent rise in the general rubber goods sector. Auto-tyre manufacturing sector accounted for 71.3 percent of the total quantity of NR consumed in the country during the year 2018-19.



Source: Rubber Board

Import of NR: As per provisional data available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, the country imported 582,351 tonnes of NR during 2018-19 as compared to 469,760 tonnes imported in the previous year. Import of NR is presently allowed only through sea ports of Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) from 20 January 2016. Port restriction was lifted for duty free import of NR under Advanced Authorization Scheme with effect from 12 June 2018.

Export of Natural Rubber: The price differential between the domestic and overseas markets was not favourable to export throughout the year under review and hence, the volume of exports came down to 4,551 tonnes during the year 2018-19 from 5,072 tonnes a year ago.

Emerging Global Economic Realities and India:

Trends in India's foreign Trade: The insufficient domestic production due to flood and excess rain during August 2018 coupled with overseas availability of natural rubber (NR) at relatively lower prices led to higher imports into the country. India imported 582,351 tonnes of NR (provisional) during 2018–19, a steep increase of around 24% as compared to 469,760 tonnes imported during 2017–18. India exported 4,551 tonnes of NR (provisional) during the year 2018-19 due to relatively lower prices prevailed in the global NR market.

Scheme: The Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector for the Medium Term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20) was approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 721.98 crs. The following are the financial and physical achievements during 2018-19:

Financial achievement (₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Component	Approved outlay under MTF	Actual allocation under RE and Expenditure (Provisional)
1.	Rubber Plantation Development & Extension	31.27	9.49
2.	Rubber Research	4.31	1.01
3.	Support for processing & marketing, infrastructure development and specialised services	9.11	1.65
4.	Human Resources Development	3.94	2.06
5.	Pending liability	-	-
6.	Salary & Pension	152.66	154.83
7.	Wages		13.10
8.	Increase in salary due to 7th CPC	10.09	-
9.	Increase in allowance due to 7th CPC	5.35	-
10.	Arrear of 7th CPC	-	-
11.	Establishment Cost	12.00	5.70
Total		**228.73**	**187.82**

(b) Physical achievement in respect of major activities (provisional)

- Brought around 3500 ha of new planting and replanting of rubber under the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme during 2018 – 19.
- Maintained 991 ha of tribal development rubber plantations.
- Produced around 7.50 lakh quality planting materials.
- Conducted mass contact programmes, seminars, exposure programmes etc. covered around 150,000 growers/tappers.
- Organized various training programmes benefitting 14,245 participants.
- Provided welfare support to 14,807 workers in rubber plantation sector.
- Formed 38 new Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) which includes 25 RPS in North East (NE) region.
- Formed 53 Tappers Banks. The members of Tappers Bank are engaged in rubber tapping.
- Formed 12 women labour groups in rubber sector as a part of gender streaming activities.

Scheduled Caste Sub plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP): The Government sanctioned 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 4.30 crore during 2018–19 under SCSP component.

Under TSP, the Government sanctioned 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 6.33 crore under TSP during 2018-19 under TSP component.

Research achievement

New high yielding rubber clone ready for release: A new high yielding, clod and disease tolerant hybrid clone of rubber suitable for commercial cultivation in North Eastern states is now ready for release after completing all mandatory field evaluations (RRII 429).

Climatic suitability analysis: Climatic suitability analysis for NR cultivation was extended to North Eastern states of India. Out of 68 districts in NE regions, 42 districts spread over 5 NE states (Assam 18, Manipur 9, Meghalaya 4, Mizoram 7 and Tripura 3) were identified as suitable for NR cultivation.

Development of specialty rubber compounds: Prepared latex-carbon black master-batches with a new surfactant and tested. It is found that most of the technological properties viz., tensile strength, modulus, EB, tear strength and hardness were improved with the use of the new surfactant. Developed a new method for the recovery of rubber from skim latex.

Rubber cultivation in Odisha: A study was undertaken in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha where the Rubber Board in association with the Government of Odisha had implemented Rubber Block Plantation Projects for growers from scheduled tribes. It is observed that additional income earned from rubber can possibly lay the foundation for a discernible change in the socio-economic status of the tribal communities and overall development of the region.

Suitability for rubber cultivation in LWE areas: Agro-climatic suitability for cultivating NR in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected states of India was assessed. Out of the total 288 districts, only 10 had reasonably good conditions to grow rubber.

Applications of geospatial technology: GIS was effectively used for rubber plantation management and related studies. First phase of mapping and estimation of NR acreage of the whole country covering sixteen NR growing states in India were completed using satellite data. Total extent of NR cultivation (age 3 years and above) was estimated at 7.08 lakh ha as against the corresponding area estimated through survey method was 7.41 lakh ha.

Drought response analysis: The study covered 20 out of the 44 exotic Hevea high yielding clones recently imported to India from other rubber growing countries. Two clones each from Thailand and Vietnam showed better drought and high light tolerance.

Rubber Technology research: MoU signed with Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Technology Business Incubation Centre at RRII. Developed a NR based garden pot for growing plants and transferred the know-how and the prototypes to a client. Developed a new method for making de-protenized natural rubber (DPNR) with low nitrogen content and high plastic retention index. DPNR has use in critical engineering applications. An Indian patent application (Stable free radical and mechanical assisted vulcanization of rubbers) was filed.

Technology Business Incubation (TBI) Centre: Approval received from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for the establishment of a TBI centre at Rubber Research Institute India (RRII) at Kottayam.

Export Promotion Measures:

(i) Promoting Branding of Natural Rubber: In consonance with the Foreign Trade Policy, Board promotes exports of NR under the brand "Indian Natural

Rubber". Branding of NR is an export promotional strategy done with an objective of differentiating Indian NR in the international market with its discerning quality features. Production, consumption figures of NR in India does not warrant regular exports. Being an inconsistent supplier, Indian exporters find it difficult to compete with regular exporters from other major rubber producing countries. In this context, branding with unique selling proposition of 'conformation to quality' has helped Indian exporters to survive in international markets.

(ii) Trade Information Portal : The trade information portal www.indiannaturalrubber.com hosted by the Rubber Board provides web enabled support to NR exporters for promoting their products in the international market. The link "virtual trade fair" in this website provides detailed profile of all NR exporters in India. International buyers can access the contact details of NR exporters from this website and can this portal provides a tracking system of rubber exported under the brand "Indian Natural Rubber".

(iii) Incentive scheme for export of Indian Natural Rubber branded Concentrated Latex grade: Government of India vide DGFT Public Notice No 44/2015-20 (S No 4976 & 4977) dt 29 October 2015 had added natural rubber grades with ITCHS Code 40012100 & 40012200 in Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS). The current rate of reward under MEIS is 5% for rubber grades with ITCHS Code 40012100 & 40012200 and 4% for Pre-vulcanized NR Latex with ITCHS Code 40011010. But natural rubber latex grades with ITCHS code 40011020 with product description 'Other than pre-vulcanized natural rubber latex', which is a major item of export rubber from India is not included in the MEIS scheme. During 2018-19, Board operated a scheme for incentivising export of Indian Natural Rubber branded NR in Concentrated Latex form with ITCHS 40011020 @ Rs. 0.20/kg drc.

Other major initiatives taken by the Board during 2018 – 19

- Formed 1006 Common Interest Groups (CIGs), 327 Farmers Clubs and 483 Labour Groups. Promoted cultural practices such as rain-guarding and tapping correction through these forums.
- Rubber Soil Information System (Rubsis), an interactive Online Fertilizer Recommendation System for natural rubber holdings for e-empowering growers to take informed decision about location-specific and need-based fertilizer application is already launched. Rubsis is now available for rubber soils of South India. Activities to extend this to North Eastern states are nearing completion. Mobile App of the online service is also developed.
- Rubber Board, in partnership with stakeholder associations in rubber and related sectors, organized the fourth edition of India Rubber Meet (IRM–2018) at Kochi on 30 and 31 October 2018. Theme of IRM 2018 was 'Towards a sustainable rubber value chain' and the Meet comprised speeches by world experts, panel discussions and experience haring by stakeholders.
- The Board pursued CSR projects with tyre majors. M/s MRF Ltd supplied of 68.66 MT of polythene and 168.34 MT of adhesive for rain guarding the rubber trees under CSR Programme through Common Interest Groups in the state of Kerala benefitting around 20,000 rubber growers.
- Rubber Board had instituted a collaborative study with Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram on GST and the Rubber Sector. A comparison of prices of rubber inputs during pre-GST and post-GST showed that the price increase was huge for many inputs. A careful comparison of excise duty and VAT with GST of rubber inputs showed that effective rates of tax are comparable and have not increased with GST. As there is no change in rates of tax, GST cannot be a reason for any price increase of these products.
- The Rubber Production Incentive Scheme (RPIS) launched by Govt. of Kerala in 2015-16 in association with the Rubber Board through Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) is now in the fourth phase of operation. The Board is providing logistic support and the funds are made available by the state government. So far 468,103 growers got registered under the Scheme and an amount of around Rs. 1400 Crore had been paid.

Swachhata Action Plan (SAP): With the objective of inculcating attitudinal and habitual changes in public behaviour towards sanitation, hygiene and waste management, Rubber Board initiated various activities under "Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)" during 2018-19. To sensitize the public and to create awareness, the Board has chalked out an action plan in campaign mode with the aim of disseminating messages on cleanliness, scientific waste management, segregation of waste at source, reduce waste generation, optimum reuse of resources, etc. Programmes were organized through 46 Regional Offices located in the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

Observed Swachhta Pakhwada 2018 in all offices of the Rubber Board during the period from 1st to 15th November 2018 with various Swachh Bharat Mission activities. Swachhta Hi Sewa Campaign were organised in all offices from 15th September to 2nd October 2018.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): DBT is an attempt to change the mechanism of transferring subsidies launched by Government of India . This program aims to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. It is hoped that crediting subsidies into bank accounts will reduce leakages, delays, etc. Rubber Board implemented DBT transaction from 2017 onwards. During the year 2018 – 19, the Board

transferred central share fund of 991.39 lakh through electronic modes (ABP, NEFT, TRGS, AEPS) to 17,172 beneficiaries (rubber growers), which saved an amount of 2.69 lakh due to process improvement.

Social Media: The Rubber Board manages the Twitter and Facebook accounts and regularly posts messages, photos, reports, events, press releases and videos related to organizational importance. During the year 2018 – 19, the Board posted 179 messages in Twitter, 177 notifications/messages in Face book and uploaded 2 video clippings on YouTube. The Board also manages a WhatsApp group "The Rubber Board Info" to promote horizontal communication. WhatsApp group is active with regular posting on rubber related matters, events, photos, press releases, trainings, videos, etc.

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 against the target of 125 lakh benefitting 14,807 rubber tappers/ plantation workers.

Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities

The Board has implemented the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) – DBT / EAT modules for transactions

Issue of permits for rubber growers and licences for dealers, processors and exporters are online and digitalized.

Issue of licences and certificates online for manufacturers

Issue of digital NoC for importers.

Applications submitted by the rubber growers for claiming subsidy are processed online from the Regional Offices to impose transparency and to reduce delays.

Procedure for GeM and CPPP are being followed.

Financial support extended to the rubber stakeholders is in accordance with the norms of the DBT and month-wise data is being uploaded in DBT Bharat portal.

Launched the Malayalam version of RuBSIS in association with IIITM, Kerala.

Launched revamped website of the Rubber Board (www.rubberboard.org.in).

RRII has developed Mobile App of Rubber Soil Information System (RubSIS), an online rubber fertilizer recommendation system, for scientific application of the optimum required amounts of chemical fertilizers in rubber plantations.

Launched "Rubber Kisan", a mobile app for rubber growers, which provides rubber prices, agro-management practices, alerts, office locations with geo mapping, etc.

RTI applications are received and processed through P&PR Division of the Board

Grievances are addressed through CPGRAMS, an online web-enabled system over NICNET, which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances.

Presence in social media such as FaceBook, Twitter, YouTube, WhatsApp channels, etc

Operation – online verification and forwarding the applications and bills under the Rubber Production Incentive Scheme of the Government of Kerala

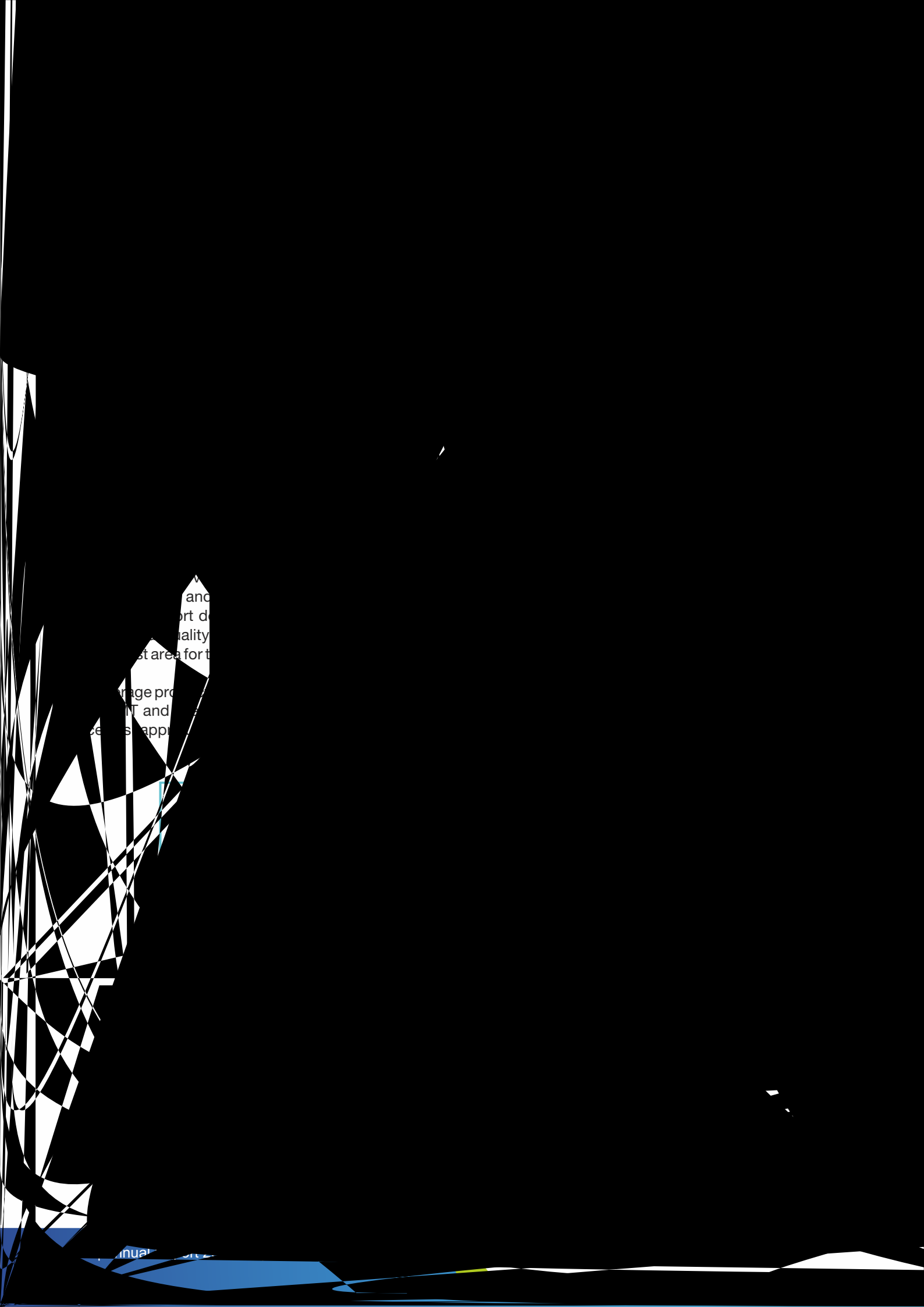
Allied Activities: Task Force on Rubber Sector (TFRS) and National Rubber Policy: The Department of Commerce constituted a Task Force on Rubber Sector in March 2018 with the main mandate to recommend short term solutions and long term strategies for mitigating the problems faced by rubber growers and its Terms of Reference also to recommend a draft National Rubber Policy. Rubber Board serviced the activities of the Task Force. The constitution of the Task Force was mainly based on consultations conducted by Hon'ble Minister of Tourism, Shri K.J. Alphons in November 2017 and February 2018 in Kerala and representations from governments of rubber growing states and stakeholder associations.

Task Force on Rubber Sector was chaired by Chief Secretary of Kerala and co-chaired by Chief Secretary of Tripura. Task Force team submitted its report in July 2018 after several sittings and series of consultations.

Recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted in June 2014 by Ministry of Commerce and Industry for formulation of Natural Rubber Policy were examined by the Task Force. The draft National Rubber Policy recommended by the Task Force was refined by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at different levels and comments / views of stakeholders and public were also taken into consideration. Based on the recommendations of Task Force on Rubber Sector (TFRS), the National Rubber Policy was finalised and uploaded in the website of Department of Commerce in March 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 led 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



Physical and Financial Achievement

Sub Plan	Budget allotted (Rs.crores)	Expenditure (Rs. crores)	No of beneficiaries
SCSP	5.00	2.04 (*)	1178
TSP	5.00	5.00	4896

(*) Rs. 2.96 Crores of unspent amount under SC SP remitted back.

Export Promotion Measures: During 2018-19 Board has participated in 11 major international fairs along with spices exporters to showcase India's capability and capacity by displaying various spice products and its value added derivatives. Board has also participated in 32 domestic exhibitions. the Board is monitoring the quality of spices exported from the country by mandatory testing and certification of export consignments of spices through its laboratories to ensure the quality of spices exported from India.

During 2018-19 a total number of 1,18,748 spice samples were tested for various quality parameters. The Board has organised 3 buyer setter meets and 20 Market Linkage programmes. This has helped to establish direct market linkage between farmers' groups in the state and institutional buyers/exporters so as to eliminate the middlemen in the supply chain. Distributed the Awards for Excellence in Export of Spices to the top exporters of Spices. Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, inaugurated Spices Park, Rae Bareli and Spices Park 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 100officials, belonging to state agriculture, horticulture, food safety depts. 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 sample parameters of spices were tested in the Quality Evaluation Laboratories of the Board

Board has issued 2309 No. of Certificate of Registration as Exporter of Spices and 358 Nos. of dealer license for cardamom during 2018-19

A total of 26009 MT of cardamom was auctioned through the e-auction centres of the Board at Puttady and Bodinayakanur.

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

Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Union Commerce & Industry Minister distributed the Awards for Excellence in Export of Spices and Productivity of Cardamom (small) 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.

Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce

& Industry and Civil Aviation, inaugurated Spices Park, Rae Bareli and Spices Park Ramganj Mandi, Kota through video conferencing on 22nd February, 2019.

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/housekeeping 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 swachhata 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.

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 Rs. 432.88 crores and growers' contribution of Rs. 2.67 crores (Total Rs. 435.55 crores) to implement the scheme. The Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT) was registered on 11.9.2003 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 30.9.2013. 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.

II. Tobbaco 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 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. FCV tobacco production has registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -2.78% during the period 2008-09 to 2017-18.

The production of FCV tobacco in 2018-19 is estimated at 218.08 million kg as against 239.94 million kg produced during last year. A quantity of 85.08 million kg is marketed in Karnataka and the production of FCV tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is estimated at 133.00 million kg. 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 so as to ensure fair and remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. This objective is sought 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 production and consumption.



FCV crop production policy:

During 2018-19, Tobacco Board had fixed a crop size of 236 million kg for cultivation of FCV tobacco in India as against 235 million kg fixed during the last year. Tobacco Board has fixed a crop size of 100 million kg in Karnataka for 2018-19 crop season as against 99 million kg fixed during 2017-18 crop season. For the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Board has fixed a crop size of 136 million kg same at last year level.

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 2018-19 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 analysis results, growers are advised about suitability of soil and dosage of fertilizers to be used. Similarly, in Karnataka, about 3000 soil samples are analyzed and growers are suitably advised. In addition to the above, 934 soil samples in Andhra Pradesh and 180 soil samples in Karnataka are analyzed for micro nutrients – Fe, Zn, Mn and Cu during 2018-19 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.

Every year Board implements various Extension and Developmental Schemes with its own funds through supply of inputs and also imparting training to farmers at every crop growth stage.

The extension and developmental activities of the Board broadly include…

- Supply of critical crop inputs.
- Implementation of extension and developmental schemes
- Transfer of Technology

Supply of critical crop inputs

Tobacco Seed:

2,271.90 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 2018-19 crop season.

Fertilizers:

An alternative procedure for procurement and distribution of fertilizers by grower themselves without involvement of Board was implemented during 2018-19 crop season in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka successfully and total quantity of 39,327.51 MT of fertilizer was distributed to growers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

A total financial achievement of Rs. 277.45 Lakh for Extension and Developmental schemes and activities involved in transfer of technology, during 2018-19 crop season have been estimated at Rs. 277.45 Lakh.

Growers Welfare Fund Initiatives:

Tobacco Board is undertaking various welfare measures, to ensure overall welfare of around 89000 Tobacco Growers and their families in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telanagana & Odisha by establishing "Tobacco Boards' Growers' Welfare Schemes" in 2009-10 with the approval of Development of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The Welfare Scheme provides financial assistance, in the form of Death Grants and Interest Free Loans, to perform Girl 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 to 14,278 growers, in terms of Grants and Loans so far. Grants worth 36.24crore were sanctioned to 10,347 beneficiaries and Interest free loans of 8.54crore were sanctioned to 3,881 growers.

During 2018-19, 6.29 crore were disbursed in the form of Grants and 2.16 crore in the form of Interest Free Loans, totalling to 8.45 crore.

Auctioneering services:

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 2018-19:

a) In Andhra Pradesh, during 2018-19, a total quantity of 131.41 million kg of 2017-18 crop season FCV tobacco was marketed at an average price of 129.65 per kg between 01/04/2018 to 10/10/2018 (the auction sales were commenced on 08/03/2018 & concluded on 10/10/2018) and a total quantity of 0.95 mkg of 2018-19 crop season FCV tobacco was also marketed at an average price of 160.87 per kg between 22/03/2019 to 31/03/2019 (the auction sales were commenced on 22/03/2019 and are in progress).

b) In Karnataka, during 2018-19, a total quantity of 5.05 mkg of 2017-18 crop season FCV tobacco was marketed at an average price of 122.46 per kg between 01/04/2018 to 18/04/2018 (The auction sales were commenced on 08/09/2017 & concluded on 18/04/2018) and a quantity of 85.08 mkg of 2018-19 crop season FCV tobacco was also marketed at an average price of 142.28 per kg between 19/09/2018 to 28/03/2019 (the auction sales were commenced on 19/09/2018 & concluded on 28/03/2019).

Marketing and Exports

Export performance during 2018-19:

The exports of tobacco and tobacco products during 2018-19 were 219373 tons valued at Rs.5955.91 crore (852.01 M.US$) as against 212916 tons valued at Rs.5539.94 crore (859.45 M.US$) exported in 2017-18. Exports of tobacco & tobacco products during 2018-19 have increased by 3% in terms of quantity, 8% in terms of value in rupees and decreased by 1% in terms of value in US dollars respectively compared to the exports made during 2017-18.

Export Promotion Activities:

As part of the Government's initiative of ease of doing business, Tobacco Board is issuing digitally signed RCMC online from February 2019 and uploading of the related data to DGFT server. Tobacco Board is also facilitating registration of exporters under EU REX system since June 2018 for self-certification of origin of goods exported to EU member states, Norway & Switzerland instead of the Board issuing Certificates of Origin in Form-A under the GSP system. Tobacco Board registered a total no. of 31 exporters till March 2019

A protocol of phyto-sanitary requirements for the export of tobacco from India to China was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India and the General Administration Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) on 21st January 2019 at Beijing', clear obstacles in the way of exports to China.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTS:

A) TOBACCO FUND ACCOUNT:

As per section 17(1) of the Act 1975 - there shall be formed a Fund to be called Tobacco Fund and the Fund shall be credited to the sums if any realized by the Board in carrying out measures referred to in section 8, any

sums of money paid or any loans or grants or loans granted by the Central Government for the purposes of this act.

B) INTERNAL RESOURCES

i) GRANT-IN-AID: As per section 16 of the Tobacco Board Act 1975, the Central Government pays grants or loans may think fit for being utilized for the purposes of this Act.

ii) OTHER RECEIPTS: As per the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act 1975, the major internal resources of the Board are service charges collected from buyers and growers for the services rendered @ 2% on the value of tobacco marketed on the auction platforms, registration fees & barn operators from the growers, dealers, exporters, packers, processors and manufacturers. In addition to the above, the Board realizes the contributions of the sale proceeds on the excess tobacco produced from the registered growers and unauthorized tobacco produced by the unregistered growers as per gazette notification issued by the Central Government from time to time.

The Tobacco Board did not draw any grant from the Central Government since 1991-92 due to the sufficient realization of internal resources by the Board to meet its budgeted expenditure every year.

C) BUDGET ESTIMATES:

Address:
Tobacco Board
G.T. Road, Srinivasa Rao Thota
Guntur – 522004, Andhra Pradesh

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2017-18		2018-19	
		Revised Estimates	Actual	Revised Estimates	Actual (Provisional
1	RECEIPTS	109.36	144.77	132.97	149.5(
2	EXPENDITURE	173.90	133.90	199.42	124.5[illegible]

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 passed by the Parliament in December, 1985. The APEDA with its headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by Chairman has been serving the agri-export community for the last 31 years. In order to reach out to the exporters in different parts of the country, APEDA has set up 5 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata and 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. In addition to this, APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the import of sugar as well.

APEDA also functions as the Secretariat of the Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for Organic exports. `Organic Products' for export are to be certified only if produced, processed and packed as per the standards laid down in the document `National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP).'

APEDA has been actively engaged in sustaining our presence in the existing market besides opening of new markets for the products looked after by APEDA as well as upgradation of infrastructure and quality. In its endeavour to promote agro exports, APEDA under its Plan Scheme titled `Agricultural Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA' provides financial assistance to the registered exporters under sub-components of the scheme – Market Development, Infrastructure Development and Quality Development.

Agriculture Export Policy (AEP)

The first ever Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) was announced by Government of India with the aim to double agricultural exports to USD 60 Billion by 2022. The policy has been aligned with the vision on doubling of farmers income by providing the farmers benefit of export opportunities through stable trade policy regime. The policy aims to achieve the objective by focusing on development of clusters having potential for export oriented production and greater involvement of State

Governments in agri exports.

For implementation of AEP APEDA carried out following activities: -

APEDA organized workshops for sensitization of farmers, exporters and other stakeholders in Delhi on 8.1.2019, Pune on 04.02.2019 and Guwahati on 13.02.2019.

A booklet was prepared on AEP and same was distributed during the workshops.

Nodal officers have been deputed for each state for development of state specific action plan and its implementation. These officers had interaction meetings with the respective State Governments and prepared a draft State specific action plan for vetting by the State Governments.

A stakeholder meeting with the concerned Ministries and organizations and trade associations involved in agri exports was organized on 22.01.2019 and 19.03.2019.

APEDA had series of meetings with NCDC and SFAC for their involvement in implementation of the policy. A MoU has been signed between APEDA and NCDC in this regard. Signing of MoU with SFAC is at advanced stage.

News items/activities related to the policy were publicized through social media tools for wider publicity.

The process for setting up of project monitoring unit was initiated.

Export Promotion Initiatives taken during 2018-19:

(1) India's Export of APEDA Scheduled Products is as follows:

India Export of APEDA Scheduled Products

Product Name	2017-18 Qty In MT	2017-18 Rs. Crore	2017-18 US$ Mill	2018-19 Qty In MT	2018-19 Rs. Crore	2018-19 US$ Mill	%Growth in Rs. Crore
Basmati Rice	4051896.0	26841.2	4165.0	4415085.0	32805.5	4712.6	22.2
Buffalo Meat	1348225.0	25988.5	4029.9	1233378.0	25091.4	3587.2	-3.5
Non-Basmati Rice	8633237.0	22927.1	3558.1	7534205.0	20903.2	2999.5	-8.8
Fresh Vegetables	2296075.0	4997.5	775.5	2915109.0	5311.7	760.1	6.3
Fresh Fruits	657175.0	4746.3	736.1	736946.0	5304.1	762.6	11.8
Guargum	494126.0	4169.6	646.9	513218.0	4707.1	674.9	12.9
Misc Processed Items	0.0	3701.8	574.2	0.0	4599.5	657.2	24.2
Processed Fruits & Juices	571117.6	4164.8	646.2	590009.7	4476.5	639.0	7.5
Cereal Preparations	352478.0	3558.4	552.1	345050.0	3845.7	549.8	8.1
Dairy Products	102312.9	1954.3	303.0	180681.6	3375.6	481.5	72.7
Groundnut	503155.0	3384.4	524.5	488233.0	3295.5	472.3	-2.6
Other Cereals	819750.0	1596.4	247.4	1221285.0	2355.0	338.9	47.5
Alcoholic Beverages	241231.5	2107.0	326.9	231509.8	2103.5	300.9	-0.2
Processed Vegetables	212175.4	1823.3	282.9	228891.2	2054.9	293.9	12.7
Pulses	179113.0	1467.5	227.4	285783.0	1795.1	258.5	22.3
Cocoa Products	29469.9	1143.4	177.3	28124.9	1350.9	192.7	18.1
Milled Products	268170.1	874.1	135.6	307007.1	1058.7	151.3	21.1
Sheep/Goat Meat	23576.0	864.0	134.0	21674.0	867.5	124.7	0.4
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	14415.9	665.3	103.2	15285.0	865.5	124.8	30.1
Poultry Products	0.0	551.9	85.7	0.0	687.3	98.2	24.5
Floriculture	20772.5	507.3	78.7	19677.5	571.0	81.7	12.6
Animal Casings	12424.7	327.4	50.7	14895.4	480.7	68.3	46.8
Wheat	229989.0	431.7	66.9	183162.0	369.2	52.4	-14.5
Processed Meat	269.0	9.9	1.5	405.0	13.9	2.0	40.5
Other Meat	1044.0	16.4	2.6	848.0	13.7	2.0	-16.5
Total		**118819.3**	**18432.2**		**128302.7**	**18386.7**	

Source: DGCIS

(2) Agricultural Export Promotion Scheme:

During the year 2018-19, MoC&I had allocated Rs. 80.00 crore to APEDA under Plan scheme. Out of this, APEDA had utilized Rs. 79.65 crore i.e., 99% of the funds allocated to APEDA. In addition, APEDA also utilized Rs. 50.00 crores out of APEDA reserves for clearing of TAS liability as per instructions given by DOC. Simplification of procedure for ease of doing business was carried out during the year. This included on time submission of applications for TAS and other scheme components.

(3) 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 taken in Development and implementation of new system are as following:-

- Developed paperless system for application filing, processing and certificate issuance for Organic Certification bodies including renewal of accreditation.
- Farmer Registration module for Citrus Fruits and Betel Leaves was developed and incorporated in the traceability system for HortiNet.
- Paperless online processing of Electronic Annual Performance Appraisal Report(e-APAR) for APEDITES was developed and implemented.
- A dashboard was developed and implemented which provides online MIS report on RCMC, RCAC, Monthly Export Return, Financial Assistance Scheme, Traceability s/w such as TraceNet, Peanut.Net, HortiNet, Meat.Net etc.
- Traceability system Peanut.Net was further expanded with inclusion of Processing Unit (Batch Creation module).
- Security Audit of APEDA applications (Meat.Net, TraceNet, HortiNet & Peanut.Net system) was successfully been completed by CERT IN empanelled vendor.
- Developed and implemented Trade lead modules for Embassies to submit trade lead of their respective countries in APEDA's Agri-exchange portal.
- Implemented new financial assistance scheme guidelines for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2017-18 to 2019-20 in the FAS software.

(4) Registration of Exporters during 2018-19: 6,141 Registration-cum-membership Certificate (RCMC); 30,509 Registration-cum-Allocation Certificates (RCAC) for 4361091.640 Million MT for export of Basmati Rice; 161 RCAC for Import of Sugar for 7617.37 Million MT and 25,223 Certificate of Export for Peanuts & Peanuts Products exports for 496783.296 MT have been issued by APEDA.

(5) Initiatives for export of Fresh Fruits & Vegetables

- For market access of Grapes to Australia, a delegation visited in the month of April 2018 to visit the Grape orchards and to verify the system put in place by India for export certification of grapes to European Union. In the recent communication Market Access for Grapes to Australia is likely to be granted in the coming season.
- Market Access of Grapes to Australia and New Zealand – On pursuation with Quarantine Authorities of Australia, Ministry of Agriculture and Embassy of Australia and New Zealand, it was proposed to organize training of cold treatment by experts from Australia. The training was imparted in February 2019 to 30 leading exporters with demonstration in one of the in the pack house. It is expected that first trial shipment by one of the exporter using the training will be shipped soon.
- APEDA had organized Reverse Buyers Sellers Meet (RBSM) for promotion of Exports of Mango and Mango Products from India on 15th & 16th May 2018 in Mumbai.

  Mango Promotion Program was organized by APEDA in the first week of June 2018 in the city of Astana and Almaty for exports of mangoes to Kazakhstan.
- Based on the developed sea protocol for Nendran Banana by National Research Center for Banana (NRCB), Trichy (TN). Banana from South India to Italy were sent in trial shipment (sea shipment) where 80% of quality of banana reached in good condition at the port of entry of Italy.
- Flag off programme of first commercial export container of banana from Akot, Akola Dist. Cluster on 06th April, 2018 Akola Dist. (Vidarbha Region.
- Three MOU signed between FPO & Exporters at Akola for Banana & Pomegranate Narnala Farmer Producer Company, Akot with M/s. INI farms, Mumbai and for Vegetable Morna Farmers Producer Company, Akola with M/s. Eva exports, Nagpur.
- During September 2018, a team of experts from Australia and New Zealand visited India for bilateral discussion on market access of cut flowers, grapes and other fruits and vegetables while the market access of the grapes has been considered. The market access for cut flowers is also likely to be approved by Australian authority. Australian and new Zealand Quarantine Authority have agreed for signing an Standard Operating Procedure for export of cut flowers from the registered pack houses and farms.
- In the last week of November, 2018 APEDA organized the Reverse Buyer Seller(RBSM) Meet in Mumbai for exporters of Grapes to enable them to tap potential market of China. As a outcome of the RBSM around 20-25 potential importers of Grapes in China visited India and Indian exporters also benefited equally.
- Market Access of Pomegranate and Pomegranate Arils – APEDA and Embassy of India in Beijing had series of meetings with the General Administration of Custom China (GACC) for market access of pomegranate and pomegranate arils. A team of four quarantine officials visited Indian Pomegranate farms and pack houses in December 2018. The agreement for export of pomegranate between India and China is expected soon.
- Pre clearance Programme for mangoes in Korea and Japan – India has signed an MOU for export of mangoes with Korea and Japan. In order to issue phyto sanitary certificate, the quarantine authorities of Korea and Japan

have agreed to send their inspectors for site visit as well as for pre clearance of hot water dip treatment (HWDT) for Korea and Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) for Japan. The export of mangoes is expected to increase from these facilities in 2019 mango season. As per the current negotiations, APEDA and Ministry of Agriculture is making efforts to go for the annual audit by Japanese Authorities instead of stationing of inspectors. The negotiations are at the advance stage.

- APEDA and Ministry of Agriculture have signed a Operational Work Plan (OWP) on mutual consent with USDA-APHIS for export of mangoes to USA. The OWP includes stationing of Quarantine Inspectors to irradiation facilities in Mumbai, Nashik and Bengaluru. In case of USA also, APEDA and Ministry of Agriculture is negotiating for pre clearance of irradiation by NPPO India instead of seeking stationing of inspector to avoid high cost of placement of inspector every mango season.
- On the incidence of detection of pest in the consignment of pomegranate arils, USA has imposed a ban on Indian pomegranate arils in October 2018. APEDA and Ministry of Agriculture has negotiated to enter into a mutually agreed OWP for lifting of ban on Indian pomegranate arils.
- Other Market Access Issues in association with Department of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture – Grapes (USA); Fruits and Vegetables to China – APEDA, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce along with respective Embassies have begun with an extensive exercise to continuously engage in negotiations for market access of various fruits and vegetables. Regular Video Conferences with countries where potential of Indian horticulture products exists mainly with South East Asian Countries, Africa, Eastern Europe have been organized by MOC and APEDA under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary. APEDA also participated in Joint Business Meetings in Russia, Tajikistan and China along with Embassy of India for pushing our market access requests in fresh horticulture products.
- A delegation of officials of various Ministries led by Commerce Secretary met GACC officials for a specific discussion on trade of agriculture, pharmaceuticals, sugar, rice, oilseeds, dairy and fresh fruits and vegetable between China and India. Discussions on export of rapeseed, pharmaceuticals, market access of dairy, rice and fresh fruits and vegetables were discussed in detail during the meeting. Export of rice and sugar was agreed upon for the B2B Meetings to increase export from India. The Chinese side also agreed to send a technical team to pomegranate production areas well as to see the pack house infrastructure to consider market access.
- A Reverse Buyer Seller Meet for promotion of Indian Thomson Seedless as well as Sonaka and Black varieties of grapes to China was organized between 27-29 November 2018 in Mumbai where 25 buyers from China and around 100 exporters from Indian side participated for B2B Meetings. In the current grape season, more than 6000 MTs of grapes taking a quantum jump from only 607 MTs exported in 2017-2018 indicating an acceptance of quality and taste of Indian grapes in consumer markets in Shanghai and Guangzhou.
- An international conference cum Buyer Seller Meet was organized between 5-6 March 2019 to promote NER products in international market. Buyers from potential markets i.e. Myanmar, Nepal, Hong Kong, Indonesia Malaysia, Bangladesh, UAE, Laos were present to negotiate for import of horticulture, rice, tea, products with North Eastern entrepreneurs, FPOs and farmers directly in B2B Meetings. From Indian side, there were three categories of participation: (a) FPO/FPC to exporters (b) exporters from North East Region to the exporters of other region and (c) all exporters to all International buyers was organized. An exhibition was also organised to showcase all the 8 NER States for international buyers to have first look at the quality of the produce.
- Several deliberations were made during Joint Commission Meeting JCM held between group of officials led by Secretary Agriculture from Tajikistan side and Sh. Bidyut Behari Swain, Addl. Secretary, Ms. Manisha Meena, Joint Director, DOC and Sh. U K Vats, General Manager, APEDA from Indian side. Issues of various Ministries have been taken up. From APEDA, issue related to meat exports had also been discussed.
- APEDA organized outreach programmes in Maharashtra in October 2018 and January 2019 to understand the basic issues and bottlenecks in exports of fruits and vegetables. As a follow up to these meetings, the matters related to insurance, logistics, transportation, pest residues and cost of pre clearance programmes were discussed and taken up at the appropriate level.
- To increase the export and fetch good remunerative price to farmers, APEDA organized a Buyer Seller Meet cum B2B Meetings, in store promotion of Indian Kinnow in major super stores in Bangladesh during December 2018. DGFT increased MEIS support for Kinnows which was raised from 5% to 10%.
- A total number of 25223 Certificates of Exports (COEs) have been issued for peanut exports including Ros.
- In order to maintain Traceability of Peanut and Peanut products consignments exported from India, APEDA has upgraded its Peanut.net system with the inclusion of role of Registered Peanut units. The exporters will be able to create consignments from the quantity sources from these units and forward to laboratories for Aflatoxin testing.
- One of the important activity carried out by Processed Foods Division after the last Authority meeting is organizing of FDA Food Safety Modernization Action (FSMA) - Preventive Controls for Human Foods (PCHF) training programme in Ahmedabad from 23 - 25 January 2019. The training was conducted by the FSMA authorized trainers M/s. Sathguru Management Consultants, Hyderabad. Training programme was attended by 39 participants/exporters and it was found beneficial for the exporters exporting to the USA.
- APEDA organized the visit of Canadian Food Inspection Agency delegation November 30 – December

4, 2019 to M/s. MTR Foods Bangalore and M/s. Aryan International, Greater Noida for conducting on-site establishment verifications of establishments exporting food products to Canada and observe how the exported products meet Canadian requirements.

- For sensitizing the import requirement of USA, exporters were informed to join the webinar scheduled by USDA.
- The traceability system for export of processed food products to Saudi Arabia was initiated for development of a traceability system.
- APEDA organized 15 field workshops through BEDF in association with AIREA, KVK and State Agriculture Departments to educate farmers and exporters about judicious use of pesticides during 2018-19. The GACC, China team visited India in July 2018 subsequent to giving market access for Indian Non Basmati Rice for field verification of 14 units and have subsequently conveyed approval of 10 rice establishments in July 2018. Till date 24 units has been approved by Chinese Authorities for export of Basmati and Non-Basmati Rice to China.
- APEDA had organized Buyer Seller Meet for promoting exports of Non-Basmati Rice at Beijing, China on 29th Oct 2018 and at Shanghai, China on 31st Oct 2018.
- A two member audit team from Directorate General for Health and Food Safety, European Commission visited India from 8th – 18th Oct 2018 for evaluation of controls of pesticides for export of Basmati Rice to EU. The main objective of the team was to verify the corrective action taken by the exporter and competent authorities in the case where alerts have been issued. The team expressed satisfaction over the systems in place for taking care of pesticide residues issues. Changes proposed by them for effective monitoring have since been implemented.
- A meeting with Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) was held in Saudi Arabia on 30th September, 2018 regarding pesticide residue standards to be followed for import of rice
- The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry for exports under the Foreign Trade Development Regulations (FTDR) Act since October 2001. The aims of NPOP include policies for development and certification of organic products, national standards for organic products, accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the national standards and encourage the development of organic cultivation and processing. Organic farming in India has grown at a steady pace after the implementation of NPOP in 2001 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Today India organic products have made their mark in the global market and are poised to reach new heights.
- During the year 2018-19 the total volume of agricultural exports was 614090 MT realizing Rs. 5151 crores (757 Million USD). The major countries where organic products were exported were USA followed by European Union and Canada.

The other destinations of export of organic products were Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Middle East countries and ASEAN countries.

- During 2018-19, one Certification Body, Telangana State Organic Certification Authority has been accredited under NPOP.

Scope of accreditation has been extended under NPOP to three Certification Bodies for Livestock & Apiculture, two Certification bodies for Aquaculture, one for Mushroom, 3 for Seaweed, Aquatic plants & Green House Crop Production.

- Mutual Recognitions for assessing with each other's organic system were conducted with following countries were persuaded: Taiwan(25th September to 1st October, 2018), South Korea (4-8 March 2019) and Canada(10-14 December 2018),

On invitation of APEDA, a 15 member Indonesian delegation visited India for audit & review of APEDA registered Integrated Abattoirs cum meat processing plants from 28th February – 11th March 2018 and 19 Abattoirs cum meat processing plants and 3 dairy units were approved by the Indonesian Government. The delegation comprised of members from Directorate General of Livestock Services & Animal Health(DGLAHS).

- Chairman, APEDA attended the 86th General Session of the world Assembly of National Delegates of the World Organization for Animal Health(OIE) meeting from 20-25 May 2018 in Paris.
- OIE has endorsed India's Foot and Mouth Disease(FMD) Control Programme and on India's invitation OIE Expert Mission visited India from 18.06.2018 to 29.06.2018 to carry out evaluation and visited APEDA recognized Integrated Abattoirs and Meat Processing plants, Cattle Markets, Animal Movement Control check post and Laboratories under control of the State Governments vis-ŕ-vis the progress made since last endorsement. APEDA facilitated the visit.
- A four member delegation from Department of Veterinary Science(DVS), Algeria visited India from 29th September to 9th October 2018 for audit & review of APEDA registered Integrated Abattoirs cum meat processing plants in the state of Punjab, Kerala, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for import of boneless buffalo meat from India. All the plants visited i.e. 16 members were approved by Algeria for export of meat.
- A bilateral meeting was organized between India and China on 28th November 2018. India has pressed China for allowing import of boneless buffalo meat from India as per Article 8.8.22 wherein OIE encourages import of boneless buffalo meat from FMD infected areas/zones with an official FMD control programme.
- Saudi Arabia has lifted the ban on import of live birds, hatching eggs and chicks from the approved companies in India.
- Kuwait has lifted the ban on import of all types of poultry meat (fresh, frozen and processed) from India on the basis of recommendations of its 13th high level committee meeting on Food Security held on 4th Nov 2018 in Kuwait as India is free from bird flu.
- Philippines' delegation visited India from 2nd -10th

December 2018 for import of boneless buffalo meat from India and audited APEDA recognized abattoirs cum meat processing plants in India.

- Saudi Food and Drug Authority(SFDA), Saudi Arabia visited India from 9th -20th December 2018 to evaluate official control of export of rice, processed fruits and vegetables, spices, boneless buffalo meat and sheep/goat meat from India. APEDA facilitated the visit for export of rice, buffalo, sheep & goat meat, processed fruits and vegetables. Export Inspection Council(EIC) and Spices Board coordinated for facilitating visit to EIC/Spices Board laboratories and exporters.
- 49 laboratories were recognized for sampling and analysis of APEDA scheduled products for exports. National Referral Laboratory at NRC Grapes Pune was upgraded with high precision analysis equipments during the period. 6 certification agencies and 5 implementation agencies were recognized for certification and implementation of HACCP during the period.
- Amendments were made during export season 2018-19 in the Procedures for Exports of fresh table grapes to the EU through control of residues of agro chemicals, for exports of Pomegranates through control of residues of agro chemicals to EU, exports of peanuts and peanut products to EU to ensure food safety compliances, export of okra to EU, export of vegetables from India and export of Betel Leaves to EU.
- For Standardization and harmonization, APEDA participated in the Electronic Working Group for development of Codex Standards for Onion lead by Iran protecting interest of India, participated in the ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force Session on Antimicrobial Resistance (TFAMR) held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 10 to 14 December 2018.
- APEDA has taken initiatives to create common infrastructure in various production areas to facilitate export of horticulture products from India. The following are the infrastructure projects funded by APEDA during the year 2018-19: APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 129.70 lakhs to Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing & Processing Corporation Ltd for setting up of Integrated Pack House for Apples; APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs to Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing & Processing Corporation Ltd for setting up of Apple Juice Concentrate Unit, APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 774.00 lakhs to Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Karnakata, Bangalore through Raibag Taluka Grape Growers Processor and Exporters Cooperative Society-Southern region for setting up Common Post Harvest Infrastructure Facilities, APEDA has assisted an amount of R. 800.00 lakhs to
- Mumbai Agricultural Produce Market Committee to facilitate the export of fresh fruits and vegetables from the Western region for setting up of Common Facility as Cold Chain Infrastructure for fresh fruits and vegetables, APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs to Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad (KUMP) for Setting Common Processing Unit for export of frozen fruits with IQF facility, APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 215.46 lakhs to Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council Keralam (VFPCK) for setting up of Integrated Pack House, APEDA has assisted an amount of Rs. 653.00 lakhs to Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing Export Corporation Ltd. (KAPPEC) for setting up of Common Cold Chain Infrastructure facility with Pack House.
- Initiatives have been taken by APEDA in the NER Region viz for export of Fresh vegetables from Assam, Pineapple from Tripura to Dubai, Banana from Assam to Dubai, Custom clearance facility at Guwahati airport for exports of mixed vegetables to Dubai, Promotion of Pork & Pork Products from NER, Exports from North East And Custom clearance facility at Guwahati airport, Trial Shipment of Banana from Guwahati to Dubai, Export Promotion Conference Cum International Buyer Seller Meet on NER Agri Products from 5th - 6th March, 2019 at Guwahati, Assam were twenty International buyers from 10 countries participated, Awareness Programme on Agriculture Export Policy, Outreach cum Buyer-Seller Meet (BSM), Promotion of North East products in Trade Fairs, Promotion of Pork & Pork Products from NER.

(6) APEDA's participation in the International Trade Fairs, Promotion Programmes and Domestic Trade Fairs during 2018-19 are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Event	Date
	Big Seven & Saitex, Johannesburg, South Africa	24 - 26 June, 2018
	Summer Fancy Food Show, New York, USA	30th June- 2nd July, 2018
	Sial 2018, Paris, France	21-25 October, 2018
	Biofach, Nuremberg, Germany	13-16 February, 2019
	Fruit Logistica, Berlin, Germany	6-8 February, 2019
	Gulfood, Dubai, UAE	17-21 February, 2019
	8th Agro Bangladesh Expo, Dhaka, Bangladesh	25- 27 October, 2018
	China International Import Expo (CIIE), Shanghai, China	. . . . .
	Mango Promotion Programme, Kazakhstan	1-4 June, 2018
	Biofach India, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	25-27 Oct, 2018
	Aahar 2019, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	March, 2019

Address :
Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)
3rd Floor, NCUI Building 3, Siri Institutional Area,
August Kranti Marg, (Opp. Asiad Village),
New Delhi - 110 016, India
Phone: 91-11-26513204, 26513219, 26514572,
Fax: 91-11-26526187

IV. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS) is the premier organization of Government of India for collection, compilation and dissemination of India's trade statistics and commercial information. This Directorate, with its office located at Kolkata, is headed by the Director General. It is entrusted with the work of collecting, compiling and publishing/disseminating trade statistics and various types of commercial information required by the policy makers, researchers, importers, exporters, traders as well as overseas buyers. It is the first large scale data processing organization functioning as a nodal agency for Export & Import data in the country with ISO certification for Compilation and Dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics, which has been upgraded to ISO 9001:2015 in 2017.

Data Receipt in DGCI&S

DGCIS receives the basic data for both export and import of goods in the form of DTRs (Daily Trade Returns) from different Customs formations and the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as a part of the administrative data generated whenever any international merchandise trade takes place. The Customs Authority transmits these DTRs in three different modes, namely, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), Non-EDI and Manual. The EDI data is transmitted on-line daily through Indian Customs EDI Gateway (ICEGATE). From the remaining ports the monthly merchandise trade data is transmitted through e-mail or CD or through manually typed/hand written paper schedules. DTRs from the SEZs are being received through NSDL on a daily basis. DGCIS processes and compiles the raw data received using state-of-the-art technology.

Data Volume

The number of records being processed in DGCIS has been steadily increasing over the years. From 39.00 lakh records processed in 2000-01, the number has increased to 254.97 lakh in 2018-19. The number of records processed during the last 4 years, the distribution of records by type of transactions and by values is shown in the following Tables:

Number of Records Processed 2015-16 to 2018-19

Years	Export	Import	Total
2015-16	9740368	8015898	17756266
2016-17	10482527	8190493	18673020
2017-18	11288464	9198264	20486728
2018-19 (as on 01.05.19)	13310081	12187118	25497199

* Figures for 2018-19 are provisional

Percentage of Records Processed by type of record

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual
2015-16	76.74	23.10	0.16	80.85	18.91	0.24	79.17	20.62	0.21
2016-17	79.79	20.10	0.11	80.53	19.30	0.17	80.22	19.64	0.14
2017-18	83.57	16.33	0.10	87.40	12.55	0.05	85.89	14.04	0.07
2018-19*(as on 01.05.19)	84.97	15.03	0.003	89.06	10.93	0.01	87.46	12.53	0.01

* Figures for 2018-19 are provisional. Non-EDI includes SEZ.

Release of Foreign Trade Data:
DGCIS 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 compiled by the Directorate are disseminated through (i) Monthly Press Release brought out by the Department of Commerce within fortnight of the following month, (ii) the Principal commodity-wise data is now available by 20th day of the following month and (iii) 8-digit item level data within one and a half 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.

Area of new initiatives:
- DGCIS in consultation with Ministry of Commerce has set up Data Analytics Cell in DGCIS. In this regard, Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) Application Software has been procured with necessary approval of MoC to set up Data Warehouse in DGCIS. The Data warehouse initially will contain all the aggregated data available for all the countries in UNCOMTRADE. Data Analytic cell comprising officers of Indian Statistical Service and Indian Economic Service had developed 10 customized economic Indicators to measure different traits of Trade. It is in final stage and will be placed before the Advisory Committee soon for comments.
- DGCIS also planned to validate the Merchandise Trade Data on day to day basis by using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning tools. This technique is applicable to validate trade data having transactions of repeated nature over months where less human intervention is required. As DGCIS has to process voluminous data on day to day basis this technique is found fit to reduce the time lag for publishing trade results. =
- The online Data Dissemination Portal for DGCIS 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.
- Presently, an all-India survey on some sectors like export of ICT-enabled service, health service and education service is being carried on.

V. Government e-Marketplace (GeM)

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.

Government 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."
- 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.

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. In less than two year since inception, GeM has created a marketplace with over 2.4 lakh vendors listing, about 10.18 lakh products and services. More than 36,200 Government Organizations have done 18.93 lakh plus transactions worth over 25990 Crores through GeM. GeM is manned by Government officers as well market resources.

VI. Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (earlier known as Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties) was restructured in May 2018 as an integrated single window agency for providing comprehensive and swift trade defence mechanism in India The DGTR brings together DGAD, DGS and Safeguards (QR) functions of DGFT into its fold by merging them into one single national entity. It aims at providing a comprehensive, robust, transparent and swift trade defence mechanism in India under relevant framework of WTO arrangements, Customs Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and International agreements.

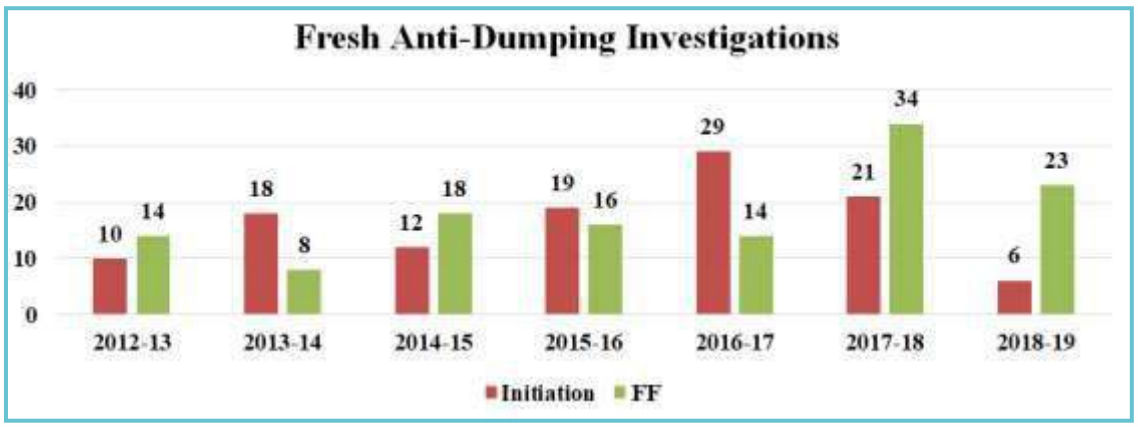
It is headed by the Designated Authority of the level of Additional Secretary to the Government of India, who is advised on costing issues by a Principal Adviser (Cost) and one Joint Secretary level officer. In addition, there are Investigating and Costing Officers with varied experience to conduct various investigations like anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, circumvention of anti-dumping duty investigations etc. The Directorate is responsible for carrying out investigations and recommending, where required, under the Customs Tariff Act, the amount of anti-dumping duty/countervailing duty on the identified articles as would be adequate to remove injury to the domestic industry.

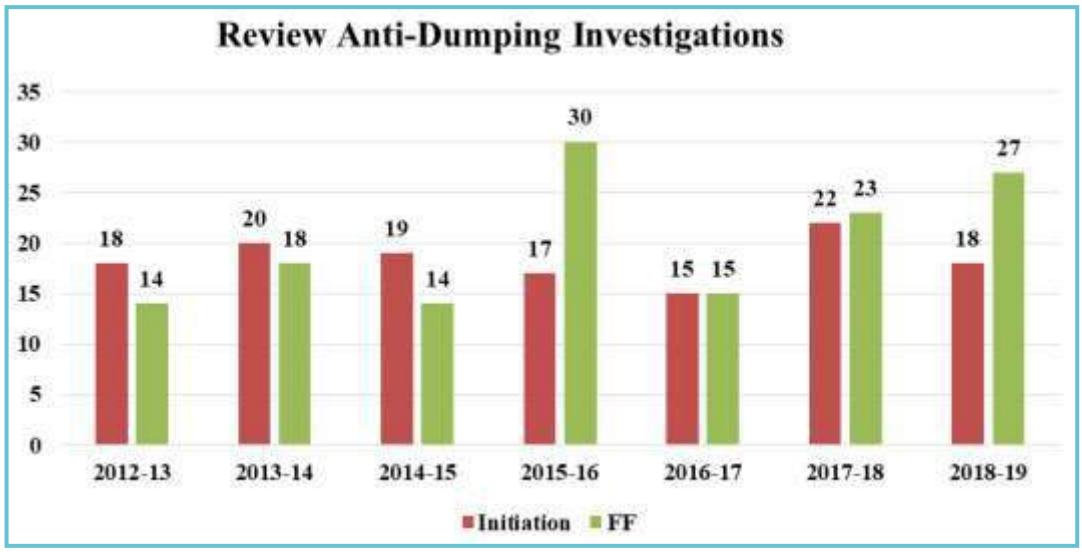
The following data highlights the brief activities of the department in terms of its action with regard to the various investigations undertaken and current ongoing investigations for the year 2018-19.

Brief Background

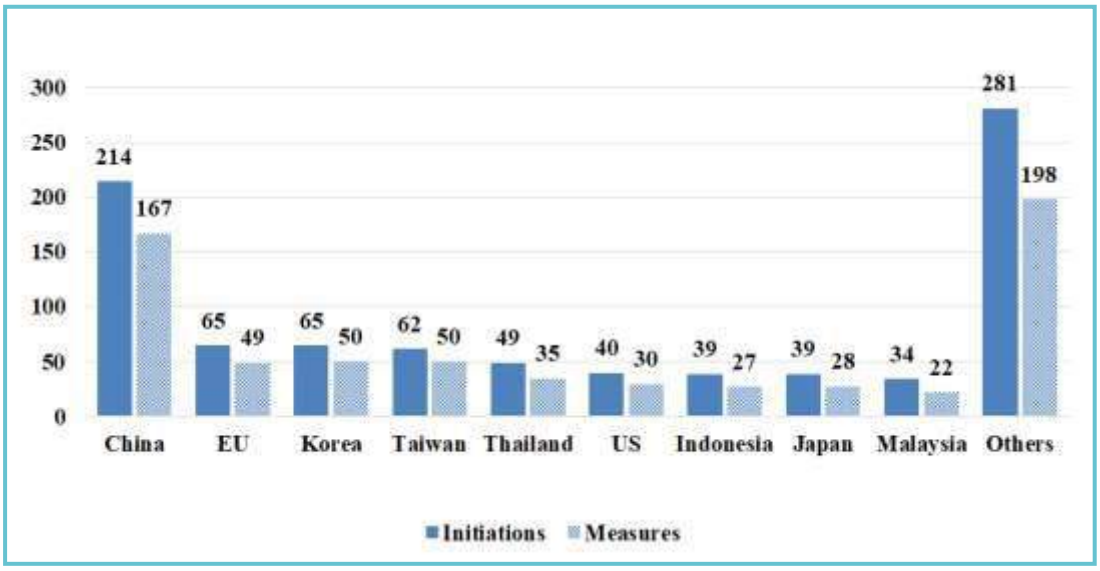
During the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, DGTR initiated 24 anti-dumping (both fresh and Review) investigations, and Final Findings in 50 (both fresh and

review) anti-dumping investigations. The details of anti-dumping investigations for the years 2012-13 to 2018-19 are shown in the following graph:



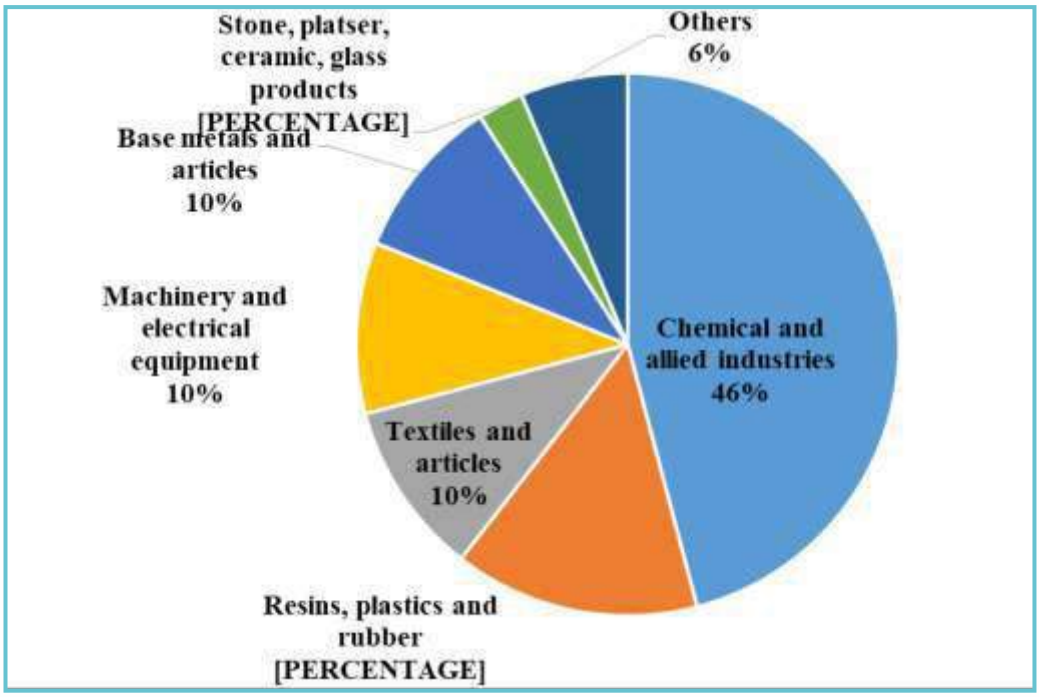


The countries prominently figuring in anti-dumping investigations are China, European Union, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, USA, Singapore, Russia, etc. The major product categories on which anti-dumping duty has been levied are chemicals and petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fibres/yarns, steel and other metals and consumer goods. The country-wise break-up of AD investigations initiated by India are as under:



* Figures for 2018-19 are provisional. Non-EDI includes SEZ.

Exports to India in Chemical and Allied industries sector constitutes the bulk of Anti-Dumping cases with 46% of share of all cases where ADD was imposed by India.



Source: WTO data from 01.01.1995 to 31.12.2017

During the year 2018-19, DGTR initiated 5 Countervailing Duty Investigations. 2 Countervailing Duty investigations were finalized in 2018-19. Also, Final Finding in one safeguard investigation was issued by the Designated Authority.

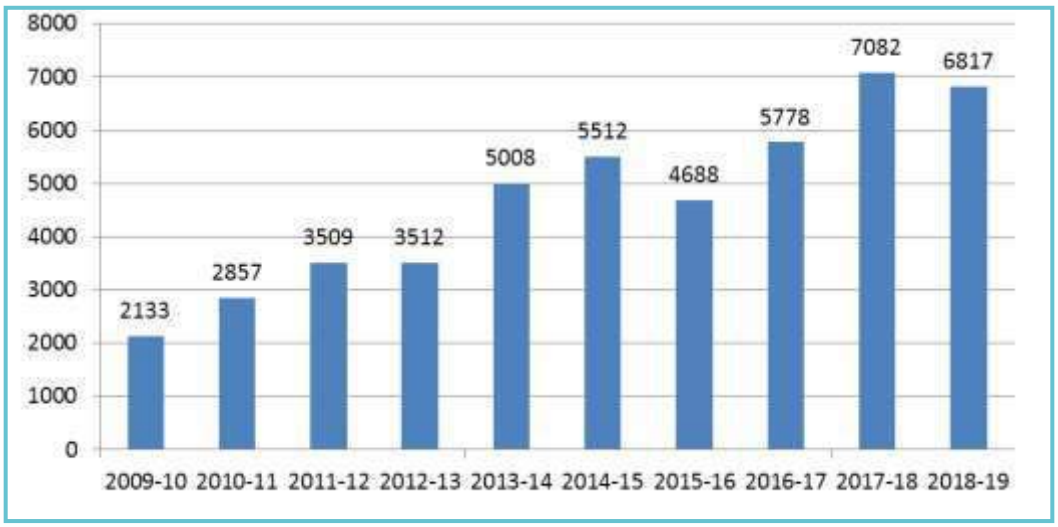
VII. Marine product Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority, a statutory body under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry is mandated for the development of export of marine products from India.

Export performance:

During the financial year 2018-19, India has exported 14,37,445 MT of seafood worth US$ 6.81 billion. US 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:-

Marine products export performance (value in US$ million)



As per the export figures, the exports during the period April, 2018 to March, 2019 (2018-19) have shown a growth of 4.37 % in quantity and 5.57% in Rupee value. However, the US $ earnings from exports declined by 3.73% compared to the same period, last year. The primary reason for negative growth in earning in dollar terms is mainly because of low unit value realization due to the excess supply of shrimp in the international markets. The details of provisional figures of Indian seafood exports in the current financial year 2018-19 vis-ŕ-vis previous finacial year figure for the same period are as below:

Marine products exports performance for the year 2018-19.

	APR- MARCH 2018-19 (P)	APR- MARCH 2017-18	Growth (%)
Quantity (in Tons)	14,37,445	13,77,244	4.37
Value (Rs. Crore)	47,620.59	45,106.89	5.57
US $ (Million)	6,817.54	7081.55	(-) 3.73

Thrust Areas

To facilitate enhanced export of marine products from the country MPEDA has been giving greater thrust in the following areas: -

- Diversify the culture practices in to commercially important shellfish and finfish, to enhance aquaculture production and increase the varieties.
- Ensuring production of quality seafood by setting up sophisticated residue control laboratories and operating Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA) labs for antibiotic residue free exports across the country. Pre-Harvest Testing and NRCP lab testing are also computerized.
- Ensuring production of quality seafood by setting up sophisticated residue control laboratories in the maritime States.
- Establishing traceability of aquaculture through enrollment of farms and hatcheries. Shrimp farms and hatcheries enrolment procedures are under the process. Resolving Quality issues by participation in Delegations, committees on standard formulations, helping industry for HACCP implementation.
- Establishing presence of Indian sea foods in major international markets by co-branding Indian products with major buyers and by giving publicity in different media abroad.
- Participating in International Seafood Shows to showcase our resources and the potential of Indian seafood thereby generating new trade relationships.
- Organizing biennial events viz. India International Seafood Show (IISS) and Aqua Aquaria India (AAI).
- Assist the setting up of state-of-art processing facilities for Value Added Marine Products meant for export.
- Operates an assistance scheme of cold chain for proper storage/transportation/ preserving the fish and fishery products meant for export.
- Registration certificates and RCMC Certificates are issued on-line through MPEDA Regional Offices. Financial Accounting, Payroll, Pension, Personnel, GPF, Stores and Inventory Asset etc. are computerised. Pre Harvest Testing and NRCP lab testing are also computerised. Introduced online application of exporter





Commerce & Industry Minister inaugurating Multispecies Aquaculture Complex

registration with online fee payment. Continuing online submission of financial assistance application and disbursal of payment through NEFT.

- A Multispecies Aquaculture Complex, the first of its kind, has been commissioned in December 2018 and inaugurated by Hon'ble CIM on 08.12.2018. This facility is having a hatchery for Black Tiger Shrimp with an annual capacity of 20 million Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) seeds. It also has five nurseries for species like Tilapia, Silver Pompano, Cobia, Mud carb and Sea bass.

Sub scheme	Component	Number of beneficiarie	Amount in Rs. Lakh
Technology and Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme for Marine Exports (TIUSMP)	○ Assistance for Infrastructural Development for Value Addition	11	967.72
	○ Assistance for Process Automation and Packaging	7	104.90
	○ Assistance for Pre-Processing Centre	2	13.82
Cold Chain Development	○ Assistance for Large Cold Storages.	13	690.63
	○ Assistance for Ice Plant	1	18.41
	○ Assistance for conveyance	6	38.47
	○ Assistance for Insulated Fish Boxes	3	4.32
Subsidy for hatcheries/ New Farm Development/ Revival / Additional Infrastructure		-	31.06
Assistance to fishermen for better preservation of catch	Installation of fish hold onboard fishing vessel	195	171.58
Assistance for GPS (Global Positioning System) & Fish Finder	Global Positioning System	04	0.45
	Fish Finder	01	0.16
Assistance for Radio Telephone		01	0.075
Subsidy for setting up of Mini Lab		3	4.45
	TOTAL	**247**	**2052.045**

Quality Assurance

MPEDA has set up a Quality Control Laboratory at Bhubaneswar in Odisha which was inaugurated on 19th February 2018. The lab has accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) as per ISO 17025:2005 and EIC approval as per Laboratory Approval Scheme (LAS)-2010 for testing of fish and fishery products for Pre-Export Testing to cater the needs of sea food exporters for testing of export consignments for Antibiotic residues. The lab is equipped with HPLC, LC-MSMS, GC, GCMS, ICP-AES/AAS, and ELISA Reader etc.

During the year 2018-19, 5554 samples have been analysed under National Residue Control Plan (NRCP) for aquaculture products as per requirement under EU Directive 96/23/EC. 709 samples of inland fishes, crustaceans and marine crustaceans from all the maritime states were analysed for organo-chlorine pesticides residues at MPEDA QC Lab Kochi funder Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level (MPRNL).

Total seed supply during the Financial Year 2018-19

The details of seed supply by RGCA for the diversification of export oriented aquaculture is tabulated below;

	Total seed supply during the FY 2018-19		
	Species	**Quantity (Nos.)**	**Suppled to**
Seed supply details (Species wise)	Seabass fry	23.12lakhs	Farmers/RGCA/MPEDA (SSP)/ CMFRI
	Crabinstar	11.2lakhs	Farmers/ MMBCF &RGCA
	Crablets	115087nos	Farmers/RGCA/SSP/FFDA
	Artemia Biomass	116.6Kgs	FCRI/Farmers/ RGCA
	Artemia Cyst	435 Tins	RGCA
	L. vannamei Broodstock	18440nos	Hatcheries
	Tilapia Seed	61.48	Farmers/College Of Fisheries,

VIII. Trade Facilitation Institutes (FDDI, IIP, IDI, IIFT)

Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) was established under the aegis of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India in the year 1986 to develop human resources within the country with a view to promote rapid growth of footwear and allied industry in the country. The Institute has been conferred the status of 'Institution of National Importance' by FDDI Act, 2017.

FDDI provides skill based education and trainings by conducting long-term programmes (UG & PG) and short term (Certificate) programmes through its campuses located at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Rohtak, Chhindwara, Guna, Jodhpur, Ankleshwar, Banur, Patna and Hyderabad.

FDDI provides consultancy for development of quality systems at both domestic and international levels to the Footwear, Leather and allied industry.

FDDI conducts the following long-term programmes:

DEVELOPMENT & OPERATIONALIZATION OF ONLINE WEB PORTAL OF THE IDLS SCHEME:

FDDI and CLRI are working as Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) scheme for a period of 3 years (2017-20) for Tanneries and Product units respectively. The Online web portal of IDLS Scheme was unveiled on 28th March 2018 at FDDI, Noida for timely execution of the Scheme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AEILFA SCHEME:

FDDI is implementing the Additional Employment Incentive for Leather Footwear & Accessories Sector (AEILFA) scheme of the Government of India in association with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). FDDI has developed an online platform for submission of application forms from the applicant units and disbursement of eligible EPF contribution verified and recommended by EPFO.

UPGRADATION OF SOME OF FDDI CAMPUSES AS CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE (CoE):

A major infrastructural development and capacity augmentation of some of the existing campuses of FDDI into "Centres of Excellence (CoE)" under the 'Establishment of Institutional Facilities' Sub-Scheme of Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP) of DPIIT is being done.

FDDI, Hyderabad campus inaugurated by Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of India

The newly constructed building of the Hyderabad campus of FDDI was inaugurated on 5th July 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, Mr. Suresh Prabhu in the august presence of Mr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Member of Parliament.



the domain of Footwear & Leather Products Design Technology, Retail Management and Fashion Merchandise.

UP-GRADATION & DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS UNDER THE 'MAKE IN INDIA (MII) PROGRAMME:

FDDI is making efforts to develop Standards for Footwear & Accessories for Armed Forces & Paramilitary Forces, through its International Testing Centre (ITC). FDDI along with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Armed Forces/Paramilitary Forces is working for up-gradation & development of standards.

The 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 & Light Weight, Anti-Skid, Anti Penetration Combat Boot for Indian Army have been carried–out by the Footwear Sectional Committee (CHD-19): Panel-1, of BIS. Further, a New Standard (IS-17012:2018) - "High Ankle Tactical Boots with PU-Rubber Sole" has been published by BIS in September 2018 under MII.

COMMENCEMENT OF TESTING LABORATORY AT KANPUR:

The Kanpur/Unnao Leather Clusters Development Company Ltd., (KLC), Kanpur has been taken over by FDDI on lease of 20 years, with effect from 1st May 2018. It will be used for testing, training and other technical services for the Kanpur-Unnao Leather Clusters and nearby Safety Footwear and other Leather products industry.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANCY:

Further to the successful completion of the Twinning Program (Phase-1) during 2011-14, FDDI (along with CLRI) had entered into another agreement of "Twinning Programme (Phase-2)" in May 2015 for two (02) years with the Ministry of Industry, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia represented by Leather Industry Development Institute (LIDI), Ethiopia.

The second phase of the Twinning -2 was further extended till December 2018 and additional activity pertaining to `Non Leather Sector- survey and preparation of Road map' was allocated to FDDI.

Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

Overview: 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. In addition, three more centres are yet to be made operational at Kakinada, Bangalore and Guwahati. The Institute has got an excellent rapport with International organizations like World Packaging Organization (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 organized a bi-annual event i.e., International packaging exhibition i.e. INDIAPACK and national contest for excellence in packaging i.e., INDIASTAR.

Organizational Structure and Functions: The governing body manages the Institute which consists of 47 members i.e., 21-elected members from different group of packaging industries, 14-Nominated members from different government organizations and ministries, 12-Co-opted members from industries and academia.

Prof. (Dr.) N.C.Saha, Director and Principal Executive Officer is the head of the Institute. In addition, there are two major departments i.e., Research & Development and Training & Education which are headed by Professors. Apart from this, there are two departments namely Legal Department headed by Secretary and Administration and Accounts headed by Deputy Director. Apart from this, there are five branches located at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. All the centres are headed by Joint Directors except Kolkata and Chennai.

Under R&D, the Institute has got three sub-departments i.e., Consultancy, Testing and Research & Development (Basic and Applied Research). Consultancy activities are mainly related to the advisory study visit to the industries and also to provide the spot suggestions and guidelines. In addition, the consultancy department also undertakes the package design and development of different commodity products. The testing department is mainly involved in the testing and quality evaluation of packaging material and packages. In addition, the testing of bulk packages for the carriage of dangerous goods and also the UN certificates are issued by the testing department.

Basic R&D department is involved in the study of biodegradability of packaging materials, enhancement of functional properties by means of different techniques and technologies etc. Applied R&D department is primarily involved in the formulation of packaging specifications of different commodity goods and also to undertake the shelf life study of perishable as well as non-perishable food products.

The legal department is involved in legal matters, RTI, organizing governing body meetings, sub-committee meetings etc. The Administration and Accounts department has got three sections i.e., Establishment, Budget & Accounts and General Administration.

Vision & Mission

Vision:

- To make Indian Institute of Packaging a World Class Centre of Excellence with Sustained Commitment from the Stake Holders.
- To develop Close International Relationship with Worldwide Packaging Fraternity.
- To make India a Focal Point for Contemporary Developments in Art, Science, Technology and Engineering in the Field of Packaging

Mission:

- To update the infrastructural facilities to provide effective services to the industries
- To commence degree programme on Packaging Technology and management at IIP – Mumbai and at other centres
- To establish International Packaging Centre at Mumbai
- To restructure and periodically update the syllabus of Post Graduate Diploma in Packaging
- To strengthen the networking with National and International Packaging Bodies/Institutes/Universities
- To expand R&D activities in collaboration with IIT's and other National Institutes
- To provide tailor-made training programme on Packaging for women entrepreneurs
- To provide customised training programme on Packaging for MSME sector
- To upgrade laboratory facilities by incorporating "State of Art" testing equipments
- To establish new centres of the Institute at Bangalore, North East and Ahmedabad to provide highly skilled manpower and enhance the export market for Packaging Industry

Export Promotion Mechanism

The Institute is authorised by Director General of Shipping, Ministry of Surface Transport and Shipping, Director General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India as Competent Authority for the testing of bulk packages intended to be used for the carriage of dangerous goods for export either by sea or air. The Institute have well equipped laboratories at its head office in Mumbai and branches like Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad for the testing of bulk packages for the carriage of dangerous goods as per International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG) and International Council of Aviation Organization (ICAO) technical instruction part-1 and based on the test report about the performance of the bulk packages, the

Institute issues the UN (United Nations) Certificates to the packaging material manufacturers who supply to the exporters/ shippers for the export of dangerous goods from India. In fact, the Institute do acts as a facilitator for the promotion of 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 for the handloom and handicraft items for export. In line with this, the Institute has been entrusted with the responsibility by the Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, DOC, MoCI, Govt. of India for the formulation of packaging specifications for 500 types of products for export market. Till date, the Institute has developed 82 packaging specifications related to 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, Govt. of India.

Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities
The Institute has implemented a software in the laboratory division for undertaking the entire activities related to testing of bulk packages for export and to issue the UN certificates. The implementation of this software is enabled to prepare a standard operating procedure in proper manner in terms of receipt of request from the parties for testing, test methods, preparation of draft test report, verification of final test report and UN certificate and also the despatch of UN certificate.

In addition, information relevant to UN certificate is also uploaded in the IIP website in order to have more transparency and public facilitation. Besides, the Institute conducts training, workshops and conferences related to testing of bulk packages and UN certificate at its head office and branches in order to have awareness among the stakeholders involved to 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 Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in 1978 under Society Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trust 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 The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing & Jewellery Manufacturing, Gemmology thereby covering 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 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.

B. 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 various 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 LIFT. 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: -

- 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. To handle all logistics related data and maintain its repository. The center will use most modern tools & techniques to analyze data and will provide policy related input to various ministries/ associations/ stakeholders.
- 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).

- 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.
- To establish strategic alliances and international collaborations with institutions/organizations working in the areas of Trade Facilitation & Logistics research and practices.

h) Division of Alumni Affairs

IIFT alumni holds top positions in different professions across the corporate, public sector, media, sports and academia. Alumni continues to make the Institute proud by leading large multinationals and winning accolades such as Economic Times Young Leaders Award, etc.
Alumni provides considerable help, support and guidance regularly for organizing summer and final placements, Guest Lecture Series, Corporate competitions, Live projects, Mentorship and other Institute-Industry interface activities for the students.

i) Achievements of IIFT

The foundation stone for construction of new campus at Maidan Garhi was laid in February this year. Further, a new MA economic course was launched in the year 2018 at both the campuses. In addition to this, UGC graded IIFT as category — I deemed university in June 2018. On the placement front, 2017-19 MBA (IB batch) constituting 279 students were placed across 98 companies with average compensation of Rs. 20.07 lalchs per annum. The summer batch (2018-20) also completed an average stipend of Rs. 1.48 lakhs per month as compared to Rs. 1.37 lakhs last year. Several awards were received by IIFT students in various competitions and challenges organized by institutes and companies.

IX. Public Sector Corporations (PEC, MMTC, STCL, STC, ITPO)

The Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. (PEC Ltd).

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.

ACTIVITIES

PEC is primarily engaged in export of projects, engineering equipment and manufactured goods, defence equipment & stores and import of industrial raw materials, bullion and agro commodities.

Consolidation of existing lines of business and simultaneously developing new products and new markets.

Diversification in export of non-engineering items e.g. coal & coke, iron ore, edible oils, steel scraps, etc.

Counter trade/special trading arrangements for further exports.

VISION:-

Being a leading and reliable international trading company adding sustainable value
to stakeholders.

MISSION:-

- Provide integrated trade solutions to customers to ensure sustainable profits.
- Focus on being the leading merchant exporter in engineering goods and projects.
- Being among top three trading companies across segments including Industrial
- Raw Material and Commodities.
- •Serve as an effective and accountable instrument of public policy and be socially
responsible.

OBJECTIVES

To be a profit oriented international trading organization.

To provide adequate return to the stakeholder, commensurate with the market expectations.

To seek new opportunities in the global and domestic market.

To focus on export of engineering projects and equipment especially from small and medium enterprises.

To trade in commodities such as agricultural products, industrial raw materials, chemicals and bullion.

To continuously strive for enhancement of the corporate image of a reliable, long term and professionally competent organization.

To continuously strive for improvement in productivity and competitiveness.

To serve as an effective instrument of public policy and social responsibility.

PERFORMANCE

The overall performance of the Corporation since 2016-17 is given below:

ITEMS	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Achievement (Provisional/ Unaudited) upto 31.03.2019
Revennue from Op erations	4271.51	4470.91	617.00
Profit before Tax	(92.84)	(56.96)	(93.00)
Profit after tax	(92.84)	(56.96)	(93.00)
Dividend & Corporate tax	-	-	-
Equity	60.00	60.00	60.00
Reserves	(1,139.97)	(1193.91)	(1286.91)
Net Worth	(1,079.97)	(1133.91)	(1226.91)

SALES TURNOVER

The Sales turnover of the Company since 2016-17 is as follows:

Rs. crore

Year	Sales Turnover
2016-17	4254.07
2017-18	4451.92
2018-19(Provisional/ unaudited upto 31.03.2019)	617.00

EXPORTS

The item-wise composition of exports since 2016-17 is as follows:

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Achievement (Provisional/ Unaudited) upto 31.03.2019
TOTAL	63.27	327.61	49

IMPORTS

The item-wise composition of imports since 2014-15 is as follows:

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 Achievement (Provisional/ Unaudited) upto 31.03.2019
TOTAL	3980.11	3849.10	559

DOMESTIC SALES

Domestic sales aggregated to Rs. 9 Crore till 31.03.2019.

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 05.09.2018 to 24.09.2018.

HUMAN RESOURCE

The Company's key strength is its human capital. We continuously strive towards having sound, proactive and progressive HR strategies and practices in place so that Company's objectives and employee aspirations and needs are aligned.

The company has 80 employees as on 31.03.2019 who are qualified professionals.

For developing capabilities of the employees, both in-house and institutional training is provided.

The Corporation has been implementing the policies and guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time with regard to recruitment of SC/ST/OBC and Physically challenged persons.

There were no recruitments in Financial Year 2018-19. Industrial relations remained peaceful and cordial.

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.

PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE WELFARE SCs/STs/OBCs, WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Government Directives / Instructions with regards to SCs/STs/OBCs, persons with disabilities 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 and persons with disabilities categories is relaxed by one year in each stage of promotion upto first level of executive grade.

WOMEN WELFARE ACTIVITIES

PEC is a small organization having total manpower of 80 employees as on 31.03.2019.

In compliance with the terms of Section 4(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, 'Internal Complaints Committee' has been constituted in PEC for prevention and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace.

During the year, no complaint for sexual harassment has been received.

THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (STC)

STC was set up on 18th May 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 agro commodities. Over the years, STC has also diversified into exports of steel, iron ore, red sanders, agro-chemicals and imports of bullion, hydrocarbons, minerals, metals, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, etc. STC is today able to structure and execute trade deals of any magnitude, as per the specific requirement of its customers.

The overall performance of STC during 2016-17, 2017-18 and April-Dec'18 vis-a-vis figures for the corresponding period of the previous year are given below:

(₹ Crore)

			April-Dec 2018	
	2016-17	2017-18	Unaudited	
	Actuals	Actuals	Last Year	This Year
Exports	789	266	249	5
Imports	6382	10216	8260	7767
Domestic	581	343	247	412
Total Turnover	7752	10825	8756	8184
Profit before Tax	-148.37	32.25	39.25	-838.34

PERFORMANCE: 2017-18

Total Turnover
During 2017-18, the Company recorded a business turnover of 10825 crores as against 7752 crores achieved in 2016-17. The increase in turnover was mainly due to higher bullion sales.

Exports
During the year, the Company's exports fell from 789 crore in 2016-17 to 266 crore mainly due to non-renewal of contract for export of steel plates/coils to Iran. However, during the year, the Company supplied steel rails worth 243 crore to Iran against an MOU entered into with Iranian Railways.

The Company undertook exports of red sanders worth 15 crore out of the stocks confiscated by DRI. The Company also exported agro pesticides worth approx. 7 crore to Iran during the period.

Imports
During the year 2017-18, the Company achieved an import turnover of 10216 crore as against 6382 crore in the year 2016-17. The increase in import turnover was mainly contributed by higher imports of bullion.

Bullion continued to be the single largest item of import during 2017-18 yielding sales worth 10194 crore as against 4,272 crore during the previous year.

Import of urea was nil during 2017-18 as against 2050 crore in 2016-17 as no authorisation for import of urea was received by STC from the GOI.

During the year, the Company also imported and sold pulses worth 21 crore on Govt. Account and supplied equipment/instruments worth approx. 2 crore to various State Govt. Departments/entities.

Domestic sales
The domestic sales of the company amounted to 343 crore

The Company continued to undertake supplies of imported coal to Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. (BORL) and supplied coal worth 12 crore during the year 2017-18 as against supplies worth 46 crore made in 2016-17. During 2017-18, the Company contracted for supply of edible oils in 1 litre pouches to Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (TNSCSC) for distribution under PDS and made supplies worth approx. 61 crore. The Company also supplied sugar worth approx. 14 crore to TNSCSC.

The Company contracted for supply of pulses to Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. for distribution under PDS and made supplies worth approx. 41 crore during the year. Pulses worth approx. 28 crore to other agencies and rice worth approx. 5 crore to Puducherry were also supplied during the year.
The Company continued to undertake distribution of fertilizers to tobacco growers/ farmers in the states of Karnataka and supplied 28099 MT (Previous year – 26992 MT) of fertilizers to various tobacco growers/farmers. The same yielded a turnover of 73 crore (previous year – 75 crore) during the year.

The Company also continued to conduct cardamom auctions involving collection of cardamom directly from planters and auctioning the pooled cardamom to the traders on e-auction platform at Bodinayakanur, Tamil Nadu. During the year, the Company conducted 42 auctions and sold 759 MTs of cardamom, which resulted in a turnover of 74 crore as against 120 crore in the previous year.

Besides above, the company also sold brass scrap (14 crore), spices & jaggery (17 crore) and gold coins (2 crore) in the domestic markets.

Profitability
The Company reported a net Profit (after tax) of 38 crore during the year 2017-18 as against a net loss of 166 crore during the year 2016-17. The profit was mainly due to provisions, write-offs & other expenses (net of write-back) of (-) 30 crore as against 144 crore during 2016-17.

PERFORMANCE : 2018-19 (APRIL – DEC'18)

TURNOVER
During Apr-Dec'18, the Company achieved a turnover of 8184 crore as against 8756 crore achieved during the corresponding period last year. The decrease in the turnover was mainly due to lower imports of bullion.

Exports
The Company's export turnover of 5 crore during Apr-Dec'18 was lower when compared with export of 249 crore in the corresponding period last year. The decline was mainly due to non-renewal of contract for export of steel plates/coils to Iran. However, efforts are being made to renew the contract for export of steel plates/coils to IGEDC, Iran by resolving the outstanding issues

Further, efforts are also being made for operationalisation of the contract with RAI, Iran for export of rails.

The Company has also requested Department of Commerce to nominate STC as a designated CPSE for export of chemical fertilizers to Sri Lanka and Nepal on G-to-G basis.

Imports
The Company achieved an import turnover of 7767 crore during Apr-Dec'18 as against 8260 crore achieved during the corresponding period last year. The

import turnover came mainly through import of gold/silver, which yielded sales worth 7758 crore as against 8242 crore during the corresponding period last year.

The Company imported instruments/equipment worth 6 crore on behalf of various state govt. departments.

Domestic sales

During Apr–Dec'18, domestic sales of the Company stood at 412 crore. The Company continued to supply fertilizers to tobacco growers under an agreement entered into with Committee of Farmers(COF)/Tobacco Board and effected sales of fertilizers worth 71 crore.

During April-Dec'18, the Company undertook supply of pulses worth 134 crore and edible oils worth 192 crore to Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (TNSCSC) for distribution under PDS.

Besides above, the Company also sold school bags, brass scrap, cardamom, spices, silver medallion and jaggery in the domestic markets.

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, where there is no involvement of STC's funds.

PROFITABILITY

During April-December'18, the Company reported net loss (after tax) of 851.10 crore as compared to net profit (after tax) of 39.47 crore reported during the corresponding period last year.

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, 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 endeavours constantly to explore emerging opportunities by synergizing and blending them with its own core competencies, thereby creating new epicentres 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 2018-19 was above Rs. 24 crore. MMTC has tied up with Banks to sell IGC through its 329 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 a turnover of Rs. 34,022 crore and profit after tax of Rs. 43.69 crore for the year 2017-18. MMTC has received an interim dividend of 30% for its investment in MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Ltd. for FY 2017-18. MMTC-PAMP became India's first LBMA accredited refiner for Gold and silver. During 2017-18, MMTC has sold Gold Bars produced by MPIPL in the domestic market achieving a turnover of Rs. 481 crore and sale of silver bar of Rs. 170 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. Mines are expected to commission iron ore production by 30th June, 2019. 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).

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 has 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.

Two plots of 2.75 acres of land in the Kandla FTWZ has been leased in March, 2016 and the annual revenue is Rs. 24.73 lakhs. Discussions are on with the other units for leasing out the plots. The Development Commissioner had granted approval for setting up a unit within Kandla FTWZ.

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 2017-18, 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.

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. 15,757 crore during 2017-18 as against the turnover of Rs. 11,593 crore during 2016-17 achieving a growth of 36%. During FY 2018-19, for the Quarter and Nine months ended on December 31, 2018, MMTC has achieved Revenue from Operations of Rs. 21,877.64 crore and Gross profit from Operations of Rs 364.25 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 above US$ 150 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. Mines are expected to commission iron ore production by June, 2019. NINL has also signed MOU with NALCO for setting up of Coal Tar Pitch Plant.

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.

iii. Phase 1 of Kandla FTWZ has been made operational by leasing two plots of 2.75 acres of land during the year 2016-17, a Joint Venture project between MMTC and IL&FS Ltd. Discussions are on with the other units for leasing out the plots. The Development Commissioner had granted approval for setting up a unit within Kandla FTWZ.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In compliance to CSR Rules, MMTC in its endeavor to continue its commitment towards CSR & Sustainability initiatives during the year 2018-19, a sum of Rs. 1.25 crore was allocated for undertaking the CSR activities.

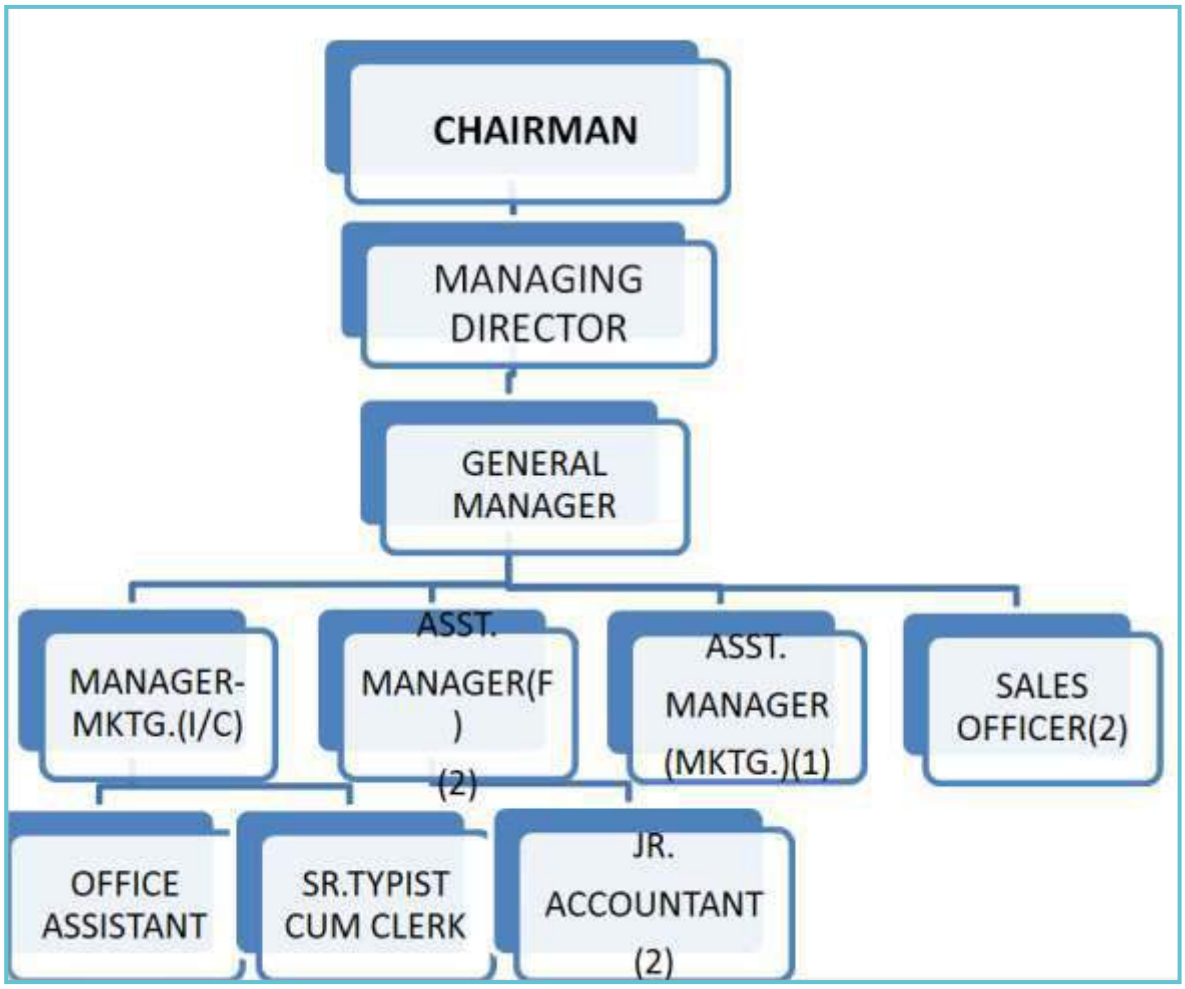
The funds allocated during 2018-19 under CSR were spent towards activities majorly related to Healthcare, Education / Nutrition, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Clean Ganga Mission, Skill India Mission etc. Besides this, MMTC supported distribution of hand held KAPAS plucker machines to farmers.

STCL

Overview

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 - Rs. 5 CRORES
PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL - Rs. 1.5 CRORES (entire paid up capital is held by STC of India Ltd.)
Net Worth - (Rs.4564.61) crore as on 31.03.2019

Organizational Structure



Functions: To carry out trading activities both import/export and domestic trading of agri and non-agri products.
Consequent 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.

Vision & Mission

To carry on domestic and international trade in Spice and Spice products.

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.

Emerging Global Economic Realities and India

India has to increase its share in Global trade from current 1.5% to 5% in next 10 years.

Trends in India's Foreign Trade

India trade is currently more import driven rather export driven and this trend has to reverse to achieve the goal of India becoming developed economy in next 10 years.

India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

Organisational Structure and Functions

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) was formed in the year 1992, after renaming of Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) and merging of Trade Development Authority of India (TDA). ITPO is a Schedule 'B' Miniratna 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.

The following are its main objectives:

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is a 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. ITPO is a section 8 Company and the following are its main objectives:

- To promote, organise 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 publicise 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.

Vision & Mission

Long-term Vision:

To be a leader amongst world class trade promotion organisations leveraging India's strengths internationally. Rapid growth in India's share of global trade and investments, quality of services and customer satisfaction is to be the touchstone of our success.

Mission:

To promote, facilitate, encourage and coordinate various activities and programmes to enhance India's share of export through trade in goods and services.
India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is a 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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the year 2017-18, ITPO had earned a surplus of Rs.134.69 crore net after considering 'Other comprehensive Income', compared to Rs. 168.92 crore (Recast as per Ind-AS) in the year 2016-17. The total income generated by ITPO during the year was Rs. 359.55 crore against Rs. 390.06 crore (Recast as per Ind-AS) generated in the year 2016-17. 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. ITPO has received "NIL "Comments from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the Annual Accounts for the year 2017-18.

The cumulative financial figures (Income) in respect of Fairs in India, Fairs Abroad, and 3rd Party Fairs, up to March, 2019 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh) unaudited figures

Fairs in India	Rs. 8297.58
Fairs Abroad	Rs. 3186.90
3rd Party Fairs	Rs. 8522.00
Total	**Rs. 20,006.48**

FAIRS IN INDIA

ITPO organized a number of specialized events in India during the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019. The same are as follows:

- **India International Footwear Fair (IIFF), Aug. 2-4, 2018**

IIFF is a B2B show for the Footwear Industry and was organised by ITPO from August 2-4, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. To mobilize international visitorship, ITPO, with the support of the Indian Embassy, had held networking meetings in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia & Tanzania. The meetings were attended by the representatives of the Footwear industries of these countries. The fair was held in a gross area of around 10,000 sq.mts. with a participation of 2015 companies including 65 companies from overseas. The three-day event had a visitorship of over 8000 visitors. ITPO had introduced online business visitor registration through a mobile app that was appreciated by both the exhibitors and the visitors.

- **Aahar, Chennai, Aug. 23-25, 2018**

The Chennai edition of ITPO's successful event "Aahar" was organised in the Chennai Trade Centre during August 23-25, 2018 with more than 100 exhibitors and over 7000 trade visitors. The Culinary show and competition, organised by the South Indian Culinary Association (SICA), during the event was a big attraction for the visitors.

- **Delhi Book Fair and Stationery, Office Automation & Corporate Gift Fair, Aug. 25 – Sept. 2, 2018**

The 24th Delhi Book Fair, the 20th Stationery Fair, the 4th Office Automation Fair and the 4th Corporate Gifts Fair 2018 were held from August 25 – September 2, 2018. The events were organised successfully in Hall no. 7. 131 no. of companies had participated in the nine-day events and the shows had witnessed a footfall of around 90 thousand visitors.

- **India International Trade Fair (IITF), Nov. 14-27, 2018**

The 38th edition of India International Trade Fair was organised from November 14 to 27, 2018 in an area of about 23,000 sq.mtrs. in Hall nos. 7 to 12-A. The Theme of the IITF'2018 was "Rural Enterprises in India" and it highlighted the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote enterprises and employment in the rural and small scale sector using local resources and further to deter migration from villages to cities. The Fair was inaugurated by Shri Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State for Culture and Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Shri C.R. Chaudhary, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry. Around 800 participants, including overseas participants from 17 countries and participants from the State and Government sectors, had displayed their products in the event. Around 5 lakh visitors which included 432 overseas trade visitors from 47 countries had visited the fair.

- **India International Leather Fair(IILF), Chennai, Feb. 1-3, 2019**

The 34th edition of IILF was held at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai from Feb. 1 to 3, 2019. The fair was organiSed in an area of about 20,000 sq.mtrs. There were over 450 exhibitors including over 150 from overseas. More than 13,000 Business Visitors had attended the three day B2B event.

- **Aajeevika, Feb. 26 – Mar 7, 2019, New Delhi**

ITPO had organised 'Ajeevika Mela' with the support of Ministry of Rural Development. (Livelihood Fair) at Hall 7 ABC, D, E and FGH, Pragati Maidan from February 26 to March 7, 2019. The fair was organised under the Govt. of India's Project 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' (Deendayal Aantodyay Yojna – DAY-NRLM).

- **AAHAR - The International Food & Hospitality Fair, Mar 12-16, 2019**

One of the foremost shows in Asia for the Food & Hospitality industry, the 34th edition of Aahar'2019 was organised in a gross area of over 25,000 sq.mtrs. The fair featured a wide range of Food Products, Machinery, F&B Equipment for Hospitality Industry and Décor solutions. Confectionery items from over 560 participants from across the globe were on display. Aahar'2019 also featured new trends in F&B, as well as in Hospitality Services, Processing, Culinary Tech, Retail and New Innovations. The fair was attended by more than 50,000 Business Visitors.

FAIRS ABROAD

During the period April'2018 to March'2019, ITPO had participated in the following overseas events:

- **International Pharma Industry Week, Seoul (South Korea) April 17-19, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the International Pharma Industry Week, Seoul (South Korea) from April 17-19, 2018 in an area of 117 sq. mtrs. 13 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event. The participating companies had informed that the Business under Negotiation had amounted to Rs. 3.75 crore. 80% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in the said event.

- **National Hardware Show, Las Vegas, USA, May 8-10, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the National Hardware Show, Las Vegas (USA), May 8-10, 2018 in an area of 2800 sq. ft. 36 no. of companies had participated in this event. The Indian participation had generated a Business amounting to Rs. 5.77 crore and Business under Negotiation had amounted to Rs. 9.29 crore. 94% of Indian participants were willing to participate again in the said event.

- **Beauty World, Dubai (UAE), May 8-10, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the Beauty World, Dubai (UAE), May 8-10, 2018 in an area of 270 sq. mtrs. 30 no. of Indian companies had participated in this event and had booked a Business amounting to Rs. 27.50 lakh. The Business under negotiation had amounted to Rs. 56.36 lakh as reported by the exhibitors. 90% of the participants were willing to participate again in the said show.

- **16th Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, June 9-17, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the 16th Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), held during June 9-17, 2018 in an area of 171 sq.mtrs. 19 no. of companies had participated in this event. The Indian participations had generated a Business amounting to Rs. 24.00 lakh and Business under Negotiation had amounted to Rs. 50.00 lakh. 100% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 3.50 lakh visitors had visited the show.

- **Africa Big Seven/SAITEX, Johannesburg, South Africa, June 24-26, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the Africa Big Seven/SAITEX, Johannesburg (South Africa), held during June 24-26, 2018 in an area of 108 sq. mtrs. 10 no. of Indian companies had participated in this event and had generated Business of Rs. 2.00 crore. The Business Under Negotiation had amounted to Rs. 1.00 crore, as reported by the exhibitors. 50% of the participants were willing to participate again in the show. About 20,000 visitors had visited the show. The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Food Processing Industries Mrs. Harsimrat Kaur Badal and Mrs. Ruchira Kamboj, High Commissioner of India in South Africa.

- **Iran Agro Food & Food-Bevtech, Tehran (Iran), June 29-July 2, 2018.**

ITPO had participated in Iran Agro Food & Food-Bevtech, Tehran (Iran) held during June 29-July 2, 2018 in an area of 136.5 sq.mtrs. 12 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event and Business under Negotiation amounting to Rs. 9.85 crore is reported by the exhibitors. 90% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 5000 visitors had visited the India Pavilion.

- **FIME-International Medical Exposition, Florida (USA), July 17-19, 2018**

ITPO had participated in FIME-International Medical Exposition, Florida (USA), held during July 17-19, 2018 in an area of 1400 sq. ft. 15 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event. 80% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 22,500 visitors had visited the show and had generated Business under negotiation amounting to US$ 1,60,000, as reported by the exhibitors.

- **India Garments Fair, India Silk Fair and India Home Furnishings Fair, Osaka (Japan), July 18-20, 2018**

ITPO had organised India Garments Fair, India Home Furnishings Fair and India Silk Fair, Osaka (Japan), held during July 18-20, 2018. The events were organised in an area of 1938 sq. mtrs. (Gross). 62 no. of Indian companies had participated in these events. A theme pavilion was also set up during the fairs showcasing Indian garments, fashion accessories, home furnishings, made-ups and Indian Silk. The show had generated a business to the tune of Rs.25.55 crore and Business Under Negotiation had amounted to Rs. 49.02 crore as reported by the exhibitors. More than 2100 business visitors had visited the fairs and had evinced keen interest in the products displayed in the fairs. A video message of the Hon'ble CIM was played during the inauguration which had boosted the exhibitors' morale.

The fairs were inaugurated by Shri Sujan R. Chinoy, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Tokyo (Japan). These fairs were organised with the active support and cooperation of the Embassy of India, Tokyo and the Consulate General of India, Osaka. Further, several trade promotional bodies and Associations, related Ministries and Departments of the Govt. of Japan such as Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI); the Osaka Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Nippon Interior Fabrics Associations; Osaka Prefectural Government etc. had also extended their support in organising the fair successfully.

- **Medi Pharma Expo, Vietnam, August 2-4, 2018**

ITPO had participated in Medi Pharma Expo, Vietnam, August 2-4, 2018 in an area of 114 sq.mts. A total of 18 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event. About 15,000 trade visitors had visited the India Pavilion. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by Mr. Cao Hoai Trung, Minister of Health and Dr. Srikar Reddy, Consul General of India.

- **29th HKTDC Food Expo, Hong Kong, August 16-18, 2018**

ITPO had participated in 29th HKTDC Food Expo, Hong Kong, August 16-18, 2018 in an area of 405 sq.mts. A total of 45 no. of companies had participated in this event. Around 6,000 visitors had visited the show. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by Ms. Margaret Fong, ED, HKTDC and Mr. Ajith John Joshua, Consul (Political, Commerce & Press), CGI, Hong Kong.

- **CNR Food Istanbul, Turkey, September 5-8, 2018**

ITPO had participated in CNR Food Istanbul, Turkey, September 5-8, 2018 in an area of 60 sq.mts. A total of 7 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event. About 15,000 visitors had visited the India Pavilion.

- **Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece), Sept. 8-16, 2018**

ITPO had participated in Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece), September 8-16, 2018 in an area of 489 sq.mts. A total of 36 no. of companies had participated in this B2B event. About 36,000 trade visitors had visited the India Pavilion. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by Ms. Shamma Jain, IFS, Ambassador of India, Athens (Greece)

- **Thailand Lab International, Bangkok, Thailand, September 12-14, 2018**

ITPO had participated in Thailand Lab International,

Bangkok (Thailand), Sept. 12-14, 2018 in an area of 78 sq.mts. A total of 10 no. of Indian companies had participated in this event. 100% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 1500 trade visitors had visited the India Pavilion.

- **Foire International De Marseille, France, September 21-October 1, 2018**

ITPO had participated in Foire International De Marseille, France, September 21-October 1, 2018 in an area of 420 sq.mts. A total of 42 no. of companies had participated in this event. Around 64% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. Around 3.5 lakh visitors had visited the show.

- **TECHNARGILLA Rimini, Italy, September 24-28, 2018**

ITPO had participated in TECHNARGILLA Rimini, Italy, September 24-28, 2018 in an area of 105 sq.mts. A total of 12 no. of companies had participated in this event. 67% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event.

- **SIAL – 2018, Paris, October 21-25, 2018**

ITPO had participated in SIAL – 2018, Paris, October 21-25, 2018 in an area of 1280 sq.mtrs. 113 no. of companies had participated in this event and 90% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 3,70,000 trade visitors had visited the Fair. The Fair was inaugurated by Mr. Didier Guillaume, French Agriculture Minister on 21st October, 2018. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for Food Processing Industries, Mrs. Harsimrat Kaur Badal wherein Mr. Vinay Mohar Kwatra, Ambassador of India at Paris, Mr. Parag Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Mr. Deepak Kumar, Executive Director, ITPO and Mr. Paban K. Borthakur, Chairman, APEDA were also present. A five member delegation from the Govt. of Meghalaya, headed by Mr. Conrad K. Sangma, the Chief Minister and the Commerce and Industry Minister, had visited the Fair.

- **Korea Metal Week 2018, Seoul, October 30-November 2, 2018**

ITPO had participated in Korea Metal Week, 2018, Seoul, South Korea held from October 30 to November 2, 2018 in an area of 216 sq.mtrs. 24 no. of companies had participated in the B2B event and 50% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 20,000 trade visitors had visited the Fair. The Business booked was to the tune of Rs.1.50 lakh and the Business under negotiation had amounted to Rs.23.25 crore as reported by the exhibitors. The Fair was inaugurated by Ms. Nayantara Dabariya, Second Secretary, Embassy of India along with other dignitaries.

- **AAPEX, Las Vegas (USA), October 30 – November 1, 2018**

ITPO had participated in AAPEX, Las Vegas, USA held from October 30 to November 1, 2018 in an area of 1550 sq.ft. 16 no. of companies had participated in this event and the Business under negotiation had amounted to Rs.19.95 crore as reported by the exhibitors. 87.5% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. 20,000 trade visitors had visited the Fair.

- **MEDICA 2018, Dusseldorf, November 12-15, 2018**

ITPO had set-up India Pavilion in MEDICA, Dusseldorf, Germany, November 12-15, 2018 in an area of 565 sq.mtrs. 42 no. of Indian companies had participated in the Fair and had generated business amounting to Rs.212.73 lakh and Business under negotiation amount to Rs.1101.76 lakh as reported by exhibitors. All the participants had shown their willingness to participate again next year. About 1,20,000 trade visitors had visited the Fair.

- **17th Indo-Malaysia Trade Expo, Kuala Lumpur, October 30 – November 2, 2018**

ITPO had participated in the 17th Indo-Malaysia Trade Expo, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 30 – November 2, 2018 in an area of 675 sq.mtrs. with 70 Indian companies. Business booked was to the tune of Rs.102.94 lakh and the retail sales had amounted to Rs.155.00 lakh as reported by the participants. Five lakh visitors had visited the fair and 85% of the participants were willing to participate again in the next edition.

- **AFL – Artigiano in Fiera – 23rd International Handicrafts Selling Fair, Milan (Italy), December 1- 9, 2018**

ITPO had participated in AFL-Artigiano in Fiera – 23rd International Handicrafts Selling Fair, Milan (Italy) held from December 1 to 9, 2018 in an area of 984 sq.mts. 117 no. of companies had participated in this event and 95% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 5 lakh trade visitors had visited the fair. As per the feedback reports received from participants, Business to the tune of Rs.63.84 lakh was booked, retail sales Rs. 78.90 lakh and business under negotiation Rs. 23.46 crore. The President of the AFL Artigiano Fiera had presented ITPO the Certificate of Biggest Participant in the Fair in Foreign Sector Category and had further presented a Memento of the AFL Artigiano in Fiera.

- **INTERSEC, Dubai, January 20-22, 2019**

ITPO had participated in INTERSEC, Dubai held from January 20 to 22, 2019 in an area of 225 sq.mtrs. INTERSEC is one of the world's premium trade shows on security and safety. 28 no. of Indian companies had participated in this event. 93% of the Indian participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 27,000 trade visitors had visited the fair.

- **India Expo Beurs, Netherlands, February 16-24, 2019**

ITPO had participated in India Expo, Beurs, Netherlands

that was held from February 16 to 24, 2019 in an area of 258 sq.mtrs. 32 Indian companies participated in this event. 60% of the participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 8,000 trade visitors had visited the Expo. Business to the tune of Rs.90 lakh was generated, as reported by the participants.

- **FOODEX, Japan, March 5-8, 2019**

ITPO had participated in FOODEX, Tokyo, Japan that was held from March 5 to 8, 2019 in an area of 303 sq.mtrs. 48 Indian companies had participated in the B-2-B event. 84% of the participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 20,000 trade visitors had visited the Exhibition. Business to the tune of Rs.4 crore was generated and Business Under Negotiation amounting to Rs.2 cr. was reported by the participants.

- **India Show, St. Petersburg, Russia, March 12-14, 2019:**

ITPO had organised India Show at St. Petersburg, Russia that was held from March 12 to 14, 2019 in an area of 300 sq.mtrs. 32 companies had participated in this event. Business generated was Rs.1.15 crore and Business Under Negotiation amounting to Rs.14.41 crore was reported by the participants. 64% of the participants were willing to participate again in this event. About 2000 trade visitors had visited the show.

- **India Show, Lima, Peru, March 21-25, 2019**

ITPO had organised India Show at Lima, Peru from March 21 to 25, 2019 in an area of 527 sq.mtrs. 78 Indian companies had participated in the show and had generated business to the tune of Rs.119.58 lakh and Business Under Negotiation amounting to Rs.63.55 lakh was reported by the participants. 93% of the participants expressed their willingness to participate again in this show. About 33,323 business visitors had visited the show.

REDEVELOPMENT OF PRAGATI MAIDAN

ITPO is in the midst of implementing its ambitious plan of redevelopment of its landmark exhibition ground "Pragati Maidan" into a modern state-of-the-art International Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) in two phases, bringing it on par with the best Exhibition and Convention Centres across the world. The project is of national importance. The infrastructure is likely to fill critical gaps in requirements for MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events) sector in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT). It is expected to substantially increase foreign exchange earnings of the country and revenues of the services & business sector of Delhi, as many events in MICE Sector may shift to New Delhi from East Asian and other countries of the world. The IECC will be a landmark and an iconic spot in Delhi and a unique symbol of the Prime Minister's vision of 'New India' in sync with India aspiring to be a global power. Fulfilling aspirations of expanding business and trade fraternity, IECC will mainly cater to G2G, G2B and B2B activities.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved in January 2017, the IECC project at an estimated cost of Rs.2254 crore. The cost estimate has been revised with the approval of DoC to Rs.2698.51 crore. ITPO will utilize Rs.1200 crore out of its free reserves towards funding of the project and will raise institutional loan and /or land monetization of hotel for the balance amount of the project cost. The National Buildings Construction Corporations Ltd.(NBCC) is working as a Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the project. On the basis of global bidding the IECC project stands awarded to Shapoorji Pallonji at a cost of Rs.2149.93 crore. The work of traffic de-congestion interventions in and around Pragati Maidan complex has been awarded by Public Works Department (PWD) Delhi to M/s L&T at a cost of Rs.777 crore. The implementation of these two projects is in a fast track mode. The original timelines for completion of IECC project and the work on traffic interventions is September 2019, which has however been extended to December 2019, on account hampering of construction work, due to the ban imposed on construction as a part of the Graded Response Plan for Delhi & NCR, for maintaining Ambient air quality, approved by the Supreme Court. Additional resources are being deployed by the PMC to deliver the project in time.

The project (Phase-I) proposal includes the development of 3,82,248 sq.mtrs. of total built up area including a state-of-the-art Convention Centre in an area of 53,399 sq.mtrs., six modern exhibition halls with an area of 1,51,687 sq.mtrs.,basement parking for 4800 ECUs (Equivalent car units) of 1,68,305 sq. mtrs. area and ITPO's Administrative Building of 8,857 sq.mtrs. A site of area 3.70 acres on Bhairon Marg with independent entry and exit points is also being monetised for a hotel as a part of the complex in line with the fact that hospitality, worldwide, is an integral part of any modern MICE destination.

The Convention Centre will be a 34 m tall landmark building on par with the best in the world. This structure will be on an elevated podium with a unique sloping facade incorporating the rich architectural heritage of Delhi. The Convention Centre will have a seating facility for 7000 pax in a single format (a Plenary Hall of 3000 pax capacity and a multi-function hall of 4000 pax), five times that of Vigyan Bhawan, along with 25 meeting rooms of different capacities and comprising of specialised G20 and Premium rooms. It will significantly add to the grandeur, stature and profile of the capital city of Delhi. It will also have an amphitheatre of 3,000 seating capacity.

Traffic decongestion interventions vital for better access to IECC and for the benefit of general public are also underway. Essentially, Purana Quila Road will be connected to Ring Road through a 6-lane divided tunnel cutting across Pragati Maidan providing access to

basement parking and also an alternative to Bhairon Marg that remains choked beyond capacity. T-junctions of Bhairon Marg with Ring Road and Mathura Road and the entire stretch of Mathura Road from DPS to W-Point will be made signal free. All of this would decongest traffic in and around Pragati Maidan and would also reduce pollution levels substantially in this area.

The IECC project at Pragati Maidan will be a real game changer and will set a new trend for similar exhibition venues across the country. This venue will enable new opportunities of trade promotion and business growth not only for Indian exhibition and convention industry but also for global industry. The global exhibition and convention industry is very excited about the upcoming venue and is eagerly looking forward to its commissioning. Overall, the new venue at Pragati Maidan will help position India globally in terms of its growing strength and potential for trade, investment, services and manufacturing activity.

ADMINISTRATION & HRD

During the period April'2018 to March'2019, 03 officials were appointed through Direct Recruitment/Deputation basis, 13 officers were promoted on regular basis and 06 officials were granted personal up-gradation under Incentivized Assured Career Progression Scheme (IACPS). Guidelines on reservation were complied with in ITPO. In every Departmental Promotion/Selection Committee meeting, an officer of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST and Minority category had been associated to look after the interest of the candidates belonging to these categories. A Liaison Officer has been nominated to look after the interest of SC/ST and OBCs. 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 were also complied with.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a responsible organisation committed towards the various social causes, ITPO, under its CSR initiatives for the year 2018-19, continued its efforts towards promotion of Sanitation by contributing Rs. 50 lakh each towards "Swachh Bharat Kosh", Govt. of India and "Clean Ganga Fund", Govt. of India. Against sanctioned amount of Rs.2.33 cr to be paid to International Solar Alliance (ISA), ITPO has since released 50% of the total payment besides an amount of Rs.10 lakh released for promotion of Indian culture and heritage through SPIC MACAY and amount of Rs.9 lakh released for awareness camps on Government benefit schemes through Bhartiya Sankalp Path Foundation. In addition, the proposals amounting to Rs 2.01 cr (approx.) towards education of tribal students, development of Araku constituency, construction of a medical care unit, helping daughters of sex workers, tree plantation drive, construction of classrooms for Blind students, etc. are under implementation.

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. For expansion plan of TNTPO, the Board of TNTPO has approved the construction of a multi-purpose (Exhibition/Convention) hall with an area of 15,708 sq. mtrs. under expansion plan of TNTPO. After the expansion, there will be a total of 3 halls for conventions and 4 halls for exhibitions in the total area of 31,063 square meters at an area of 34.61 acres of land. The estimated project cost can be upto Rs. 289 crore.
- Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO) at Bengaluru. For expansion Plan of KTPO, the KTPO Board has approved the construction of a multi-purpose (convention/exhibition) hall with an area of 5000 sq. mtrs. After the expansion, there will be 2 halls for conventions and 2 halls for exhibitions in the total area of 11,871 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 between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir with 51% equity share, India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) with 44% equity share and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) with 5% equity share. ITPO has since contributed Rs. 2.20 crore towards equity capital of 44%. The estimated project cost can be upto Rs.47.92 crore
- 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.

Commercial Relation, Trade Agreements and International Trade Organisations

ITPO has been actively participating in Asian Trade promotion Forum (ATPF), a gathering of Trade Promotion Organizations (TPOs) since the beginning. All the activities of ATPF are coordinated by Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). ITPO also participates in the activities organised by the India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB).

ITPO is a Member of UFI–The Global Association of the Exhibition Industry, France, an organisation for promoting the Exhibition Industry.

ITPO is a Member of International Association of Exhibitions and Events (IAEE), USA for the year 2018-19. IAEE promotes exhibitions and other events such as road shows, conferences with an exhibition component, and proprietary corporate exhibitions that bring buyers and sellers together.

ITPO also became a member of Indian Exhibition Industry Association (IEAI).

Programmes undertaken for the welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs, Women & Person with Disabilities

Guidelines on reservation were complied with in ITPO. Liaison officers have been nominated to look after the interest of SCs/STs and OBCs. In every Departmental Promotion/Selection Committee meeting, an officer of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST and minority categories was associated to look after the interest of the candidates belonging to these categories.

Reservation Policy of Government of India

Government of India guidelines on reservation, issued from time to time, were followed in respect of appointment/promotion of SC/ST/OBCs and persons with disabilities.

Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities

ITPO's Citizen Charter and a section on Public Grievances are available on the ITPO's corporate website: www.indiatradefair.com.

Official Language Cell and RTI Cell are functioning and are complying with the policies of the Government of India.

E-Enablement for ease of doing business (Public Facilitation):

- Online booking of tickets implemented for the IITF'2018 and the New Delhi World Book Fair'2019
- Online space booking system in domestic events.
- E-procurement from GEMS/e-tendering introduced.
- Mobile Apps introduced in ITPO's domestic fairs
- Functioning of E-payment/E-refund
- Wi-fi facility in all AC halls.
- Use of social media – Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.
- Comprehensive Mobile Apps of ITPO is at final stage.

Customer Friendly Measures

- Implementation of 'Help Desk' during third-party events.
- Regular interaction with participants/ organisers.
- Launch of online application system for submission of applications for booking of halls for third-party events.

X. Export Inspection Council

Overview

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was enacted under Section 3 of the Parliamentarian Act, the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 Government of India to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and pre shipment Inspection and for matters connected thereof. 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.

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 a consignment-wise inspection or a 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 30 sub offices backed by state – of - the art, NABL accredited ISO 17025 laboratories all over India.

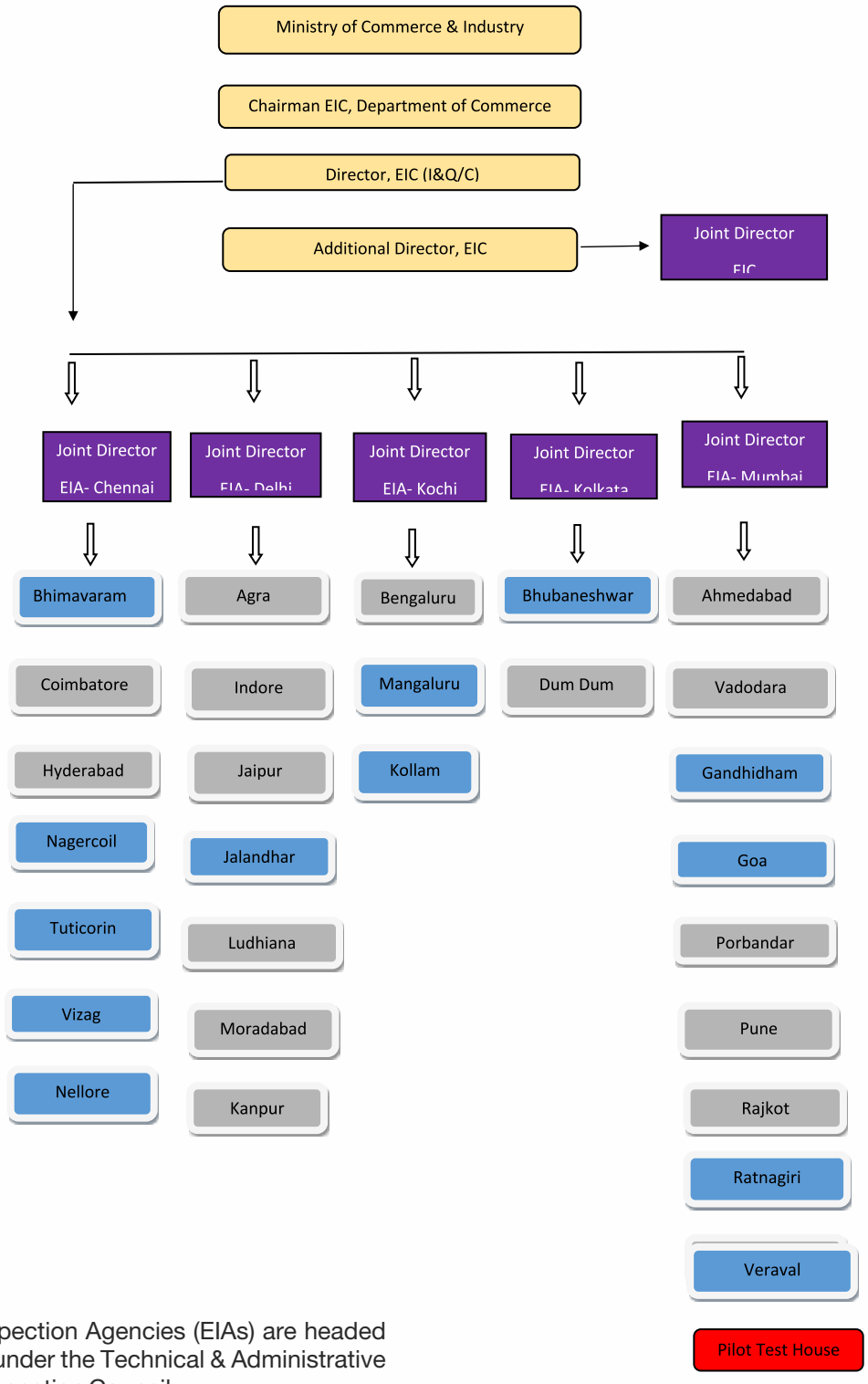
EIC provides mandatory certification for various Food items namely Fish & Fishery products, Milk Product, Egg Products, Frozen/Chilled Meat and Meat Products, fresh Poultry and poultry meat Products, Animal Casing, Gelatin, Ossein and Crushed Bones, Feed additives and Premixture, Peanut & Peanut products (EU & Malaysia), Basmati Rice (EU) and Honey, while other food items that are not notified under the Act 1963, are also being certified on voluntary basis. Exports certification is carried out through its field organization (EIA), 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 fifty years of experience in the field of inspection, testing and certification of food items as per Importing Country requirements, EIC has developed global acceptance. Currently, EIC certification has been recognized by several of India's trading partners such as European Union, USA, Australia, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Vietnam, China etc.

In this era of changing dynamics of food safety regulations and certification, EIC has transformed its role and functions to build up the confidence among the trading partners across the globe. EIC has been instrumental in evolving the stakeholders including exporter's fraternity to meet the changing needs of the importing countries with rising prevalence of food safety incidents and technological upgradations.

The global trade is increasing significantly with the increasing international consumers and growing demands following the WTO Agreements. There is a need to drive the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) initiatives and create an environment to meet the challenges passed by non-tariff measures for competing in global food trade. EIC has been playing a pivotal role in achieving the network and exploiting all possible opportunity for equivalence and recognition.

The delegations from importing countries evaluates the official control and risk control mechanism charted by EIC. The delegations from Food and Veterinary Office (DGSANTE) European Commission, FSVPS Russia, CNCA/ AQSIQ China, AQIS Australia, DVS Malaysia NAFQAD Vietnam has visited in past and gauged the capability and competence of EIC inspection certification and analytical testing performance. EIC is always actively involved in standard setting process at National and international levels and providing feedbacks to ensure the interest of exporters are well protected. EIC has adopted Quality Management System and is an ISO 9001:2015 certified to ensure rapid progress in realization of its objectives.

ORGANIZATION CHART



Note:

- Five Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) are headed by Joint Directors, under the Technical & Administrative control of Export Inspection Council;
- Sub-Offices indicated with Blue have lab facility, Grey without lab facility and Red is purely laboratory.

The Major Functions of the EIC:

- Approval of processing units based on Food Safety Management System to ensure quality and food safety 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;
- Collaboration with FSSAI for laboratory testing services and testing of samples drawn from import consignments of food products;
- Issuance of different types of certificates, namely, Health, Authenticity, Non- GMO Certificates etc. under various export certification schemes;
- Recognition of Inspection Agencies and Laboratories;
- Residue Monitoring Plans as per importing countries requirements;
- 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.

Vision & Mission

Our Vision

To Facilitate worldwide access for Indian exports through a credible and efficient inspection and certification system and earn global recognition as India's premier organization for certifying quality and safety to meet international norms.

Our Mission

To create an export inspection & certification infrastructure within the country based on International Standards for Certification Authority in consonance with WTO requirements;

- To instil confidence in importers as well as India's trading partners regulatory authorities about quality and safety of Indian products;

To provide accredited state-of-art testing facilities in chosen frontier areas;

- To obtain recognition for EIC Export Certification System from India's trading partners through Equivalence Agreements; to participate in international foray and protect Indian interest;
- To enhance capability of manpower through trainings to meet International requirements; to be sync with latest technological advancements for capacity building.

Foreign Trade Policy and Exim Trade

EIC, since its establishment is playing a crucial role in promoting trade through its quality control & inspection activities by ensuring compliance to the requirements of importing countries. The quality assurance activities of EIC help to facilitate world wide access for Indian exports and instil confidence in the importers as well as importing countries authorities' about quality and safety of Indian products. 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	Black Pepper	1988
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 & Nutmeg)	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	2005

	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.
Spices (Capsicum & Nutmeg)	20 February 2016
Sprouting Seeds	14 November 2017

Commercial Relations, Trade Agreements & International Trade Organizations

Export Inspection Council (EIC), an advisory body to the Government of India, has completed 55th year of service to the nation successfully with efforts to achieve excellence in service delivery. The major achievements are a shared effort of strong leadership, committed and motivated employee and support of all relevant stakeholders.

International Cooperation and MoUs/MRAs.

Exchange of MoU between EIC, FSSAI & GFSP for Hot facility.

A Memorandum of Understanding was exchanged between EIC, FSSAI & GFSP for the HoT facility at International Training Centre for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition during WORLD FOOD INDIA 2017.



EIC, BAFRA meeting in Bhutan.

A Joint Review Meeting between India and BAFRA (Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority) was conducted in presence of Director, EIC and Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Bhutan on 22.01.2018 at Thimpu, Bhutan.

Jamaican regulatory authority delegation Visit

Successful Audit of Fish & Fishery Products Establishments was conducted under EIA-Mumbai region on 21st to 25th August 2017.

Visit of International Delegation

EU delegation visit to evaluate the control system in fishery products.

FVO Mission visited India in November 2017 to evaluate the control system in place for governing the production of fishery products intended for export to EU.



FVO Mission visit of Canadian Food Inspection Agency March 2018.



Visit of delegation of Foreign Verification Office of Canadian Food Inspection Agency took place at EIC, New Delhi on 13 March 2018. Another successful Audit of Fish & Fishery Products Establishments under EIA-Mumbai region was conducted on 16th March 2018 by Canadian delegation (Canadian Food Inspection Agency).



Australian delegation Visit

EIA-Kochi Lab has coordinated and organized visit of Delegation of Australian Government, during 11.10.2017 and Delegation of Canadian Government, during 12.10.2017 to EIA-Kochi and laboratory.



Export Promotion Mechanism Centres of Export Production- SEZs & EOUs

In order to promote Trade and evoke Good Trade Practices among the exporters, EIC conducts training not only for the staff person but also by conducting Outreach program for the exporters. EIC has been an eminent part of the various National and International programmes related to safe and sound export from India across the globe



International Sea Food Show (IISS 2018)

EIC participated in the International Sea Food Show (IISS 2018) which was conducted at Goa from 27-29 Jan 2018.The show was honoured by the presence of Honourable Chief Minister of Goa, Shri Manohar Parrikar and EIC's stall was visited by Honourable CIM Shri Suresh Prabhu and M.P. Shri K. Hari Babu.

Participation of EIC at INDUS FOOD 2018.

EIC also participated in INDUS FOOD 2018 exhibition at Noida. The exhibition was attended by Chairman EIC, Shri Santosh Kr. Sarangi. One of the key highlights of the program was India-Vietnam Bilateral trade discussion during the program.



Transparency, Public Facilitation and Allied Activities

At EIC, mainly two types of systems are being implemented for inspection and certification, consignment wise inspection and a system approach. These are elaborated below:

a) Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) System:

Under the Consignment Wise Inspection, export consignment is inspected and tested by the EIAs. Samples are drawn at scheduled frequency, on the basis of statistical sampling plans, and tested for verifying the conformity of products to the prescribed standards. Tests are carried out in the field and/ or in the approved laboratories. This type of inspection is offered for some notified commodities e.g. Basmati Rice, Honey, Animal casings, Feed additives & Pre- mixtures, Fruit Products and under Voluntary Certification Scheme.

b) Food Safety Management System based certification (FSMSC).

Food Safety Management Systems Based Certification is followed in the food sector under which processing units conforming to Food Safety Management Systems based on HACCP/GMP/GHP are approved. Additionally, they are also required to meet the primary production control related and end product requirements specified by the importing countries and in the absence of these, by Indian/ International standards. Currently, such systems are being promoted and implemented in many food products. In the case of fish & fishery products, milk products, poultry meat & poultry meat products, egg products, Government of India has made it mandatory that these products can be exported

only from approved units covered under this system. In some food products such as black pepper, basmati rice, honey, etc. this system is also being adopted on a voluntary basis or as per the requirements of the importing country.

In FSMSC based certification, the primary responsibility of the processors is to ensure that the products intended for exports are handled/processed at all stages of production, storage and transported under proper hygienic conditions so as to meet the health requirement laid down under the rules and that the product conforms to the specifications given in the order. To fulfil this responsibility, the plants are required to plan and implement own systems of check and keep necessary records. The EIAs are required to verify compliance by the processing plant as per the notification requirements.

EIC works with utmost transparency and encourages it's field organisations to work in the similar manner. EIC has it's own designated Vigilance Department where grievances are handled as per the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines. Every year EIC and EIAs observe the Vigilance Awareness Week towards a corruption free India.

XI Logistics

The following are the activities of Logistics Division.

- Instituting metrics for monitoring of logistics performance across modes. Further monitoring performance and efficiency of logistics infrastructure and services and creating a structure for flow of logistics infrastructure investments in the country.
- Identification of regulatory, infrastructure or services bottlenecks in freight logistics and easing them through research, industry engagements and inter-ministerial coordination, this includes studying export supply chains in India and improving their efficiency.
- Designing specific interventions to improve performance of individual modes of transport and create an integrated system of infrastructure and policy/regulatory interventions to promote inter-modality.
- Study and create programs to address the skilling requirements across modes and create a plan for their implementation by coordinating with State Governments. Studying processes, designing policy and coordinating with stakeholders across industry academia and government to boost adoption of digitisation across logistics value chains and regulatory functions.
- Spreading awareness about logistics best practices by addressing industry via presentations and analytical reports.

Key achievements are as follows:

- India improved its ranking from 100 in 2017 to 77 in 2018 in the Ease of Doing Business Report of the World Bank and in Trading Across Border from 146 in 2017 to 88 in 2018.
- The average dwell time at sea ports has shown improvement. The average dwell time at JNPT for imports improved from 39.23 Hrs. in January, 2018 to 32.35 Hrs. in December, 2018. Similarly, for export, the dwell time improved from 76.04 Hrs. to 74.03 Hrs.
- Centre from Trade Facilitation and Logistics has been setup in the IIFT.
- 23 Qualification Packs have been developed and finalised in collaboration with Logistics Skill Council. This is for the first time when such qualification packs have been developed.
- SAFAR App was developed and launched to crowd source information on logistics.

Due to our intervention:

- Port Community System 1.X was introduced in all major ports.
- Several Customs procedures were 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.
- Interventions identified for Cement are under various stages of implementation in collaboration with the Ministry of Railways. These interventions will lead to savings of about Rs. 3000 crore per annum.
- Action has started for development of Risk Management System (RMS) for the Partner Government Agencies (PGAs).
- Action initiated to reduce idle time for trucks going to Petrapole. A mobile based app is under development.
- A micro cold store was setup at Manchar near Pune. This pilot project has been launched to reduce agri-wastages and provide better income to farmers.

In addition, the National Logistics Policy was put up for stakeholder consultation. The draft MMLP Policy was developed taking into account the suggestions received from the potential investors. The draft Action Plan to implement the National Logistics Policy has been finalised. The draft Warehousing Policy prepared and put up for stakeholder consultation. Multimodal Transportation of Goods Bill has been drafted and approved by the Group of Ministers.

The Proof of Concept for Logistics Performance & Planning Tool (LPPT) was developed and approved.
The Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Report for 2019 is ready for release.

Priorities will be the following:

- Implementing the National Logistics Action Plan.
- Focusing on common user facilities to reduce wastages in the agriculture sector.
- Implementation of the various interventions identified to reduce logistics costs in important commodities like coal, cement, food grains, iron ore and fruits & vegetables.
- Developing Qualifications Packs and formalising skills in this sector.
- Developing a common logistics portal and a Performance Planning and Monitoring Tool to look at

logistics in integrated manner.

- Developing the National Logistics Portal to promote Ease of Doing Business.

PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE WELFARE OF SCs/STs/OBCs, WOMEN AND 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 31.03.2019 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 2018-19.

2) 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.

3) MMTC Ltd.

The total strength of employees in MMTC as on 31st March, 2019 was 950 (including Board level executives and MICA employees), out of which 198 (20.84%) employees belong to SC category, 94(9.89%) to ST category and 100 (10.53%) to OBC category.

SC/ST Cell and Liaison Officer

An SC/ST Cell is in existence in the Company. A Chief General Manager has been appointed in the Corporate Office as Chief Liaison Officer and Liaison Officers have been appointed in 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

Relaxations of 5 years in age to SC/ST candidates in **Direct Recruitment.**

As regards departmental promotion following relaxations are provided: -

For promotion from staff cadre to officer cadre, relaxation of 5% in qualifying marks in written test,

Relaxation of up to 5 w.p.m. given in typing test in promotion to Junior Assistant post,

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.

4) Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

Programmes for SC & ST welfare:

(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 for recruitment and promotion in Government Companies.

(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 of India rules.

(v) At least one member from SC & ST category is appointed on the panels constituted for recruitment/promotion of candidates/employees.

Programme for OBC welfare

(i) Reservation policy of Government of India is followed for recruitment of OBC candidates.

(ii) Liaison Officer for OBC welfare has been appointed to deal with the matters related to employees from OBC category.

(iii) Due consideration is given to appointment of member from OBC category on recruitment panels.

5) Indian Trade Promotion Organization

Guidelines on reservation were complied with in ITPO.

Liaison officers have been nominated to look after the interests of SCs/STs & OBCs. In every Departmental promotion/selection committee meeting officers of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST and minority category have been associated to look after the interests of the candidates belonging to these categories.

6) Coffee Board

The Coffee Board is pursuing a multi dimension approach by creating an enabling environment keeping in view the overall welfare and development of the SC, ST, OBC and Women Employees.

7) Noida SEZ

All Government directives/instructions with regard to SC/ST/OBC are duly complied with by NSEZ. As against total employees of 66 posts, NSEZ has 13, 3 and 10 employees belonging to SC, ST and OBC respectively.

8) State Trading Corporation of India (STC) Limited

Due to precarious condition of the company no budget was allocated for Training and development for the year 2018-19. However, during the period, STC took initiatives to send employees for training which had no financial implications. A total of 10 employees, including 05 SC/ST/OBC were imparted training which were specific and behavioral /managerial training. The category wise break-up of the employees trained during the said period is given below:

Category	SC	ST	OBC	Women
No. of Employee Trained	00	02	03	04

9) Directorate General of commercial Intelligence and Statistics

A Liaison officer for SC/ST and OBC has been appointed and as per the direction of Liaison officer this Directorate submits requisition to component authority for appointment of candidates.

10) Visakhapatnam SEZ

Appointed Liaison Officer to protect interest of SC, ST & OBC employees.

11) 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 being effectively utilized by SC/ST/OBC employees as and when they have complaint/grievances.

12) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

IIFT implements the reservation policy in admissions and recruitment in accordance with any Act of Parliament for the time being in force. Apart from this, anti-discrimination Committee for welfare of SC, ST and OBC has been constituted. Also, a liaison officer for OBC has been appointed in the Institute.

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. Department of Commerce appointed Grievance Redressal Officer to attend the grievances of Persons with disabilities. A statement showing total number of PWDs in different categories as on 31.03.2019 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure B.

1) PEC LTD

Government Directives/instructions with regards to Persons with Disabilities 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 and Persons with Disabilities 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 till date.

2) Spices Board

Spices Board has nominated a Liaison officer for looking after the reservation matters and grievances of person with disabilities. During this year, 1 post has been reserved for UR-PWD (OA/OL) in Group A category and the same has been filled up with the approval of Department of Commerce on 03.04.2018.

3) Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

(i) PWD candidates are transferred according to

suitability of posts to PWD employees.

(ii) Scribe is allowed to them in recruitment and promotional examination.

(iii) PWD employees are preferably posted in the offices at ground floor.

(iv) Government Reservation Policy for recruitment of PWD is strictly followed.

(v) Liaison Officer for PWD has been appointed to deal with the matter related to candidates from PWD category.

4) Coffee Board

The Coffee Board is pursuing a multi dimension approach by creating an enabling environment keeping in view the overall welfare and development of the PwD Employees.

5) MMTC Limited:

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.

6) Noida SEZ

Recruitment related direction and instructions issued by the Government for welfare of PWD are followed in this office and one post is reserved for orthopedically handicapped person in Group 'C' Category and same has been filled up by absorption/transfer on 07.11.2016.

7) MEPZ Special Economic Zone.

Ramps made available for entry/exit from the office for the physically challenged. Specialized rest rooms for the persons with disabilities has been constructed.

8) 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" (PWD) 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.

9) Indian Trade Promotion Organisation

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 compiled with.

10) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

IIFT implements the reservation policy in admissions and recruitment in accordance with any Act of Parliament. The institute is in process of finalizing the Rs. Therefore, vacancies for PwDs, if any, will be filled as and when RRs are finalized.

Programmes Undertaken for Welfare of Women

An independent Women Cell has been set up in the Department of Commerce with the following functions:

a) Coordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women and other concerned agencies in respect of the matters connected with welfare and economic empowerment of women and other related issues.

b) To review plan schemes and other programmes of the Department of Commerce and to ensure that the aspect of women's welfare, development and empowerment are promoted through the programmes/schemes.

c) Preparation of Action Plans pertaining to the overall development of women in line with the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.

d) Prevention and redressal of sexual harassment at work place. Constitution of Complaints Committee in Department of Commerce, its attached/subordinate offices, PSUs, autonomous bodies etc., monitoring their performance and providing necessary help and guidance.

e) Observing Awareness Week for prevention of sexual harassment of women along with Vigilance Awareness Week.

f) Other incidental matters relating to the subject.

1) PEC LTD

PEC is a small organisation having total 80 employees, out of which 16 are women, as on 31.03.2019.

In compliance with the terms of Section 4(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, 'Internal Complaints Committee' has been re-constituted in PEC for prevention and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

A comprehensive policy for Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of women employee in PEC has been adopted with the approval of the Competent Authority.

One complaint was received from an employee in Feb, 2018 and enquiry has been completed as per the provisions of policy. No new complain has been received in 2018-19.

2) MMTC Ltd.

(a) Women employees represented 21.16% (201 employees) of the total manpower.

(b) Women welfare activities in MMTC are derived out of the broad guidelines of the National Policy on Women Empowerment and objectives of the Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS). MMTC encourages participation of its women employees in this forum. A General Manager of MMTC, a female officer, is the General Secretary – WIPS APEX. Many other women employees

are member of WIPS.

(c) Other welfare activities include Free Health Checkup 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.

(d) 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. Good representation of women employees is ensured in various functional and behavioural trainings organized by MMTC.

3) Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

(i) Programmes on issues related to women is conducted on Women's Day.

(ii) Women employees are nominated for the programs/seminars/workshop conducted by WIPS (Women in Public Sector)

(iii) A committee on sexual harassment at workplace is in place.

(iv) Due consideration is given to the appointment of women member on recruitment panels.

4) Noida SEZ

In accordance with Section 4 of sexual Harassment of women at work place, (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013 an intrnal complaint to Committree has been constituted which is led by a woman officer and has 2 women members, including one woman NGO member.

5) Directorate General of commercial Intelligence and Statistics

A women cell has been constituted for looking after the matter of women.

6) Visakhapatnam SEZ

Constituted Internal Complaints Committee under Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place.

7) Spices Board

A woman (Group A level) officer of the Board has been appointed as "woman welfare officer" to short 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 woman employees are timely and properly attended.

8) Rubber Board

As per the 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.

9) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

The institution has constituted internal Complaints Committee for prevention, prohibition and Redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Annexure - A

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 31.03.2019)	Total No. of candidates recruited during calendar year 2018	No. of SC Emp.	No. of SC category candidate recruited during calendar year 2018	No. of ST Emp.	No. of ST category candidate recruited during calendar year 2018	No. of OBC Emp.	No. of OBC category candidate recruited during calendar year 2018	No. of vacancies reserved for SC and ST which remained unfilled at the end of calendar year 2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Commerce (Proper)	Group A	158	-	18	-	3	-	9	-	-
	Group B	227	5	29	2	9	-	31	3	-
	Group C	176	27	44	-	15	-	40*	15#	*6 (OBC) qualified at General Standard # 02 (OBC) Qualified at General Standard.
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply Division	Group A	95	-	11	-	4	-	3	-	DoP&T is Nodal Ministry
	Group B	71	-	17	-	3	-	7	-	
	Group C	44	-	23	-	2	-	3	-	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (DoC+Supply Divn.)		771	32	142	2	36	-	93	18	0

ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	16	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	Controlled by cadre controlling authorities.
	Group B	181	-	47	-	16	-	3	-	
	Group C	63	1	4	-	7	-	34	1	Fresh requisition already sent to SSC for 48 post of Data Processing Assistant (SC-11, ST-4, OBC-4, UR-29) posts and For Lower Div. Clerk (SC-2, ST-1, OBC-2 post).
	Group C* (MTS)	37	-	9	-	2	-	1	-	Requisition sent for 1 ST post to SSC
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochin SEZ, Cochin	Group A	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	24	Nil	4	Nil	01	Nil	03	Nil	Nil
	Group C	24	Nil	4	Nil	01	Nil	12	Nil	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MEPZ SEZ Chennai	Group A	4	Filled by Deputation from Central Civil Services(IAS/ITS/IRS)							
	Group B	58	Filled by Deputation and encadrement							
	Group C	37	0	20	0	1	0	10	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								
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	Group A	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group C	24	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	2 (SC)
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	41	-	8	-	3	-	10	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vishakhapatnam SEZ, Vishakhapatnam	Group A	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
	Group B	15	3	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	NA
	Group C	13	Nil	4	Nil	1	Nil	6	Nil	NA

	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FALTA SEZ, Kolkata	Group A	04	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	19	Nil	02	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	13	01	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	NiL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indore SEZ, Indore	Group A	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
	Group B	13	13	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	(Since all the posts are being filled up on deputation basis and no direct recruitment are done in this office.
	Group C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
NOIDA SEZ, NOIDA	Group A	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	All deputation posts
	Group B	22	-	03	-	-	--	-	-	20 deputation posts
	Group C	39	-	10	-	03	-	10	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEEPZ-SEZ	Group A	5*	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	*On deputation basis
	Group B (Gazetted)	13*	-	2*	-	-	-	-	-	ADC-1 SC *On deputation basis
	Group B (Non Gazetted)	25(19*)	-	1	-	1*	-	2(1*)	-	Asstt: 1 SC, 1 ST *On deputation basis.
	Group C	55(1*)	-	13	-	3	-	16	-	UDC-2 SC, 1 ST LDC – 1 SC, 1 ST *on deputation
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (A)		770	23	148	1	43	1	116	1	65

AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND COMMODITY BOARDS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Coffee Board, Bangalore	Group A	78	Nil	9	Nil	6	Nil	21	Nil	5	
	Group B	138	Nil	26	Nil	11	Nil	20	Nil	20	
	Group C	484	Nil	89	Nil	28	Nil	69	Nil	61	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	----	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	88	1	12	Nil	8	Nil	21	Nil	1 (SC) to be filled by Direct Recruitment	
	Group B	109	Nil	14	Nil	13	Nil	35	Nil	1 (SC) to be filled by Direct Recruitment and 4 (SC) & 1 (ST) to be filled by promotion.	
	Group C	174	Nil	27	Nil	17	Nil	59	Nil	1 (ST) to be filled by direct recruitment and 8 (SC) and 2 (ST) to be filled by promotion.	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	234	-	26	-	18	-	38	-	SC-7	Vide Ministry's Letter F. No. 5/1004/2015-Plant (Coord) dated 22.02.2017, the Board was instructed not to fill up any vacancies (promotion or appointment) with out prior approval of the Ministry
	Group B	564	-	72	-	39	-	89	-	SC-24 ST-4	
	Group C	546	-	78	-	56	-	178	-	SC-9 ST-1	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tobacco Board, Guntur	Group A	97	Nil	21	-	7	-	13	-	-	
	Group B	88	Nil	20	-	8	-	15	-	-	
	Group C	289	Nil	46	-	17	-	70	-	-	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	70	2	9	0	4	0	17	0	-	
	Group B	130	0	22	0	5	0	31	0	-	
	Group C	119	0	18	0	3	0	15	0	-	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	129	0	27	0	12	0	7	0	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Export Inspection Council of India (EIC), New Delhi	Group A	104	-	22	-	5	-	24	-	Restructuring in progress	
	Group B	34	1	4	-	5	-	9	-		
	Group C	133	-	15	-	2	-	20	-		
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
The Marine products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)	Group A	67	1	9 (excluding 2 deputation)	-	8	-	22 (excluding 2 deputation)		SC-1*	*As per the directions from Ministry dated 17th April, 2017, no vacant posts are filled up or any promotions are made without the prior approval of Dept. of Commerce. With the approval of Ministry , filled one SC vacancy for the post of Accounts Officer.
	Group B	85	1	19	1	8	-	25 (excluding 1 deputation)	-	SC-4, ST – 2*	
	Group C	66	-	9 (excluding 1 deputation	-	4	-	27 (excluding 2 deputation)	-	SC-1, ST-2*	
	Former Group D (excluding sweeper)	21	--	5	-	5	-	5	-	SC-1*	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.	Group A	65	15	2	-	-	-	6	3	The Institute is in process of amendment of its Recruitment Rules. Therefore, direct recruitment will be filled up only after finalization of the same.	
	Group B	59	1	14	-	4	-	6	1		
	Group C	13	-	2	-	-	-	3	-		
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	Group A	23	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Group B	30	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	2
	Group C	31	0	4	0	3	0	6	0	8
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Institute of Packaging	Group A	32	Nil	4	Nil	2	Nil	7	Nil	1-SC
	Group B	10	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	0
	Group C	42	Nil	5	Nil	0	Nil	11	Nil	2-SC
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (B)		4153	22	644	1	301	0	876	4	174

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
The State Trading Corporation of India Limited	Group A	305	2	75	0	18	0	33	1	0
	Group B	75	0	12	0	6	0	3	0	In STC, no recruitment has taken place in Group B and C since last 22 years (approximately) except on compassionate appointment made as per policy of the organizations.
	Group C	61	0	24	0	8	0	3	0	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMTC Limited	Group A	388	2	74	-	29	-	36	-	-
	Group B	362	-	74	-	52	-	13	-	-
	Group C	90	-	17	-	4	-	23	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	110	-	33	-	9	-	28	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India Trade Promotion Organisation	Group A	123	02	25	-	05	-	14	01	-
	Group B	56	-	14	-	03	-	01	-	-
	Group C	189	03	38	01	06	-	20	02	1 (ST)
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	246	-	51	-	03	-	10	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	36	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEC Limited	Group A	76 (Including 01 Director and 03 employees in Group A on deputation to other organization)	-	14	-	4	-	13	-	4
	Group B	3	-	2	-	0	-	1	-	0
	Group C	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-		-		-		-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-		-		-		-	
ECGC Limited	Group A	246	0	44	0	15	0	41	0	0
	Group B	336	43	58	8	26	2	83	16	0
	Group C	18	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL (C)		**2727**	**52**	**595**	**9**	**191**	**2**	**324**	**20**	**5**
GRAND TOTAL of No. (A+B+C)		**8421**	**129**	**1529**	**13**	**571**	**3**	**1409**	**43**	**244**

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 31st March, 2019)	Total No. of candidates recruited (as on 31st March, 2019)	No. of Visually Handicapped Employees	No. of VH category candidates recruited (as on 31st March, 2019)	No. of Orthopedically Handicapped Employees	No. of OH category candidates recruited (as on 31st March, 2019)	No. of Hearing Handicapped Employees	No. of HH category candidates recruited (as on 31st March, 2019)	Total no. of vacancies reserved for PWDs, which remained unfilled as on 31st March 2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DoC (Proper)	Group A	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	227	10	3	-	2	1	2	0	-
	Group C	176	41	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)									
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply Division	Group A	95	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)									
Total (DoC+Supply)		771	51	3	0	4	2	2	0	1
ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	16	*	--	*	--	*	--	*	*Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority
	Group B	181	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	All Group B posts are promotional posts and there is no provision of reservation for PWDs.
	Group C	63	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	Requisition already sent to SSC for 2 PWD candidates(1 PWDs for DPA post and 1 for LDC post)
	Group C (MTS)	37	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Requisition already sent to SSC for 1 PwD candidate.
	Group D (Sweeper only)									

Annexure - B

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cochin SEZ, Cochin	Group A	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MEPZ, Chennai	Group A	4	Filled by deputation from Central Civil Services (IAS/ITS/IRS)							
	Group B	58	Filled by deputation and encadrement							
	Group C	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	There is no Group D post in the sanctioned strength							
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil								
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	Group A	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private SEZ	Group A	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vishakhapatnam SEZ, Vishakhapatnam	Group A	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
	Group B	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
	Group C	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
FALTA SEZ, Kolkata	Group A	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	13	01	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indore SEZ, Indore	Group A	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	13	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(Since all the posts are

	Group C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	being filled up on deputation basis and no direct recruitment are done in this office)
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
NOIDA SEZ, NOIDA	Group A	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEEPZ-SEZ	Group A	5*	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	*Deputation
	Group B (Gazetted)	13*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Deputation
	Group B (Non-Gazetted)	25(19*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Deputation
	Group C	55(1*)	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	*Deputation
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (A)		**838**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**

AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND COMMODITY BOARDS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coffee Board, Bangalore	Group A	78	Nil	-	Nil	1	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
	Group B	138	Nil	2	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	Group C	484	Nil	3	Nil	4	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	88	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	109	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	174	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vide Ministry's Letter F. No. 5/1004/2015-Plant(Coord) dated 22.02.2017, the Board was instructed not to fill up any vacancies (promotion or appointment) with out prior approval of the Ministry.
	Group B	564	-	2	-	6	-	2	-	-
	Group C	546	-	2	-	10	-	2	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tobacco Board, Guntur	Group A	97	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Group B	88	Nil	-	-	05	-	-	-	-
	Group C	289	Nil	02	-	08	-	01	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Group B	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Group C	119	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Inspection Council of India (EIC),	Group A	104	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
	Group B	34	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
	Group C	133	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	-
	Group D (Excluding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

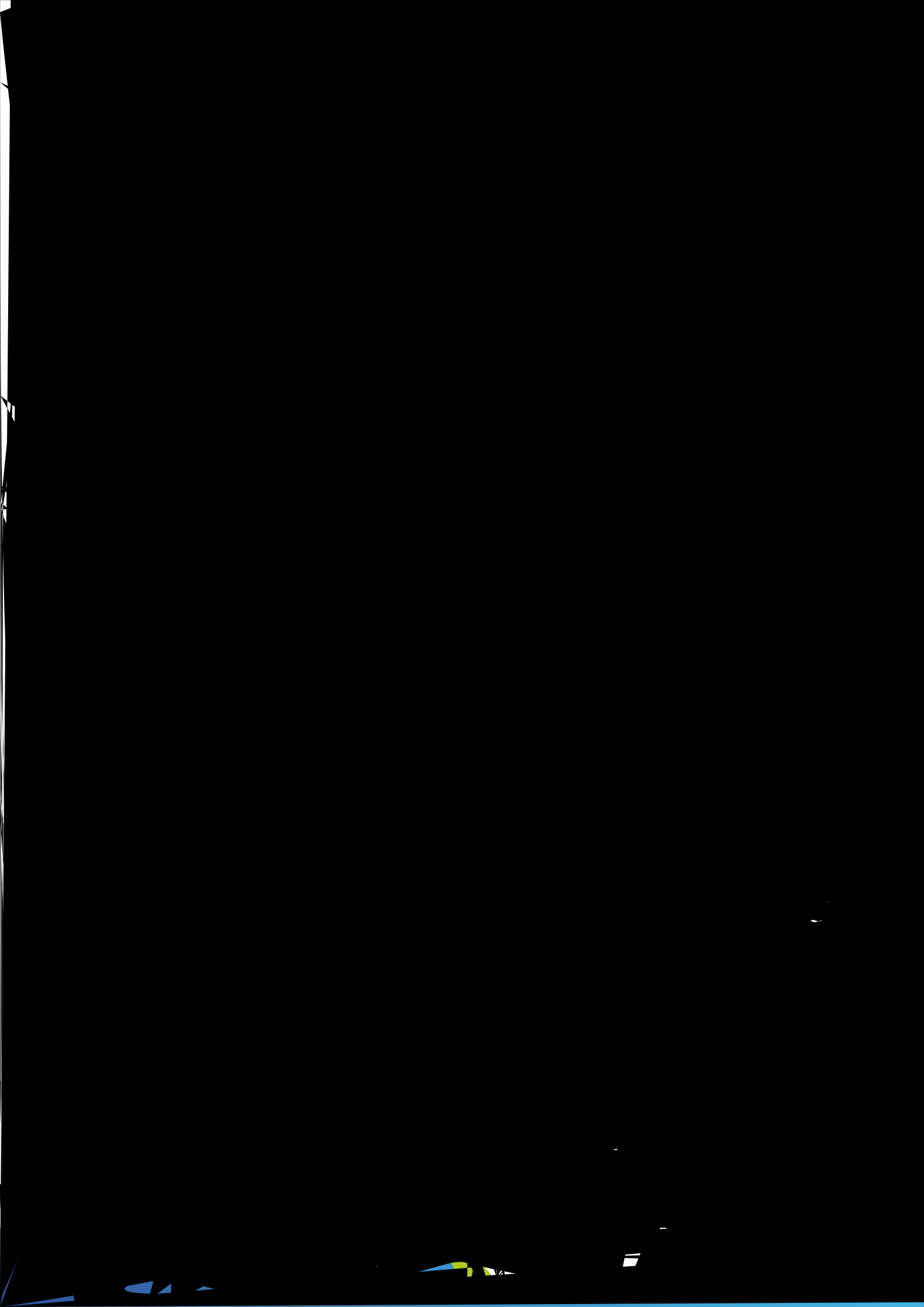
New Delhi	Sweeper)									
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	Group A	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group B	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Group C	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Institute of Packaging	Group A	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Marine products Export Development Authority	Group A	67	1(Deptn)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	66	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(HH)
	Former Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade New Delhi	Group A	65	15	Nil	Nil	01	Ni	Nil	Nil	The Institute is in process of amendment of its Recruitment Rules. Therefore, direct recruitments will be filled up only after finalization of the same. *Institute has advertized the post of Junior Clerk for Physically Handicapped Category (VH). The recruitment process will be completed shortly.
	Group B	59	1	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group C	13	-	Nil	Nil*	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Group D (Sweeper only)									
Subtotal (B)		**4153**	**22**	**15**	**0**	**55**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**5**

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
State Trading Corporation Of India (STC) , New Delhi	Group A	305	2	1	0	7	0	1	0	0
	Group B	75	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	In STC, no recruitment has taken place in Group B & C since last 22 years (approx) except on compassionate appointment made as per policy of the organization.
	Group C	61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	388	2	1	-	10	1	3	-	-
	Group B	362	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
	Group C	90	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi	Group A	123	02	-	-	-	-	01	-	01(HH)
	Group B	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	189	03	-	-	04	-	02	-	01(VH)
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	246	-	02	-	02	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	36	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-

Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	76* (including 01 Director and 03 employees in Group A on deputation to other organization)	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	-
	Group B	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Limited, Mumbai	Group A	246	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Group B	336	43	3	1	2	1	2	0	0
	Group C	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL (C)		**2727**	**52**	**13**	**1**	**43**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**2**
GRAND TOTAL = DoC+Supply Divn. + A+ B+ C		**8489**	**141**	**32**	**1**	**111**	**6**	**23**	**0**	**11**

TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES





Department as well as various organizations under its administrative control. Hindi Salahkar Samiti of this department has been reconstituted and its notification has been released vide resolution No.11011/4/2009, dated 18.01.2018. The Meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti was organized on 09-01-2019 Under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language:
During the year 2018-19 the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected organizations under Department of Commerce wherein Joint Secretary (Official Language Incharge) and Director (Official Language) or Joint Director (Official Language) were present. The assurances given during these meetings were communicated to the concerned organization for their early fulfilment.

Rajbhasha Incentive:

Hindi Fortnight
Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Department during 1-14 September 2018. 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 prize amount was increased from 2000/- (First), 1500/- (Second), 1200/-(third) and 1000/- (Consolation) to 5000/- (first), 3000/-(second), 2000/- (third) and 1000/- (Consolation).The officers and staff members of the department participated whole heartedly in these competitions. 34 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 Rs.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). During the year 2018-19, 35 officers/employees were given prizes under this scheme.

Organisation of Hindi Workshops:
To encourage hindi in official work of employee/Officers in department of Commerce, hindi workshops on 16 May, 5 September and 23rd October, 2018 & 22nd February, 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 2018-19 meeting of official language implementation Committee were organised on 03.07.18 and 28.09.18, 02.01.2019 & 27.03.2019.

Participation in 11th World Hindi Conference
Department of commerce was represented by the Joint Director and Asst. Director (OL) in the 11th vishwa Hindi Sammelan (Mauritius) organised this year.

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. MMTC, New Delhi, STC, New Delhi, PEC, New Delhi in 'A' region, ECGE, Mumbai & SEEPZ, Mumbai in 'B' region & Rubber Board Cochin in 'C' region were given the Shields.

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

The Department is regularly taking steps for effective use of information and communication technology (ICT) in its various processes for delivery of services and information dissemination for the citizens in efficient and transparent manner to achieve maximum E-Governance.

The eOffice system for electronic movement and registry of digitized receipts and files has been successfully implemented 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) in the department.

The Department's web site (https://commerce.gov.in) is being regularly updated to provide latest information

about the working of the department, its various activities and events. It is an important G2C interface for the department to disseminate the latest information relate to country's trade to the global user. In includes India's latest trade statistics, trade promotion activities, international trade related matters like India & WTO and Trade agreements etc.,

The high speed Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) with Wi-Fi connectivity are operational and being maintained by NIC for 24x7 E-mail, intranet/ internet operations for the department through nationwide NIC network (NICNET). An Intranet Portal is 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.

As one of the cost effective measures, the national and international meetings are being organized regularly through Video Conferencing over NICNET in the department. Between January'18 to March'19, hundred and eight such meetings were 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 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:

i) 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;

ii) 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;

iii) 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 has been augmented from time to time. The budget provision under the Trade Commissioners Head has been enhanced from Rs.134.55 crore in BE 2014-15 to Rs.179.59 Crore in BE 2018- 19.

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 for 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 and funds to the tune of Rs.13.76 lakh have been released to NICSI. It is expected that the system will be operational in the next six months.

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 the CRs at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi, Training sessions for the CRs are planned region-wise also from time to time through the FSI. During the year 2018-19, two training programmes for CRs were held at the FSI during 25th to 29th June, 2018 and from 12th to 16th November, 2018 for Europe and Gulf, West Asia, North Africa, Eurasia & South Asia regions respectively. Commercial. Representatives 17 Nos, and 15 Nos, participated in. the training programmes held in June and November, 2018 respectively.



List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial Paragraphs) -FT(ST)

List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial Paragraphs) MMTC

Audit for acceptance and dropping of

