

**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS**  
**4<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF COUNCIL FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION**  
**HELD ON 10<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 2019**

The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Council for Trade Development and Promotion (CTDP) was held on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2019 at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Union Commerce & Industry Minister. Ministers from 09 States and representatives of the State Governments, Line Ministries and Industry Bodies attended the meeting. List of participants is annexed at **Annexure**.

2. The Commerce Secretary in his opening remarks requested the State Governments to institute a mechanism for regular interaction with the exporters in their States. He also requested the States to formulate appropriate export strategies which would improve their export environment. He requested the States to include critical interventions like promotion of organic cultivation, promotion of standards/ certification, promotion of services, improvement of export infrastructure, in their export strategies. On its part, the Department of Commerce would also ensure that the State Government policy initiatives are dovetailed with the relevant schemes of the Government to augment the initiatives of the States in promoting exports. Commerce Secretary also made a reference to various Schemes/ initiatives taken by the Department of Commerce.

3. Commerce Secretary further emphasised on the need to create a plug and play environment for the manufacturing sector, etc. to quickly set up manufacturing enterprises. Regarding the exports from the country, he said as per trends available, during the current year we are poised for a peak in export performance. However, some challenges remain and there is need for the Centre and State Governments to work together.

4. The Union Commerce and Industry Minister (CIM), thanked the States for participating in the meeting and stated that the Council for Trade Development and Promotion provides a platform to the States/UTs to articulate their perspective on the trade policy and suggest measures that will help in improving the competitiveness of the exports from their States.

4.1 The CIM emphasized on the need for the Centre and the State Governments to work together in attaining the goal of enhancing India's International Trade. He said while the policies in specific areas are framed by the Central Government, it is in the States where actually implementation happens. He expressed his sincere appreciation for the cooperation extended by State

Governments. He apprised the Council about the recently, Agricultural Export Policy that has been formulated by the Government.

4.2 The CIM informed that the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), in collaboration with the World Bank conducts a study for all States/ UTs under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), aimed at improving delivery of regulatory functions in the States. The CIM highlighted the various initiatives taken by the Department in improving the business environment for exports, which are briefly as under:

- (i) A Logistics Division has been established in the Department, which is in the process of preparing a comprehensive Integrated Logistics Study, which comprises one being State-specific and another being product-specific. He asked the States also to join hands.
- (ii) Agricultural Export Policy has been formulated. In a bid to augment export of agricultural products all restrictions on export of organic products and processed food has been removed and any other restrictions would be reviewed from time to time.
- (iii) Cabinet has approved an amount of Rs.5000 crore for being allotted to 12 champion services sector which will lead to the creation of jobs in the services sector like Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (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. States have been asked to prepare their plans for using this amount.
- (iv) DoC launched a campaign for promotion of Geographical Indicator (GI) Products for which Government Electronic Marketing (GEM) place has been put in place for marketing the GI products. Further, it has been decided that each of the 100 Airports in country will sell State-made GI products, which will enhance the local GI products.
- (v) A package of Rs.2600 crore has been given to the leather industry. Labour intensive industry, as has been set up in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, can be set up in other States also for generation of employment for the benefit of the industry.
- (vi) Department of Commerce is working in consultation with the Ministry of Finance on increasing credit availability for exporters and also to reduce their operational difficulties.

4.3 Concluding the speech, the CIM again thanked everyone who attend the meeting and expressed his eagerness to work with all.

5. The Additional Secretary and Member Secretary of the Council made a brief presentation on the trade scenario and underlining issues. The presentation includes trade data from the National and State perspective, critical role of the States and some suggestions received from the State Governments. Glossing over the overall trade data, he conveyed that the exports for 2016 (January to December) the exports grew from USD 264 billion to 299 and during 2017 and in 2018 the exports grew to USD 326 billion.

6. Secretary (MSME) underscored the need to identify and establish clusters with export potential. He requested the State Governments to identify potential sectors for development of Common Facility Centre clusters. He further mentioned that MSME has two schemes namely MSE-CDP and SFURTI to provide support for such cluster development. Secretary (MSME) also requested all State Governments and Industry Associations to take full advantage of the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Ministry under CGTMSE.

7. Thereafter, representatives of the State Governments were invited to share their views and articulate their perspective on the trade policy with specific interventions required to increase exports. The points and suggestions made by the States are as under.

### KARNATAKA

Addressing the Council Shri K J George, Minister (Large & Medium Scale Industries), Government of Karnataka has complemented the Union Commerce & Industry Minister for organising the Council Meeting. He stated that Karnataka is one of the leading exporting State in the country and 2<sup>nd</sup> best State for FDI. He mentioned the following issues pertaining to the State:-

1) **A separate HS code for Rose onions:** Rose onions is a special agriculture product grown only in Karnataka and nearly 100% of the produce is exported. Exports during 2017-18 was estimated that nearly 300 crores worth was exported. The HS code is clubbed with Generic Onion product. Whenever there is a ban on export of Onions, these Rose onions exports also get affected even though it does not have domestic market. Hence, it is requested to allot separate HS code for rose onions.

[Action: DGFT]

2) **Reduction in import duty levied by Russia, Canada and other European countries on export of processed Gherkins:** The import duty levied by Russia (20%), Canada (8.33%) and other European countries (14.5%) are high for exports of Gherkins from India to these countries resulting in imbalance in pricing. The request is to have Government support for reduction of import duties in these countries to our supplies so that we become more competitive in pricing through FTAs or other means.

[Action: FT(CIS)/FT(NAFTA)/FT(Europe)-DoC]

3) **Revision of GST for Handicraft and Toys industries :** The present level of 12% GST on all types of Handicraft and toys is too high for artisans to cope up with business as most of the Artisans come from Rural background and their products becomes costlier with stiff competition from China. He requested lowering of GST on these products.

[Action: CBIC]

4) **Roll back of duty draw back on Textile and Garment Sector:** Being a prominent sector in the State and contributes nearly 10% to the National exports of similar products. The entire industry is facing stiff competition from other countries on pricing especially from Bangladesh/ Vietnam/ Cambodia. The duty draw back on these products have been slashed post GST and this has considerably affected their margins. The industry looks for roll back of duty draw back.

[Action: CBIC]

5) **Setting up Indian Institute of Packaging at Bangalore:** Lack of this facility in the State has increased transaction cost for exporters from the State. For testing and evaluation of materials like plastic, metal and Jute packaging the exporters have to depend on labs in Chennai and Hyderabad. The State Government has allotted 4 acres of land for the last 05 years. However, no activity took place. He sought setting up of an IIP at Bengaluru as early as possible so that the exporters are benefited.

[Action: TP-DoC]

6) **Laying of Hubli – Ankola Rail Link:** To enable trade connectivity from North Karnataka to other States, this rail link is very important for exports from Karnataka. Presently, all trade is passing through ports in Goa and Maharashtra. Therefore, if this connectivity of Hubli- Ankola Rail link is made the port of Karwar, Karnataka would be used for exports.

[Action: Ministry of Railways]

7) **Giving of Administrative control of ICD Desuru to CONCOR Bengaluru:** He informed that the EXIM authorization for Desuru ICD would be given shortly by the Customs and this can be

used by North Karnataka for exports. However, the administrative control of Desuru – Belgaum section is presently under the jurisdiction of CONCOR, Secunderabad. He requested that the administrative control of Desuru ICD be given to Bengaluru CONCOR.

[Action: CONCOR]

8) **Long Term Policy for use of Ethanol:** Due to high levels of production and low demand in international markets for sugar, the sugar cane farmers are suffering in Karnataka. Therefore, he suggested that ethanol from sugar may be used as oil/ fuel, which will in turn reduce the imports of such products. It was further suggested that as the investment costs are huge for sugar cane cultivation, the Central Government should come out with the long-term policy for use of ethanol and also to fix a Minimum Support Price for the same.

[Action: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas]

In his closing remarks, the Hon'ble Minister assured the support of the State Government of Karnataka to all the initiatives being taken by Ministry of Commerce and Industry for enhancing EXIM trade.

### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Addressing the Council Shri Tamiyo Taga, Minister (Industries, Textiles and Power), Arunachal Pradesh conveyed his pleasure in attending the meeting. He mentioned the following issues pertaining to the State:

i) **Opening of Trade with Tibet through Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar:** Earlier India had good trade with Tibet. However, China has blocked this route. In the course of time, Government of India may explore opening of the trade with Tibet through Arunachal Pradesh. He mentioned that earlier, there was trade through the three districts i.e. Shalang, Longing and Kirap bordering with Myanmar. However, these trade routes have also been blocked. He expressed happiness that the Government of India is exploring to open up trade routes through its Act East Policy.

[Action: FT(NEA/ FT(ASEAN)-DoC]

ii) **Marketing/ commercialization assistance:** Arunachal Pradesh produces large quantities of Black Pepper, Large Cardamom, Cinnamon, oranges, kiwis, bananas, etc. However, the farmers feel discouraged as they do have to marketing / commercialization skills to sell the agricultural products in the State. The Minister sought the assistance of the Department of Commerce / CTDP in marketing / commercialization of the products produced in Arunachal Pradesh.

[Action: EP(Agri)/ Plantation – DoC]

iii) **Assistance for Certification of Organic Products:** Arunachal Pradesh is a dedicated producer of organic products and the Minister stated that they have stopped providing budget for urea, fertilizers etc. However, due to lack of certification of organic products the farmers are getting returns for their products. Thus sought assistance from Government of India for certification of organic produces.

[Action: APEDA]

iv) **Request for setting up DGFT office and Export Promotion Councils in the State:** Although it has been conveyed that DGFT is developing a massive open online course which can be accessed by any exporters online, it has to be taken into account that the State has not gone fully digital and there is still need for a representative of DGFT to help our progressive farmers. Therefore, there is a need for establishment of a Camp Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade in the State. To expedite the Establishment of Camp Offices of Export Promotion Councils like FIEO, SHELLAC, for creating awareness and handholding of entrepreneur to do export business, providing export coaching training, thereby enabling and encouraging prospective exporters of the State.

[Action: DGFT, FIEO, SHELLAC]

v) **Other issues raised:**

(a) The Government has put an effort to create the basic infrastructure in the form of roads, bridges and industrial infrastructure like Power project, Industrial Estates etc. in several parts of the State. The Government of India may accord approval along with financial assistance for developing of an Urban Haat at Capital Region of Arunachal Pradesh.

[Action: Ministry of UD]

(b) A mechanism to control the rate of different commodities like large cardamom, ginger, tea, raw rubber may be devised by the Central Govt.

[Action: Plantation-DoC]

(c) Special Export Package be formulated for land-locked and underdeveloped States of the Himalayan Region. An Export oriented Industrial Park needs to be set-up in Arunachal Pradesh at feasible locations in the State, which can provide infrastructure support to Cane & Bamboo based industries with export orientation through private entrepreneurship and also establishment of a Spice Park under the assistance from TIES.

[Action: EP(Agri)/ Plantation - DoC, DIPP]

(d) Establishment of Logistic Hubs in the State for Storage, Cold Storage, Grading, Packaging,

Transportation/ cargo & Marketing of Large Cardamom and other agro-horti products at Railway Stations, ALGs at Tezu and Pasighat and at proposed Greenfield Airport at Hollongi, and there is also need to establish Extension & Marketing Facilities at Siliguri, West Bengal, which is a major market for large cardamom.

**[Action: Logistics Division-DoC]**

(e) Establish an export oriented Industry cluster based Industrial Corridors along the Trans-Arunachal Highway with state of the art cold chain, processing and marketing infrastructure. Government of India may prepare schemes and sanction required fund. Govt. of India may immediately start process for nominating a Consultant firm/ agency to study and prepare a feasibility report on the said proposals.

**[Action: DIPP]**

(f) Inter-State Integrated Domestic Trade Centres to be set up in feasible inter-state boundary towns.

**[Action: DIPP]**

(g) To improve export competitiveness of the State, Government of India is requested to facilitate availability of ports and more rail connectivity.

**[Action: Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Shipping]**

(h) Banking facilities with foreign exchange provisions needed to be established at Nampong on Indian side and at Pangsau on Myanmar side, as the border trade under Indo-Myanmar sector is the most feasible.

**[Action: Department of Financial Services-M/o Finance]**

(i) The people of Arunachal Pradesh have basic knowledge of pig rearing and sufficient land is available. Thus, big boost for piggery is required by promoting large farm to factory approach for export purposes only, so that India becomes a pork exporting nation. This will require incentive policy for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) or any other type of capital subsidy.

**[Action: D/o Animal Husbandry]**

### **UTTARAKHAND**

Speaking in the meeting Shri Prakash Pant, Minister, Finance & Excise, Uttarakhand raised in the following points pertaining to the State:

**i) Consultancy Support for preparing Export Strategy and Proposals under TIES Scheme:**

For preparing the State export strategy, Department of Commerce has already nominated FIEO, which has already submitted the draft export strategy for Uttarakhand. This strategy after discussions with stakeholders is being finalized. Based on this strategy the State Government will frame its export policy. The state will also identify infrastructure support projects to be taken up under TIES scheme. It is requested that experienced and capable consultancy support may kindly be considered for developing various proposals under TIES Scheme to address the bottlenecks and promoting exports.

**[Action: States Cell-DoC and FIEO]**

**ii) Request to declare Dehradun Airport as an International Airport:**

The Jolly Grant Airport (Dehradun) has been developed by the State Government. This Airport need to be declared as International Airport so that Air Cargo facilities can start from here. This facility will be very useful particularly to high value items being exported from the state.

**[Action: Ministry of Civil Aviation]**

**iii) Issues pertaining to Indo-China Border Trade through Gunji (Pithoragarh)**

- Currently 20 items for export and 36 items for import are approved for this trade. There has been consistent demand by local traders to increase the number of items. It has already been taken up with the Ministry of Commerce.
- Currently the permissible value of single consignments is Rs. 25,000 only. It has been informed that this limit has been increased to Rs. 4 lakh. The request of the State Govt. for increasing this limit may be considered.
- Besides Gunji, custom coasts may also be notified at Nabidhang.
- The period of trade is from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, which can be extended to 31<sup>st</sup> October in the case of favourable weather conditions. This period may be increased to 15<sup>th</sup> November.
- Foreign exchange facility at Gunji may be provided through State Bank of India.
- Government of India may initiate steps to open the routes of Nithi, Mana and Lipulekh for export purposes. The connectivity problems in Gunji, the main export route, needs improvement.

**[Action: FT(NEA)-DoC]**

**iv) Setting up of ICD in Haridwar**

- A Multimodal Logistic park is planned to be developed in Haridwar which has emerged as a leading Industrial Hub having modern manufacturing units in various sectors including Pharmaceutical, Auto & Auto Components, Engineering, Food Processing etc. A land parcel of about



35 acres belonging to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has been found to be suitable for this purpose. SIIDCUL is trying to get this land for this purpose from BHEL. Ministry of Commerce may please take up with Ministry of Heavy Industries for early transfer of this land as this project is of crucial importance for promoting exports from the State.

**[Action: D/o Heavy Industry, Logistics Division-DoC and CBIC]**

v) **Setting up of an LCS at Barahoti:** Presently, there are 04 LCSs at Jhulaghat, Gunji, Dharchula and Banbasa. Permission may be given for the setting of the 5<sup>th</sup> LCS at Barahoti to enable trade.

**[Action: CBIC]**

vi) **Establishment of Export Promotion Office in Dehradun:**

FIEO is the apex Export Promotion Organisation of India. Presence of FIEO in the State of Uttarakhand will be of great help to the State Government as well as to the existing and aspiring exporters. Similarly, various export promotion councils are functioning in their areas of products. An export promotion office may be set up in which officers FIEO and relevant export promotion councils may be available as per notified schedule to provide information on various aspects of export promotion.

**[Action: FIEO]**

### **ASSAM**

Addressing the Council Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary, Minister (Industry and Commerce), Assam informed Assam is the largest producer of tea. He expressed his pleasure in attending the meeting. He mentioned the following issues:

i) **Viability Gap Funding:** The State Government has commissioned six pack houses and is now setting up a Perishable Air Cargo complex at the Guwahati Airport in order to boost exports of Food and Vegetables. In association with Spice Jet airlines, for the first time products of North East are finding markets in Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore, London, etc. Commerce Ministry may support this by way of providing Viability Gap Funding to the airlines, which have taken initiative of exporting the products from North East directly.

**[Action: DoC]**

ii) **Need for a Logistics hub in NER:** South East Asian markets with a large population have a large potential for international trade and Assam has an international border of around 4300 kms. International trade can be possible and viable only by having a logistics hub in the North Eastern

Region. Thus, to encourage international trade with South East Asian markets the Government is requested to consider setting up a Logistics hub in the NER.

[Action: Logistics Division, DoC]

iii) **Issues pertaining to Indo-Bangladesh Trade:** There is urgent need establish Standard operating procedure (SOP) for use of Chittagong Port exclusively for North East. This SOP, once signed, will open up huge trade opportunities to the North East by using the Chittagong Port for exports to other countries. There has been a request by the State Government for organizing a conference of all major stakeholders from Bangladesh and India to urgently work out the modalities engaging with Bangladesh and also on utilizing Chittagong port for promotion of International trade from Assam. He requested that the Commerce Ministry along with the Assam Government may hold a conference with all the stakeholders to operationalize this agreement.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

iv) **Trade restrictions with Bangladesh:** The Commerce Ministry may take up with Bangladesh to remove all the trade restrictions from the land which exists at the moment. Government of Assam's suggestion is that instead of restricted list for trade there should have only a negative list, thereby allowing most of the items to be traded across the border from the land routes.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

v) **Mechanism for running the land custom station:** There have been repeated mention that Land Customs Stations which have been built with the help of Commerce Ministry are functioning, but require a dedicated staff and personnel who are adequately qualified to run the Land Custom Station. It is suggested that the Land Custom Stations may be handed over to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade to run Land Custom Station as it works close with the customs people. This is urgently required as in most of the States these Land Custom Stations are running on adhoc basis thereby hampering trade between countries.

[Action: DGFT]

vi) **Request for high-speed bandwidth to boost IT exports from North East:** In order to promote service exports from North East it had been requested to the Commerce Ministry to use its good offices and resources to subsidize BSNL for a period of 2 to 3 years to get through bandwidth connectivity from the Cox Bazaar international gateway. This high-speed bandwidth connectivity can boost IT exports from North East in a big way. The present speed of the bandwidth does not support this international requirement.

[Action: D/o Telecommunication]

vii) **Need for Sixth Industrial corridor:** To act as a catalyst for North East's entry into BBIN markets, a sixth industrial corridor is very much required to connect with the south East Asian Market where there is a tremendous potential for trade, which would in turn augment the economic development of the NE Region.

[Action: DIPP]

viii) **Review of SAFTA:** Bangladesh imposes heavy import duties on Indian exports which has resulted in extreme trade imbalance of trade. India does not have similar export duties from Bangladesh for imports into India. This is a serious anomaly, which needs to be rectified immediately. It is requested that the Commerce Ministry to take up the issue bilaterally with Bangladesh to tweak the duties for items which can be exported from Assam / North East.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

### TAMIL NADU

At the outset, Shri M. C Sampath, Minister, Industries, Government of Tamil Nadu thanked the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry for convening the meeting to solicit the suggestions of State Governments, who have a major role to play in promoting exports. He glossed over the EXIM data of Tamil Nadu and also outlined various initiatives taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to augment the export from the State. While he conveyed that Government of Tamil Nadu is doing its best to increase exports, there a few issues which warrant immediate attention of Government of India. Some of them are:-

i) Earlier, Government of India used to provide ASIDE grant of about Rs.50 to 60 crores to State Governments each year to undertake export-related infrastructure projects. However, even this support was withdrawn since 2015-16. For instance, during 2017-18, Manufactured Goods exports of Tamil Nadu was Rs.1,90,285 crores. Assuming a uniform 9% SGST, the revenue sacrifice made was Rs.17,125 crores. Considering this, Government of India should provide at least 1% of respective State exports to enable States to undertake Export-related infrastructure projects.

[Action: CBIC]

ii) SEZs have lost their attractiveness due to withdrawal of incentives. In 2011, the Finance Ministry imposed a MAT, which sought 18.5 per cent tax on booked profits. Now, Government of India has introduced the Sun-set clause for Income tax exemption on export profits with effect from 1.4.2020. This will make SEZs unattractive and SEZs promoted in Tier-2 and Tier-3 towns will remain unutilized. Hence, Government of India should postpone this sun-set clause by at least 5 years.

[Action: Department of Revenue]

iii) Ease of doing business and implementation of Reforms Matrix prescribed by Government of India has become a major agenda for action by States. Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted a comprehensive legislation called Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation act 2018, which guarantees time-bound approvals in a transparent way. Also, the State Government has undertaken a number of labour related reforms and other reforms. Simultaneously, Government of India may undertake reforms in Customs, exports and imports procedures, documentation, exchange regulations, etc.

**[Action: DGFT, CBIC]**

### **ODISHA**

At the outset, Shri Prafulla Samal, Minister, MSME, Odisha, said that State of Odisha is well endowed with natural resources ranging from minerals to marine, agricultural products and vast reserve of untapped sources of energy. He stated that because of proactive efforts of Government, Odisha have registered phenomenal growth in the field of exports from the year 2001-02. He spoke on the initiatives and achievements taken/ made by the State Government. Briefly conveying the EXIM data pertaining to Odisha, the following issues pertaining to the State were raised:-

i) At present, there is no plant quarantine office at Bhubaneswar for issue of sanitary certificate. Ministry of Commerce may issue necessary advice to the concerned for setting up of plant quarantine office at Bhubaneswar to promote Agri-exports.

**[Action: D/o Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare]**

ii) Principal Secretary to Govt., Agriculture & FE Department vide his letter No.18805, dtd.06.10.2018 has written to Chairman, APEDA for opening of a state level office of APEDA at Bhubaneswar. Opening of a state level office of APEDA at Bhubaneswar will help in promoting Agri-exports. The demand may be considered sympathetically.

**[Action: APEDA]**

iii) Having huge potential for exports of handicrafts, Government of India may persuade Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Export Promotion Council Handicrafts (EPCH) and Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) to open branch in Odisha. Besides, opening of a branch office of Engineering Export Promotion Council in Odisha may also be considered.

**[Action: EP(G&J)/EP(Engg)-DoC, M/o Textiles]**

iv) Steps may also be taken to construct Inland Container Depot at Kalinganagar, Jajpur and Rourkela, where huge cargo will be available for exports.

**[Action: CBIC]**

v) Cold Chain Facility, Chilled Fish Handling Centre and Construction of Common Processing Centre for various products may be set up at International Air Cargo at Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar for promotion of various product exports.

[Action: MPEDA]

### NAGALAND

Shri Imnatiba, Adviser, mentioned that Government of India has taken many initiatives and has developed historic agreement with Naga insurgency group, being South East Asia's biggest insurgency problem. South East Asia starts with North East India and Nagaland becomes a large curator in India. The following areas require intervention of the Department:-

1) Proper Infrastructure creation along the International Border.

[Action: MHA(BM Division)]

2) There has been a lot of improvement in the road sector on the Myanmar side therefore, road connectivity to the border trade centres at our end needs to be improved.

[Action: MHA(BM Division)]

3) The International border is not clearly defined and fencing the border is a dispute which impedes establishment of Land Custom Station and other trading infrastructure.

[Action: MHA(BM Division)]

4) Potentiality of waterways for trade needs to be explored.

[Action: M/o Shipping]

5) The proposed and notified International Trade Centres (03 International Trade Centres have been notified in Nagaland) needs to be made operational.

[Action: TP Section-DoC]

6) Facilitating post-harvest management facilities for cold storage depots.

[Action: EP(Agri)-DoC]

7) Sorting & packaging facilities for agri & horti produce.

[Action: EP(Agri)-DoC]

8) Establishment of Food Testing Laboratory & an organic certification agency institution.

[Action: EI Section-DoC]

9) Organising a training-cum-capacity building program for export-import entrepreneurs as well as for officials of State Department.

[Action: FIEO]

10) Establishment of an ICD at Dimapur, the commercial city of State.

[Action: CBIC]

11) Provide freight subsidy to the exporters of the State as the State is landlocked.

[Action: DIPP]

12) Inland waterways connection between Tezu river in the State to Iravati river in Myanmar.

[Action: M/o Shipping]

### PUNJAB

Shri Sham Sunder Arora, Minister (Industry & Commerce) informed that the Punjab Government has notified a New Industrial Policy in October 2017 to promote Punjab as an attractive and competitive destination for industrial investments. For the first time in the Policy, the Services Sector has been included as a part of the Policy and Logistics is an important sub sector under the services sector. The State has accorded special status to the Logistics Sector considering its importance and it is eligible for higher incentives. The Minister has requested to consider the following:-

i) State Government has a 500 Crores Logistics Park project called Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd. (PLIL). This is a Joint Venture Company of CONWARE (a Punjab Government Company) and CONCOR (a Railways Company). The project is spread over 150 acres at Kila Raipur in District Ludhiana on the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (which also connects with Western Corridor). Shortly after grant of CLU Ministry of Commerce will be requested to expedite the Customs Notifications for starting Export Import trade.

[Action: CBIC]

ii) Punjab State Warehousing Corporation (PSWC) has received a reference dated 05-11-2018 from Commissioner of Customs, Ludhiana citing an ambiguity as to the operational nomenclature of the Dry Port at Dappar (Dera Bassi) as briefed hereunder:-

- CBIC (erstwhile CBEC) vide Notification No.15/2001-Cus (NT) dated 09.04.2001 issued under Section 7(AA) of the Customs Act' 1962 declared the facility as an ICD (Internal Container Depot)

- Subsequent notification by Commissioner of Customs, Amritsar issued under Section 8(a) and 45 of the Customs Act'1962 notified this facility as a CFS (Container Freight Station).
- Port code "INDPR-6" had been allotted for the facility by Director General Systems/CBIC.

The above ambiguity requires PSWC to apply afresh the documents and application to Commissioner of Customs, Ludhiana under Section 8 (a) and 45 of the Customs Act'1962 to have the facility notified as an ICD, which is hindering EDI connectivity. M/o Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India is requested to issue necessary directions to the concerned Departmental Authority/Authorities to get the PSWC/CONCOR Dappar facility operational nomenclature changed/rectified prospectively and thus put in place the desired facility at Dappar to cater to EXIM Trade of the catchment area.

**[Action: CBIC]**

iii) Bangladesh imposes very high import duty (70%) on fresh fruits, including Kinnow and vegetable from Punjab through Agri Export Corporation (PAGREXCO), a Govt of Punjab Company. Ministry of Commerce is requested to take up the matter with Bangladesh to reduce the high import duty on kinnow.

**[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]**

iv) Ministry of Commerce is requested to take up with Pakistan to allow transit passage of potatoes (and other agricultural products) through its territory to countries like Afghanistan and other Countries like Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, etc.

**[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]**

v) Punjab being a land locked State, to boost exports Government of India is requested to allow special subsidy on inland transportation for fresh fruits & vegetables. The subsidy may be provided for a limited period of time (five years) or till the proper supply chain infrastructure from farm to the port of export is sufficiently well developed.

**[Action: DIPP]**

vi) The State has lot of Fruits & Vegetables which can be exported by air to neighbouring countries. It is requested to expedite the setting up of the Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) facility at the Chandigarh Airport. The Ministry is also requested to help facilitate Air Cargo Liner operations from Amritsar and subsequently from Chandigarh International Airports which would be a boon for the export of fruits & vegetables as well as other products from Punjab, Haryana, HP and J&K region as a whole.

**[Action: M/o Civil Aviation]**

vii) Currently only 137 items are actually allowed for import from India to Pakistan through land route via ICP Wagah Border. In order to boost export from Punjab, Ministry of Commerce is requested to take up the matter with Government of Pakistan to allow more items by land route from Wagah Border, Amritsar.

**[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]**

viii) Punjab Cement Manufacturing Industry has been affected by cheap Pakistani cement imports from Wagah land route. The Ministry is requested to examine and consider levying import duty on cheap Pakistani Cement exports so as to protect the local cement manufacturers.

**[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]**

### **UTTAR PRADESH**

Shri Satyadev Pachauri, Minister (MSME & Export Promotion) informed that:-

i) Special assistance to land locked states - Being a land locked State, Government provides financial assistance on freight charges up to gateway port to MSME units in UP in order to reduce cost of cargo mainly to the ports near Mumbai. Currently assistance maximum up to Rs.12.00 lakh per unit per year @ Rs.6000 per 20 feet container is being provided under the scheme which is used for sending approximately 24167 containers per year. If this ceiling is removed, assistance may be provided for shipping more containers making products cost effective in the international market. Government of India may consider 50% cost sharing on this assistance which will enable us to enhance the quantum of assistance.

**[Action: DIPP]**

ii) Exporters of Moradabad, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Agra etc. use the services of CONCOR for shipping goods through JNPT Nhava Sheva and Mundra Port Trust. Very high freight charges of CONCOR adversely affect pricing of products in comparison to those manufactured in China, having low freight regime. Though CONCOR freight charges have been rationalized by 7% still it is high for the exporters who hail from the States like UP which is 1500 km away from the nearest port.

**[Action: CONCOR]**

iii) MSME units of Ghaziabad district of the State are mainly engaged in manufacturing forgings and other parts for exports and heavy equipment manufacturers including BHEL, Railways, ONGC, etc. These units use Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for their manufacturing. Currently PNG is out of purview of GST. Central Excise Duty and State VAT are applicable on it. It is requested to include PNG in GST list so that these units may avail input tax credit on tax charged.

**[Action: M/o Petroleum, CBIC]**



iv) Delay in GST refund is another issue adversely affecting the units as delay in refund causes blocking of working capital.

**[Action: CBIC]**

v) Provision of special 5% benefit on FoB value of export made on products which are registered Geographical Indications. This may be given as rewards under Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

**[Action: DGFT]**

vi) Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) - The scheme was introduced in 2017-18 by Department of Commerce to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure. The cost of projects under TIES are equally shared between Central and State Government. Only Central Government Agencies and State Government owned Agencies are eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme. Since land is primary requirement for any export infrastructure and procurement of land is a difficult task in itself for Government Agencies, it is difficult to put up proposals under the scheme. It would be helpful if private institutes are also involved for implementation and operation of projects under the scheme.

Schemes like ASIDE are needed to be introduced for better acceptance, usefulness and product centric exports enhancement through which world class export infrastructure and high end technology are provided to the MSMEs. These facilities cannot be obtained by MSMEs themselves.

**[Action: States Cell]**

vii) Increasing frequency of freight cargo from Madhosingh Bhadohi and Govindpuri, Kanpur Inland Container Depots (ICDs) may be considered so that exporters do not have to wait for shipping their consignments.

**[Action: CBIC]**

## SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM STATES

### GOA

The following issues of Exporters' in the State of Goa are as under:-

#### 1). Facilitation of Exports:

##### a) **Dabolim Airport:**

Till Mopa Airport is operationalized, following facilities needs to be provided at Dabolim Airport:

i) Requirement of packing facility at the warehouse at Dabolim Airport

[Action: Ministry of Civil Aviation]

ii) Absence of Palletization facility for Pharma: As there is scope for the export of Pharma Products of the State, adequate number of wide body cargo flights which can carry pallets may be deployed at the Airport, as the same is not available at present.

[Action: EP(Pharma)-DoC]

iii) Absence of RA3 certification: Since July 2014, the European Union (EU) made it mandatory for airports in Countries from where cargo is being imported in EU to have RA3 (regulated agents) certification. Due to absence of RA3 certification at Dabolim airport, perishable export can't happen directly from Goa to the EU. This affects the movement of EU destined cargo during winters when there is arrival of charters which could carry such cargo.

[Action: Ministry of Civil Aviation]

iv) There is a need to depute a Plant Quarantine Officer on permanent basis at Dabolim Airport to ensure that necessary clearances for perishable goods and exports are provided on time.

[Action: Ministry of Agriculture]

##### b) **Mormugao Port Trust:**

Sea food Exporters of the State have highlighted the lack of reefer plug points in Mormugao Port Trust (MPT). Necessary infrastructure needs to be developed to help the sea food exporters at the Port.

[Action: MPT]

##### c) **Balli Multimodal Logistics Park:**

CONCOR has set up a multi modal logistics park at Balli which is around 50 kms from Verna. The facility has a rail siding and operations has been started for Punjab. It is well connected to Nhava Sheva (Dronagiri). The facility needs to be made Inland Container Depot (ICD) in future. Once it is established with customs, then the facility shall be beneficial for exporters/ importers and it can attract sufficient volumes. As an interim measure exporters can get customs clearance at ICD Verna and

can move to JNPT by rail from Balli. Similarly, import container can move from JNPT to Balli. Arrangement can be done for the time being till Balli facility is notified as ICD. The concerned Ministry may take initiative to notify Balli Multimodal logistics park as ICD, so that the containers can be transported by rail.

[Action: CBIC]

## II) **Pharma Products:**

i) The pharma products have to be transported under specified conditions which is less than 25 degree and containers are sealed at the factory and opened at the factories of respective countries where they are unloaded. Smooth movement of such containers ensuring non-opening of containers during transit needs to be ensured. Opening leads to variations in temperature which can lead to rejection of the batches.

[Action: CBIC]

ii) The importing countries have several labeling rules and health guidelines which domestic companies are not always able to keep up with. Due to differences arising between the clauses stated by DGFT for tertiary level of packaging and label requirements in the importing countries, the cargo is detained.

[Action: DGFT]

iii) Exporters have expressed concerns in implementation of DGFT bar codes on products as exporting countries have their requirements of labeling and DGFT has its own requirement. Also, additional loading of codes on Drugs Authentication and Verification Application (DAVA) portal results in exporting delays and customer dissatisfaction.

[Action: DGFT]

## III. **Ship Building:**

i) Investing in design, research & development, helps in reducing production cost. Through use of modern ship design software, cost incurred in corrections of design faults in construction stage is eliminated. Incentives for Research & Development in Ship Building should be introduced.

[Action: EP(Engg)-DoC]

ii) The duty structure for importing new vessel and second-hand vessel is the same. Due to this second-hand vessel are coming in large number from south east Japan, making it difficult for the domestic ship building companies. This needs to be revised to promote domestic ship building industries.

[Action: DGFT]

IV) **Tourism Sector:**

- i) As the method for claiming IGST by international tourists is still not clear, CBIC has been requested to notify the procedure on public platform sooner.
- ii) CBIC has been requested that tourism related services (tour operator/ transportation/ accommodation, etc.) to be deemed exports to give boost to tourism in the country.
- iii) CBIC has also been requested to keep tourism related services at par with other countries to maintain competitiveness of Indian tourist market and not to deflect prospective tourists to other destinations.
- iv) Refunds by international tourist on the goods purchased in India and inclusion of tourism related services be deemed as exports.
- v) On foreign exchange earnings, Duty credit scrips was 10% earlier, now it has been reduced to 3-5%. The same needs to be increased to 10% to boost exports.

[Action: CBIC]

V) **Marine Sector:**

- i) **White Category:** "White category" activities under CRZ need to be identified which may include pisciculture and other sustainable marine activities for a facilitative and preferential regime in the CRZ notification.

[Action: EP(MP)-DoC]

VI) **The issues raised by IMFL Manufacturers:**

- i) Prior to GST regime, the IMFL manufacturers were getting the benefit of payment of Central Excise Duty on packing materials from Excise Department under Drawback Scheme and because of this scheme the units could able to compete in the market, as even a change of 10 Cents in the international markets is a deciding factor.

[Action: CBIC]

- ii) Though liquor is not taxable under GST, the IMFL manufacturing units need to pay full GST on the inputs. However, since liquor is not taxable under GST manufacturing units are not able to get input credit for the GST paid by them under the Drawback Scheme. This has resulted in increase in cost of production and hampered their competency in the international markets.

[Action: CBIC]

**TRIPURA**

The Chief Minister of Tripura has forwarded the following suggestions for the 4<sup>th</sup> CTDP:-

- i) **Removal of port restrictions through LCSs in Tripura:** The Government of Tripura requested for removal of port restriction of 27 Exportable items from Tripura preference list-I of

10(ten) items and preference list-II of 17(seventeen) items. Out of these, only 8 (eight) products were allowed for export vide letter of Ministry of Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, dated 17.08.2018.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

ii) **Setting up of New ICPs in Tripura:** A proposal for acquisition of 49.078 acres of land has been received by Land Ports Authority India (LPAI) from State administration. LPAI may take the acquisition of land for development of ICP at Sabroom and to initiate the construction of ICP. Also a proposal of 30 acres will be required for Integrated Check Post (ICP) Nischintapur. LPAI may take the acquisition of land to develop and operate a multi modal road and rail cargo handling facility at India-Bangladesh rail link Nischintapur (Agartala) and also may prepare a detail plan for development of facilities and operation of the facility after interaction will Ministry of DoNER and Railway Ministry.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

iii) **Setting up of more Border Haat in Tripura:** It was decided in the First meeting of Joint Committee on Border Haats held on 22-23 July 2018, at Agartala that Bangladesh Government will convey NOC for construction of Kamalpur Border Haat by August 2018 and Palbasti (Ragna) Border Haat by October, 2018. Besides, the State Government has proposed for 7(seven) new Border Haats promotion in order of reference as follows :- (i) Bamutia,(ii) Hiracherra (iii) Ekinpur, (iv) Amlighat, (v) Raisyabari, (vi) Hrishyamukh (vii) Boxanagar. It is proposed that setting up of the new Border Haats may be taken up with Govt. of Bangladesh in the next bilateral discussion. However, till date Bangladesh Government has not conveyed "No Objection" to start construction works on the earmarked land. It is, therefore, necessary to take-up with Govt. of Bangladesh to obtain their no-objection to start construction works at the earliest.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

iv) **Operationalization of Chittagong port:** To encourage export from Tripura it is urgently required to operationalize of Chittagong port for transportation of goods to and from other ports in India.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

v) **Implementation of BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement:** To encourage export from Tripura it is urgently required to Implementation of BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement for free movement of vehicles from Agartala to Kolkata via Dhaka, movement to cargo vehicles from Agartala to Ashuganj, Belonia to Chittagong and Sabroom-Chittagong.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

vi) **Creation of infrastructure in the counterpart LCS Bangladesh:** To encourage export from Tripura it is urgently required to creation of infrastructure in the counterpart LCS Bangladesh which is affecting the trade between the two countries.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

vii) **Opening of Sree Mangal Auction Centre, Bangladesh :** The Sree Mangal Auction Centre, Bangladesh which is at a distance of around 5 Kms from the Kailashahar/ Chatlapur International Border may be opened up for export of this 5 million kg of Tripura Tea in consultation with Government of Bangladesh. A letter was sent to the Union.

[Action: FT(SA)-DoC]

viii) **Policy reforms by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India to restore the import duty on bamboo sticks/ agarbatti:** To take appropriate policy reforms by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India to restore the import duty on bamboo sticks/ agarbatti and help in surviving and expanding bamboo based industries across the country.

[Action: Department of Revenue]

### **CHHATTISGARH**

The handwritten note with the following agenda points was given in the CTDP meeting:-

1. Setting up of Office of FIEO in Raipur.

[Action: FIEO]

2. Strengthening of Office of DGFT.

[Action: DGFT]

3. Opening of office of SHELLAC and Forest Produce Export Promotion Council.

[Action: EP(CAP)-DoC]

4. Establishment of export related support infrastructure within the State, as the nearest PSQ is in Kolkata. Also, NPPO accredited fumigation agency may be identified for fumigation services in Raipur.

[Action: D/o Agriculture, Co-operation & Farmers' Welfare]

5. Establishment of APEDA Office in Chhattisgarh.

[Action: APEDA]

6. Opening of EXIM Bank in the State.

[Action: DGFT]

7. Inclusion of Minor forest Produce for incentives under MEIS Scheme.

[Action: DGFT]

## ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

1. DG, Shipping may notify ports of Ranong and Phulket of Thailand, Ports of Lankavi, Lumut and Klang of Malaysia and North Ports of Indonesia under NCV

**[Action: Ministry of Shipping]**

2. Declaration of all ports in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Customs Ports.

**[Action: CBIC and Ministry of Shipping]**

3. Relaxation of "No Go" Zone for exploration of OR Blocks in A&N Islands.

**[Action: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Petroleum and Department of Space]**

## GUJARAT

The representative of Government of Gujarat raised the following issues:-

- 1) The interest rate of SIDBI loans given to exporters may be reduced to 6% from the current 9.15%.

**[Action: D/o Financial Services-M/o Finance]**

- 2) Priority Sector Lending Norms for exports sector may be tweaked. The RBI could consider prescribing a sub-target for export credit within the existing 40% target for priority sector lending.

**[Action: D/o Financial Services-M/o Finance]**

- 3) Facilitating new exporters and upcoming exporters to avail fiscal and non-fiscal benefits.

**[Action: CBIC-M/o Finance]**

- 4) Government of India can evaluate the possibility of supporting exporters by incentives mechanism for reducing packing costs.

**[Action: DGFT]**

- 5) Special incentives may be given to exporters who set up R&D units/ Centre of Excellence, for increasing the value-addition to export commodities.

**[Action: Department of Revenue]**

- 6) India may consider taking steps to join the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Cooperation Scheme. The 52 countries who are members of the said convention may reduce Indian imports unless India becomes a member.

**[Action: EP(Pharma)-DoC]**

- 7) Government of India may consider commissioning and preparation of market research reports in various African countries for use of exporters.
- 8) Government of India may consider regular promotional activities / measures, roadshows etc. to facilitate more effect knowledge dissemination.
- 9) Easy business visas to African Countries.

[Action: MEA]

10) Lack of storage and warehousing facilities for exporters in many African countries. National Infrastructure Investment Fund may consider setting up warehouses/ storage facilities in African Countries.

11) Vadodara Airport should provide facilities for EXIM of Chemicals, pharms and Engineering to save logistics costs.

[Action: Ministry of Civil Aviation]

12) Incentives should be given to Organic food producers and also for packing of perishable organic food.

13) APEDA may establish State Level Offices in order to speed up export of agriculture products.

[Action: APEDA]

### HARYANA

The representative of Government of Haryana gave the following suggestions:-

1) In order to enhance access to markets (particularly of MSMEs), the Central Government may setup **GMIC(Global Marketing Intelligence Cell)** for tracking and forecasting demand, demand aggregation and linkages with raw materials and technology.

[Action: MSME]

2) The State requests the Central Government for setting up an **integrated facility/ hub** for exports housing; various agencies such as ECGC (Export Credit Guarantee Corporation), FIEO (Federation of Indian Export Organization), DGFT (Director General of Foreign Trade) and other concerned departments in the State.

[Action: DGFT, E&MDA-DoC]

3) The State Government is planning to set up a **Food Development Centre (FDC)** for value addition/ commercialization of food products and increase the use of local ingredients for food through value-addition. This will be on the lines of Food Development Centre at Manitoba (Canada). The Central Government may provide the necessary technical and fiscal support for setting up a FDC.

[Action: Ministry of Food Processing Industries]



4) Haryana has existing base of ancillary units, which are catering to the needs of the automotive industries. The units in this sector can also aspire to be an ancillary for the **Aerospace and Defence manufacturing sector**. But given the nature and quality of products being manufactured, it needs technologically advanced vendor units. This gap could be filled if Government of India collaborates with International certification agencies for setting up branches in Haryana, who would provide certifications to MOD vendors.

[Action: Ministry of Defence]

5) The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs vide notification No.53/2018 dated 16<sup>th</sup> July 2018 has increased **Custom Duty on Textile chapter 63.10** from 5% to 20%. This increase has adversely impacted more than 200 units of shoddy spinning, which consume 'mutilated rags' as 'industrial raw material' and manufacture home furnishing products for exports. Withdrawal of custom duty on 'mutilated rags' may be considered.

[Action: CBIC]

6) As exporters have to pay Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) on inputs to be used for export and then seek refund by charging it in export. This results in fund blockage, as the refund often gets delayed. It is suggested that the input which is consumed in export process should be allowed without paying IGST. Also, the interest for delayed refund should be paid.

[Action: CBIC]

7) The Indian Exporters need to be empowered with financial assistance in order to face international competition in global market. For the exporters, it is requested that the Government of India to provide financial assistance at LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate) that would enable the exporters to compete with exporters from China effectively.

[Action: D/o Financial Services-M/o Finance]

8) Traditional products (Handicrafts), having linkages to a particular region or state, are generally manufactured at a smaller scale with outdated technology. In order to upscale this sector, that has a huge export potential, this sector should be provided liberal funding and technology support both by Centre as well as State government.

[Action: Ministry of Textiles]

### RAJASTHAN

1) To revive the industry of Guar Gum Refined split from NCDEX, it is requested to delist Guar Gum Refined split from NCDEX.

[Action: DGFT]

2) The Customs Notification no.8/2016 dated 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2016 for home consumption by overseas owner of goods imported in India under TIB in the name of Indian buyers, to facilitate clearance by Customs through ICEGATE. The process should be clearly defined.

[Action: CBIC]

3) Reduction of GST rate on Cut & polished Semi precious gemstones from 3% to 0.25%.

[Action: CBIC]

4) Grant recognition to Gems & Jewellery Cluster of Jaipur by notifying it as Town of Export Excellence as prescribed under Para 1.35 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and listing in Appendix 1B thereto.

[Action: DGFT]

5) Reduction of Import Duty on Cut & Polished Gemstones from 7.5% to 2.5% is recommended which has been increased twice by 200% in the year 2018 from 2.5% in January 2018

[Action: CBIC]

6) To allow such clubbing of applications for replenishment of precious metals by nominated agencies as the replenishment of precious metal provided under both Para 4.80 & Para 4.82 of HBoP are similar in nature and can be termed as one scheme provided under different Para of FTP.

[Action: DGFT]

7) Para 4.42 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 should be amended to allow Import of Precious & Semi Precious Stones and Pearls for Certification/ Grading & Re-export. The Para needs to be amended to include The Gem & Jewellery Export promotion Council (GJEPC) through its Gem Testing Laboratory at Jaipur, Rajasthan, India along with other agencies presently authorised for such imports & re-export. The Para 4.75 of Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 should also be suitably amended.

[Action: DGFT]

8) Exemption of IGST on re import of goods (Gems and Jewellery) exported for Export promotion tour abroad, participation in overseas exhibition or exported on consignment basis.

[Action: CBIC]

9) There is an immediate need of introduction of the SoP for Tax Refund for Tourists facilitating and enabling refund of GST paid on procurements made by foreign tourist in India as provided Section 15 of the IGST Act, 2017.

[Action: CBIC]

10) Salary of Customs Officers to be borne by Gol: At present, salary of Custom Officers appointed in ACC/ ICDs/ CFS have to be borne by the operator/ custodian & amenities as well. This clause may be abolished in HCCAR, 2009-rule 5(1)(i)(b) & 5(2).

[Action: CBIC]

Representatives of trade bodies FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM and FIEO informed that they would extend their full support/cooperation to all the States in whatever way possible for enhancing export competitiveness.

Secretary, DIPP thanked everyone for attending the meeting. He expressed his happiness over the fruitful deliberations and exchange of views amongst the States. He emphasized on the ease of doing business in attracting foreign investments. He mentioned that the ranking of States on Ease of Doing Business is done on public feedback. States' support to start-ups also would be ranked. In a bid to augment the 'Make in India', he requested the State Governments to give priority in procuring Indian made goods in Government procurement. He urged States to give priority to the 'Make in India' initiative.

The Minister of State for Commerce & Industry thanked all participants for attending the meeting. He assured that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will raise all these issues and try to have them addressed by the concerned authorities. As a part of Ease of Doing Business, a number of procedures have been rationalized. He suggested that there has to be competition in exports amongst States, which would lead to a better business environment. He said that States may also take up organic farming which has a huge potential for exports. He appreciated the efforts made by the NER States in this direction.

Special Secretary (Logistics), Department of Commerce while expressing vote of thanks to the participants said that the fruitful deliberations in the Council meeting would help in addressing relevant issues. He thanked all the participants for sparing their valuable time to attend the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council.

The meeting ended with Vote of Thanks to the Chair.

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT 4<sup>TH</sup> CTD P MEETING HELD ON 10.01.2019

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation/ Organization</u>
1)	Shri Suresh Prabhu	Union Cabinet Minister (Commerce & Industry)
2)	Shri C.R.Chaudhary	Union Minister of State (Commerce & Industry)
3)	Shri Tamiyo Taga	Minister (Industries, Textiles and Power), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
4)	Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary	Minister (Industries & Commerce), Govt. of Assam
5)	Shri K.J.George	Minister (Large & Medium Scale Industries), Govt. of Karnataka
6)	Shri Prafulla Samal	Minister (MSME), Govt. of Odisha
7)	Shri Sham Sunder Arora	Minister (Industry & Commerce), Govt. of Punjab
8)	Shri M.C.Sampath	Minister (Industries), Govt. of Tamil Nadu
9)	Shri Prakash Pant	Minister (Finance & Excise), Govt. of Uttarakhand
10)	Shri Satyadev Pachauri	Minister (MSME & Export Promotion), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
11)	Shri Anup Wadhawan	Commerce Secretary, D/o Commerce
12)	Shri Ramesh Abhishek	Secretary, D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion
13)	Shri N. Sivasailam	Special Secretary, DoC
14)	Dr S.C.Pandey	Special Secretary & Financial Advisor, DoC
15)	Shri Sanjay Chadha	Additional Secretary, DoC & Member Secretary
16)	Shri Sudanshu Pandey	Additional Secretary, DoC
17)	Shri Sunil Kumar	Additional Secretary, DoC
18)	Shri Atul Chaturvedi	Additional Secretary, DIPP
19)	Shri Shailendra Singh	Additional Secretary, DIPP
20)	Shri Manoj K.Bharti	Additional Secretary, MEA
21)	Shri Alok Vardhan Chaturvedi	Director General, DGFT
22)	Shri Anant Swarup	Joint Secretary, DoC
23)	Shri Dammu Ravi	Joint Secretary, DoC
24)	Shri Santosh Sarangi	Joint Secretary, DoC
25)	Shri B.S.Bhalla	Joint Secretary, DoC
26)	Ms. Nidhi Mani Tripathi	Joint Secretary, DoC
27)	Shri Praveen Bonigala	Joint Secretary, DoC
28)	Shri Rajneesh	Joint Secretary, DoC
29)	Shri Shyamal Misra	Joint Secretary, DoC
30)	Shri Keshav Chandra	Joint Secretary, DoC
31)	Shri Rajiv Aggarwal	Joint Secretary, DIPP
32)	Shri Ravinder	Joint Secretary, DIPP
33)	Shri Anil Agrawal	Joint Secretary, DIPP
34)	Shri Paban K.Borthakur	Chairman, APEDA
35)	Shri N.K.Srivastava	Addl. DGFT
36)	Ms. Rupa Dutta	Economic Adviser, DoC
37)	Shri Praveen Mahto	Economic Adviser, DoC
38)	Shri Ajay Srivastava	Economic Adviser, DoC

39)	Shri Onit Panyans	Secretary, Trade, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
40)	Shri Bhuvnesh Kumar	Secretary, MSME, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
41)	Shri Sagar Mehra	Joint Secretary, D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
42)	Dr. B.K.Behera	Economic Advisor, M/o Food Processing Industries
43)	Shri D.P.Mohapatra	Trade Adviser, D/o Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare
44)	Shri Imnatiba	Adviser, Govt. of Nagaland
45)	Shri Sudersan Sethi	PS to Minister, Govt. of Odisha
46)	Shri Devender Singh	Addl. Chief Secretary, Industries, Govt. of Haryana
47)	Shri L.N.Gupta	Addl. Chief Secretary, MSME, Govt. of Odisha
48)	Shri Subodh Agarwal	Addl. Chief Secretary, Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan
49)	Shri Jayesh Ranjan	Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Telangana
50)	Shri John B.Chawang	Joint Secretary, Industries, Govt. of Nagaland
51)	Shri Surinderpal Singh	Director, D/o Economic Affairs, M/o Finance
52)	Shri Sanjay Bansal	Additional Director General, DGEP
53)	Shri S.S.Nayyar	General Manager, APEDA
54)	Ms. Aarti Kanwar	Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Gujarat
55)	Shri Puneet Kumar	Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Kerala
56)	Shri Hitesh Kumar S.Makwana	Principal Resident Commissioner, Tamil Nadu House, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
57)	Ms. Yasha Mudgal	Additional Resident Commissioner, J&K House, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
58)	Shri Javid Iqbal	Managing Director, J&K Industries, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
59)	Shri S.N.Singh	Additional Director, Industries, Govt. of Haryana
60)	Shri M.K.Sardana	Coordinator-BIPP, Govt. of Haryana
61)	Ms. Meenakshi Sharma	SA-BIPP, Govt. of Haryana
62)	Shri Ranbir Singh	General Manager, PAGREXCO, Govt. of Punjab
63)	Shri M.Sadhu Sundar	VC&MD, AP Trade Promotion Corporation, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
64)	Shri Ajit Anand	Director of Industries, Govt. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands
65)	Prof. S.K.Mohanty	Professor, RIS
66)	Shri Anil Thakur	Deputy Director, Industries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
67)	Shri Akshay G.Potekar	Deputy Director, Industries, Govt. of Goa
68)	Shri Anil Kumar	Deputy Commissioner, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
69)	Ms. Lakshmi Krishnan	Deputy Commissioner, Industries, Govt. of Delhi
70)	Shri Vivek Porwaz	Managing Director, MPIDC, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
71)	Shri Harjeet Singh Sandhu	Director, Industries, Govt. of Chandigarh
72)	Shri Bhopal Singh	Managing Director, Govt. of Chandigarh
73)	Shri H.J.Vyas	Additional Industries Commissioner, Govt. of Gujarat
74)	Shri G.I.Desai	Joint Commissioner, Industries, Govt. of Gujarat
75)	Shri C.K.Prince	Branch Manager-MPIDC, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
76)	Shri Shyam Upadhyay	Assistant Manager, Govt. of Gujarat

77)	Shri R.Muthubatcha	Assistant Liaison Officer, Tamil Nadu House, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
78)	Shri Rajesh Kannan	Information Officer, Tamil Nadu House, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
79)	Shri M.Shanmugam	Liaison wing, Tamil Nadu House, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
80)	Shri Saurabh Gaur	CIM Office
81)	Shri Hinium Tachu	PRO to Minister, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh

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