ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVERVIEW</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INDIA’S EXTERNAL SECTOR</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRENDS IN INDIA’S FOREIGN TRADE</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND EXIM TRADE</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPORT PROMOTION MECHANISM</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL RELATION, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIALIZED AGENCIES</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE WELFARE OF SCs/STs/OBCs, WOMEN &amp; PERSON WITH DISABILITIES</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vision and Mission

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

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

Trade Performance

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

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

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

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

Global Economic Overview

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

Global Trade

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

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

India’s Merchandise Trade

- Merchandise exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for almost three years and were estimated at USD 330.08 billion for the year 2018-19, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.41 billion achieved in 2013-14 for the first time.

- During April-December 2019(QE) exports were USD 239.29 billion as against USD 244.08 billion during the period April-December 2018, registering a negative growth of (-) 1.96 percent.

- Cumulative value of imports during 2018-19 was USD 514.08 billion as against USD 465.58 during 2017-18, registering a growth of 10.42 percent. Import during April-December (QE) 2019 stood at USD 357.39 billion recording a decline of (-) 8.90 percent compared to USD 392.31 during April-December 2018.

- The trade deficit in 2018-19 was estimated at USD 184 billion as against the deficit of USD 162.06 billion in 2017-18. In April-December 2019(QE), trade deficit narrows down to USD 118.10 billion from USD 148.23 billion in April-December 2018.

India’s Services Trade

- India’s services Exports in 2018-19 stood at USD 208 billion up from USD 195.09 billion recorded in 2017-18. India’s services exports (estimated) stand at USD 158.19 billion in April-December 2019-20(E)* as compared to USD 149.71 (QE) billion in April-December 2018-19, a growth of 5.66 percent.

- Services imports in 2018-19 increased by 7.26 per cent to USD 126.06 billion, compared to USD 117.53 billion in 2017-18. The cumulative value of imports during April-December 2019 (E)* is USD 97.75 billion, registering a growth of positive 7.49 percent vis-à-vis April-December 2018(QE).

Net of services export for 2018-19 and April-December 2019(E)* is USD 81.94 billion and USD 60.44 billion, respectively.

Some of the major initiatives of DoCare:

Making Affordable Export Credit Available

In order to address concerns of exporters with regard to availability of export credit at globally competitive terms, the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) for pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit came into effect from 01.4.2015 for a period of 5 years. The scheme enabled eligible exporters, including MSMEs and merchant exporters, to access export credit on competitive terms. The scheme was implemented in a smooth, transparent and exporter friendly manner through the Banks. The Government will work towards further consolidation of this achievement, so as to widen the availability of affordable credit across various export sectors.

Government has infused Rs. 1050 Crore as capital infusion into ECGC Ltd. over the last three years (FY 2017-18 to 2019-20) to further promote exports to new and emerging markets. NEIA Trust created to support Indian Project Exports abroad has been given grant- in-aid of Rs. 1040 Crore over a three-year period (FY 2017-18 to 2019-20).

Trade Facilitation - Ease of Doing business (EODB) in Trading Across Borders

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

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

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

Developing Districts as Export Hub

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

Government eMarketplace (GeM)

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

Champion Services Sector Scheme

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

Logistics

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

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

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

Addressing Key Concerns Related to Unfair Trade Practices

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

Agriculture Export Policy

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

FTA Review

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

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

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

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

The Department is functionally organized into the following to Divisions:

I. International Trade Policy Division
II. Foreign Trade Territorial Division
III. Export Products Division
IV. Export Industries Division
V. Export Services Division
VI. Economic Division
VII. Administration & General Service Division
VIII. Finance Division
IX. Supply Division
X. Logistics Division

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

(A) Two Attached Offices,
(B) Ten Subordinate Offices,
(C) Ten Autonomous Bodies,
(D) Five Public Sector Undertakings,
(E) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Government e Marketplace)
(F) Fourteen Export Promotion Councils
(G) One Advisory Body and
(H) Six Other Organizations.

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

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

(A) Attached Offices

(i) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

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

Organizational Set-Up

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

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

(ii) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)

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

Earlier, the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) dealt with Anti-Dumping and CVD cases, Directorate General of Safeguards (DGS) dealt with Safeguard measures and DGFT dealt with Quantitative Restriction (QR) Safeguards. The DGTR has brought DGAD, DGS and Safeguards (QR) functions of DGFT into its fold by merging them into a single national entity. DGTR now deals with Anti-Dumping, CVD and Safeguard measures. It also provides trade remedy support to India’s domestic industry and exporters in dealing with increasing instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by
other countries. DGTR provides a level playing field to the
domestic industry against the adverse impact of the unfair
trade practices like dumping and actionable subsidies from
any exporting country by using trade remedial measures
under relevant framework of WTO Agreements, Customs
Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and international
agreements in a transparent and time bound manner.

DGTR functions as an attached office of Department of
Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is a
professionally integrated organization with multi-
spectrum skill sets emanating from officers drawn from
different services and specialization.

(B) Subordinate Offices

(i) 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: DGCi&S 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. DGCi&S processes
and compiles the raw data received using state-of-the-art
technology.

(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 is 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 erstwhile DG&S&D are performed by
the officer 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 Union
Cabinet Decision to close the DG&S&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 RPAO (Commerce),
Chennai respectively”.

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

The Secretary is the Chief Accounting Authority. This
responsibility is discharged with the help of the Chief
Controller of Accounts (CCA) on the advice of the Financial
Advisor of the Ministry. The Secretary certifies the
appropriation accounts and represents the Ministry in the
Public Accounts Committee and Standing Parliamentary
Committee on Accounts.

There is a common Accounting wing for both the
Department of Commerce & Ministry of Textiles. The
Accounts wing functions under the supervision of Chief
Controller of Accounts (CCA) who is assisted by a
Controller of Accounts (CA), Assistant Controller of
Accounts (ACA) and 10 Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs), 4
PAOs in Delhi and two each at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata.
The responsibility of the Budget Division of the Ministry is
also entrusted to the CCA. CCA extends all assistance to
Financial Advisor in budgeting, monitoring & control of
expenditure, render Professional expertise in matters
related to Financial Management System, Preparation of
disclosure statements as required under FRBM Act, Annual
Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts, Estimation & flow of Non-tax Revenue Receipts etc.

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

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

(C) Autonomous Bodies

(i) Coffee Board

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

(ii) Rubber Board

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

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

(iii) Tea Board

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

(iv) Tobacco Board

Tobacco Board was established on 01/01/1976 under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 with its Head Quarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Tobacco Board is
headed by a non-executive Chairman appointed by Central government. The important functions of the Tobacco Board are:

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

(v) Spices Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(viii) Export Inspection Council of India (EIC)

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

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

(ix) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

In order to realize the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to create an institution with a focus on research and training related to foreign trade, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd of May 1963. In recognition of its all-round achievements, the Institute was given the status of "Deemed University" in May 2002 by University Grants Commission (UGC) enabling it to award degrees and start its own Doctoral Programmes. The National Assessment
and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited IIFT with the Highest Grade 'A' with overall CGPA score of 3.53 in 2015. IIFT’s iSER has been accepted by IAC and IIFT is in the process of getting AACSB Accreditation.

(x) Indian Institute of Pakaging (IIP)

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

(D) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

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

STC was set up on 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 commodities. Over the years, STC has also diversified into exports of steel, iron ore, molasses and imports of bullion, hydrocarbons, minerals, metals, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, etc. On domestic front, STC mainly undertakes sale of edible oil, seeds, fertilizers, coal, metals, pulses, jute bags, etc.

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

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

(ii) MMTC Limited

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

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

Subsidiary Company

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

(iii) PEC Limited

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

Over the years the business of PEC Limited has diversified in these segments forming major part of its turnover and profit. PEC achieved a turnover of ₹ 7.80 Crore (provisional) during 2019-20 upto 31st October 2019. However, the operations of company have almost stopped due to PEC’s a/c being declared as NPA & Syndicate Bank dragging it to NCLT. The case is yet to be admitted in NCLT. The Ministry of Commerce in its meeting on 29.08.2019 has taken in principle decision for closure of the company and cabinet note is under process.

(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 1956, to provide export credit insurance services on short term (ST) and medium and long term (MLT) basis to exporters and banks on a 'no-profit no-loss
basis” to promote and support exports from India. It is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

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

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

National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)

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

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

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

(v) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

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

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

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

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

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

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

GeM received:
- The Digital India Platinum Award for “Exemplary online Service” in February 2019.
- Technology Sabha Award under “Digital Icon” category in August 2019.
- Digital transformation Award under “End to End Digital Services” category in November 2019.

GeM is manned by Government officers on deputation as well market resources.

**(F) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)**

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

**Chemexcil**

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

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products:
- Dyes & Dye Intermediates
- Inorganic, Organic and Agro Chemicals
- Cosmetics, Soaps, Toiletries and Essential oils
- Castor Oil

**Cashew EPC**

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

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

**CAPEXIL**

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

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


**Council for Leather Exports**

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

**EEPC India**

EEPC India is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The company has its headquarters at Kolkata with regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi and Sub-Regional Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad.
(Secunderabad) and Jalandhar for providing services to exporters of engineering products. With a view to establish closer connections with the engineering manufacturers & exporters and to have a better reach, EEPC India opened their Chapters in 12 Tier II and Tier III cities, viz., in Tamil Nadu (11 May, 2019), Chhattisgarh (19 June, 2019), Jharkhand (3 July, 2019), Karnataka (23 July, 2019), West Bengal (3 August, 2019), Himachal Pradesh (10 August, 2019), Madhya Pradesh (24 August, 2019), Andhra Pradesh (19 September, 2019), Maharashtra (18 October, 2019), Odisha (8 November, 2019), Rajasthan (9 November, 2019) and Uttarakhand (22 November, 2019).

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

Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion Council

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

Plastic EPC

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

Sports Goods EPC

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

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

SHEFEXIL

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

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

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

Pharmexcil

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

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

Service EPC

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

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

Project EPC

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 PFM (Project Exports Manual).

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

- Civil construction (structures/infrastructure)
- Turnkey

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

Indian Oilseeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)

IOPEPC, erstwhile known as IOPEA, is mandated for the development and promotion of exports of oilseeds, oils and oilcakes. Besides focusing on exports, the Council also works towards strengthening of domestic supply chain by encouraging farmers, processors, surveyors and exporters.

Export Promotion Council for EOU and SEZ Units

Export Promotion Council for EOU and SEZs (EPCES) has been set up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in January 2003 to service the export promotional needs of 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Units and SEZ Developers in the country. EPCES represents more than 7000 EOUs & SEZs spread all over the country. The exports from EOU/SEZ sector during 2018-19 was to the extent of ₹7.88 lakh crore (USD 112 billion). This sector is generating direct employment to more than 2.5 million people in the country and attracted an investment of ₹5.5 lakh crore.

The objectives of EPCES:-

- To promote exports from India and to earn more foreign exchange for the country.
- To facilitate interaction between the EOU/SEZs community and Government both at the Central and State level.
- To provide benefits of Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme rendered by the Central Government to Indian Exporters for assisting their export market development efforts.
- To collaborate with other export promotion councils/ export promotion organizations in India and similar bodies in foreign countries as well as with international organizations working in the field.

C Advisory Body

(I) 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.

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

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

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

(H) Other Organizations

(i) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

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

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

(ii) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in 1978 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, with a focus to provide a vocational education in the field of Diamond, Gems & Jewellery. IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India & is a project of CJEPC. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the
areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing & Jewellery Manufacturing, Gemology and thereby covering the entire spectrum of Gems & Jewellery education under one roof. Institute, as a knowledge provider to the re-skilling programmes launched by the GJEPC, upgrades/imparts the skill to small/medium diamond/jewellers manufacturers. IDI is also recognized as an Anchor Institute-Gems & Jewellery by Industries Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat.

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

(iii) Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

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

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

(iv) National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

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

(v) Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT)

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

(vi) India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, with the primary objective of promoting and creating international awareness of Brand India in overseas markets and to facilitate dissemination of knowledge about Indian products and services. Towards this objective, IBEF works closely with stakeholders across government and industry.
Annexure-1

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

Attached Offices


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, Ilnd MSO Building, 4th Floor, R.No. 44, Nizam Palace Complex, 234/4, AlC 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.


Autonomous Bodies


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.


8. Export Inspection Council of India, 3rd Floor, NDMCA Cultural Centre Building, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001.


10. Indian Institute of Packaging, B-2, MIDC Area, P.B.No. 9432, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400096, Maharashtra.

Public Sector Undertakings


Subsidiary of STC


2. MMTC Ltd., Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.

3. PEC Ltd., “Hansalaya”, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.

4. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., 10th Floor, Express Towers, P.B. No. 373, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021, Maharashtra.

5. India Trade Promotion Organization, PragatiMaidan, Mathura Road, New Delhi – 110001.

Special Purpose Vehicle

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

LIST OF THE EPCs UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1. Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039, Maharashtra (Tel. 022-22021288, 2021330; Fax: 022-22026684).

2. Cashew EPC, Cashew Bhawan, Mundakkal West, Kollam — 691001, Kerala (Tel: 0474-2742704, Fax: 0484-2377973)
3. CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel. 033-22890524/25; Fax: 033-22891724).

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

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

6. Export Promotion Council for EOU’s & SEZ Units, 8-C, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001 (Tel. 011-23329766-69; Fax: 011-23329700).

7. Gem & Jewellery EPC, Office No. AW — 1010, Tower — A, 4th Floor, Bharat Diamond Bourse, Next to ICICI Bank, Bandra — Kuria Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400051 (Tel. 022-23821801/06; Fax: 022-23808752).

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


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, Niray Bhawan, Rao Tula Ram Marg, Opp. Army Hospital (Research & Referral), New Delhi-110067.

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


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

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

*****
GLOBAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INDIA'S EXTERNAL SECTOR
Global Economy

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

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

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

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

Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Projections</th>
<th>Difference from October 2019 WEO Projections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Output</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Economies</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro Area</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging and Developing Asia</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, January 2020

Global Trade Situation

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

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

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

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

Source: WTO, 2019

India’s Merchandise Trade Performance

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

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

Source: DGICRS

Inflation

Retail inflation, measured by y-o-y changes in the CPI, increased sharply to 4.6 per cent in October 2019, propelled by a surge in food prices. Fuel group prices remained in deflation, while inflation in CPI excluding food and fuel moderated further from its level a month ago. Turning to the drivers of CPI, food inflation spiked to 6.9 per cent in October 2019— a 39- month high — pushed up by a sharp
increase in prices of vegetables due to heavy unseasonal rains. Fuel group prices remained weak for the fourth consecutive month in October 2019 due to deflation in prices of LPG, firewood and chips. Inflation in CPI excluding food and fuel softened further from 4.2 per cent in September 2019 to 3.4 per cent in October 2019, primarily due to favorable base effects. Price increases also moderated across several services as reflected in transportation fares, telephone charges, tuition fees and house rentals.

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

![Image](Image.png)

**Source:** World Bank Doing Business, India Profile 2020

**Conclusion**

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

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

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

- During 2018-19, India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) reached a new peak, crossing the half trillion-dollar mark for the first time, and achieved a total of USD 538.08 billion in 2018-19 which were about 7.91 per cent of the previous year's exports. For the period April-December 2019(E)* exports are estimated at USD 397.48 billion as against USD 393.80 billion during April-December 2018 (QE), registering a positive growth of 0.93 percent.

- Overall imports in 2018-19 were USD 640.14 billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 9.78 per cent over the same period last year. For the period April-December 2019(E)* imports are estimated at USD 455.14 billion as against USD 483.26 billion during April-December 2018 (QE), registering a negative growth of (-)5.82 percent.

- Overall trade deficit in 2018-19 was USD 102.06 billion which was higher than the deficit of USD 84.49 billion in 2017-18. Overall Trade deficit for the period April-December 2019(E)* is estimated at USD 57.66 billion as against USD 89.46 billion during April-December 2018 (QE).

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

![Chart 1: Overall Trade - (Merchandise & Services together)](chart)

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

II. Merchandise Trade

- Merchandise exports have been growing on a secular basis since 2016-17 for almost three years and were estimated at USD 330.08 billion for the year 2018-19, the highest ever, surpassing the earlier peak of USD 314.41 billion achieved in 2013-14 for the first time.

- During April-December 2019(QE) exports were USD 239.29 billion as against USD 244.08 billion during the period April-December 2018, registering a negative growth of (-)1.96 percent.

- Cumulative value of imports during 2018-19 was USD 514.08 billion as against USD 465.58 during 2017-18, registering a growth of 10.42 percent. Import during April-December (QE) 2019 stand at USD 357.39 billion recording a decline of (-) 8.90 percent compared to USD 392.31 during April-December 2018.

- The trade deficit in 2018-19 was estimated at USD 184 billion as against the deficit of 162.06 in 2017-18. In April-December 2019(QE), trade deficit narrows down to USD 118.10 billion from USD 148.23 billion in April-December 2018.

The broad trends of Merchandise Exports, Imports and Trade Balance in the last ten years are given in the table below.
Table 1: Merchandise Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Trade Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>178.75</td>
<td>-3.53</td>
<td>288.37</td>
<td>-5.05</td>
<td>-109.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>249.82</td>
<td>39.76</td>
<td>369.77</td>
<td>28.23</td>
<td>-119.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>305.96</td>
<td>22.48</td>
<td>489.32</td>
<td>32.33</td>
<td>-183.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>300.40</td>
<td>-1.82</td>
<td>490.74</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>-190.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>314.41</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>450.20</td>
<td>-8.26</td>
<td>-135.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>310.34</td>
<td>-1.29</td>
<td>448.03</td>
<td>-0.48</td>
<td>-137.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>262.29</td>
<td>15.48</td>
<td>381.01</td>
<td>-14.96</td>
<td>-118.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>275.85</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>384.36</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>-108.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>303.53</td>
<td>10.03</td>
<td>465.58</td>
<td>21.13</td>
<td>-162.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>330.08</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>514.08</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>-184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April-December 2018</td>
<td>244.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>392.31</td>
<td></td>
<td>-148.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April-December 2019 (QE)</td>
<td>239.29</td>
<td>-1.96</td>
<td>357.39</td>
<td>-8.90</td>
<td>-118.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DGCI&S
Note: QE stands for Quick Estimates

III. Services Trade

- India's services Exports in 2018-19 stood at USD 208 billion up from USD 195.09 billion recorded in 2017-18. India’s services exports (estimated) stand at USD 158.19 billion in April-December 2019-20(E)* as compared to USD 149.71 (QE) billion in April-December 2018-19, a growth of 5.66 percent.

- Services imports in 2018-19 increased by 7.26 per cent to USD 126.66 billion, compared to USD 117.53 billion in 2017-18. The cumulative value of imports during April-December 2019 (E)* is USD 97.75 billion, registering a growth of positive 7.49 percent vis-à-vis April-December 2018(QE).

- Net of services export for 2018-19 and April-December 2019(E)* is USD 81.94 billion and USD 60.44 billion, respectively.

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

Table 2: Services Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Growth(%)</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Growth(%)</th>
<th>Net of Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>96.04</td>
<td>-9.36</td>
<td>60.03</td>
<td>15.34</td>
<td>36.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>124.64</td>
<td>29.77</td>
<td>80.55</td>
<td>34.19</td>
<td>44.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>142.32</td>
<td>14.19</td>
<td>78.23</td>
<td>-2.89</td>
<td>64.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>145.68</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>80.76</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>64.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>151.81</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>78.75</td>
<td>-2.50</td>
<td>73.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>158.11</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>81.58</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>76.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>154.31</td>
<td>-2.40</td>
<td>84.63</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>69.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>164.20</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>95.85</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>68.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>195.09</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>117.53</td>
<td>22.61</td>
<td>77.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>208.00</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>126.06</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>81.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April-December 2018(QE)</td>
<td>149.71</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.95</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April-December 2019 (E)</td>
<td>158.19</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>97.75</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>60.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI database and RBI Press Releases
Note: QE stands for Quick Estimates & E stands for estimated

*Note: The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2019.
The data for December 2019 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.
IV. Major commodities of export and import in 2018-19

**Exports of Top Ten Commodities in 2018-19**

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

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

**Imports of Top Ten Commodities in 2018-19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Apr-Mar2018</th>
<th>Apr-Mar2019</th>
<th>Growth(%)</th>
<th>Share(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Petroleum: Crude</td>
<td>87.37</td>
<td>114.04</td>
<td>30.52</td>
<td>22.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>33.66</td>
<td>32.91</td>
<td>-2.22</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pearl, precious, semi-precious stones</td>
<td>34.28</td>
<td>27.08</td>
<td>-21.01</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Petroleum products</td>
<td>21.29</td>
<td>26.88</td>
<td>26.27</td>
<td>5.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.</td>
<td>22.90</td>
<td>26.18</td>
<td>14.31</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Telecom instruments</td>
<td>21.85</td>
<td>17.92</td>
<td>-17.99</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Electronics components</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>54.63</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Organic chemicals</td>
<td>12.43</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>14.66</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>20.61</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Industrial. machinery for dairy etc.</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>12.47</td>
<td>18.97</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

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

**Top Ten Export Destinations of India in 2018-19**

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

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata
## Top Ten Import Sources of India in 2018-19

Values in USD billion

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

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata
FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND EXIM TRADE
I. Introduction

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

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

II. Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

Foreign Trade Policy Statement

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

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

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

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

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

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

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

Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Under the SEIS, there are rewards on Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings, to service providers of notified services who are providing services from India to the rest of the World, in the form of Duty Credit scrips which are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central
Duties/taxes including customs duties. In the Mid-term review of the FTP, the rates for all services under SEIS was increased by 2% from 01.11.2017.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export Promotion Schemes</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>Apr-Dec 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>2,18,402</td>
<td>2,98,350</td>
<td>2,29,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>25,994</td>
<td>39,29,8.41</td>
<td>30,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>9,78,286</td>
<td>12,46,772</td>
<td>9,45,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>5,569</td>
<td>6,376</td>
<td>5,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>3,475</td>
<td>4,263</td>
<td>5,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>15,87,379</td>
<td>13,72,212</td>
<td>21,03,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Other Export Promotion Schemes under earlier Foreign Trade Policies

Various schemes were launched prior to FIP 2015-20, namely (i) Focus Product Scheme (FPS), (ii) Focus Market Scheme (FMS), (iii) Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY), (iv) Incremental Export Incentive Scheme, (v) Served From India Scheme and (vi) Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS). The details of issuance of scrips under these schemes along with value of scrips and FOB value of exports are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Export Promotion Schemes</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>Apr-Dec 19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus Market Scheme (FMS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>4,952</td>
<td>2,672</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus Product Scheme (FPS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>6,142</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>15,985</td>
<td>18,004</td>
<td>2,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vishesh Krishi &amp; Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Exports (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Served From India Scheme (SFIS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scrips</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Scrips (Rs. Crore)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1 Number of scrips issued under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec 2019.

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

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

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

Advance Authorization (AA) Scheme

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

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

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

- Physical copy of AA has been discontinued with regard to procurement from Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- Exemption from integrated tax and compensation cess under AA, Export Oriented Units (EOU) scheme has been extended upto 31st March, 2020.
- Instruction have been issued not to issue deficiency letter multiple times or in a piecemeal manner.

- Self declaration along with CA certificate regarding the destruction of unutilized quantity has been allowed.
- Discontinuation of the requirement of submission of hard copy of application for issuance of AA authorization.
- Duty free replenishment facility for the Gem and Jewellery sector under GST regime has been restored.
- A new provision incorporated about cases referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)

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

Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Figure 5.** CIF value of import under various export promotion schemes during 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr-Dec. 2019
V. Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

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

The authorisation is issued subject to a specific export obligation (EO) equivalent to six times of duties, taxes and cess saved on import of capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years from the date of issue of authorisation. The export obligation period of six years can also be extended by two years subject to certain conditions. The Scheme requires maintenance of average level of exports achieved by the
exporter in three years prior to issue of license for the same
and similar products, within the overall export obligation
period including extended period, except for certain
specified sectors/products. In the case of indigenous
sourcing of capital goods and in respect of export of
notified Green Technology Products, the specific EO is 75% of
the normal EO. Further, for units located in J&K, North
Eastern Region including Sikkim, specific EO is 25% of the
normal EO. Exports shall be physical exports, however,
certain deemed exports are also counted towards
fulfillment of EO. With a view to accelerating exports, in
cases where authorization holder has fulfilled 75% or more
of specific export obligation and 100% of Average Export
Obligation till date, if any, in half or less than half the
original export obligation period specified, remaining
export obligation can be condoned and the authorization
redeemed by the Regional Authority. EPCG authorization is
valid for import for 24 months from the date of issue of
authorization and the import of capital goods is subject to
Actual User Condition until export obligation is completed.
Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip is also available to
exporters who intend to import capital goods on full
payment of applicable duties, taxes and cess in cash and
choose to opt for this Scheme. Basic Customs duty paid on
capital goods gets remitted in the form of freely
transferable duty credit scrip(s), and the specific EO is 85% of
the normal EO. Duty remission shall be in proportion to
the EO fulfilled.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issuance under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPCG Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Foregone Amount (Rs. Crore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOB value of Export (Rs. Crore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Keeping in view the poor performance of exports from
MSMEs and the difficulties faced by them in accessing loan
at competitive rates, as a part of the MSME package, it has
been decided that the MSME exporters would be given extra push by way of enhancing interest equalisation rate from 3% to 5%. Accordingly, from 2nd November 2018 the interest equalization rate has been increased from 3% to 5% for exports by MSME sector under the Scheme.

Further, in view of consistent demand by the exporting community to include merchant exporters also in the ongoing scheme, from 2nd January 2019 merchant exporters have also been included under the Scheme by allowing them interest equalisation rate of 3% for export of products covered under identified 416 tariff lines.

VII. Status Holders Recognition:

All exporters of goods, services and technology having an importer-exporter code (IEC) number are eligible for recognition as a Status Holder, which depends upon export performance in the current year plus last three years (except for Gems and Jewellery Sector). For getting One Star Export House status an exporter should export at least USD 3 Million in current year plus last three years. The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 provides for certain privileges and preferential treatment and priority in handling of consignments of Status Holders by the concerned agencies. Also, a shortened time line of one day for 4 and 5 star Status Holders and 2 days for 1, 2 and 3 star Status Holders has been stipulated for Regional Authorities to issue Advance Authorizations and subsequent amendments to AA, if any.

Manufacturers who are also Status Holders have been enabled to self-certify their manufactured goods as originating from India with a view to qualify for preferential treatment under different Preferential Trading Agreements [PTAs], Free Trade Agreements [FTAs], Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements [CECAs] and Comprehensive Economic Partnerships Agreements [CEPAs], which are in operation.

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

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. All 0 the Schemes are covered under Chapter 6 of FTP 2015-20. 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 31.03.2020 (as provided by GST Council and notifications issued thereunder) 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 EOUs 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.

(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.

IX. 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.

X. Niriyat Bandhu Scheme

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

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

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

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

XI. Matter related to Exports

Export Authorization

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

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

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

Further the time limit of validity of Export Licence has also been extended to 24 Months from 12 months vide Public Notice No. 1/2015-20 dated 04.04.2019.

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

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

SCOMET

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

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

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

XII. Matters related to Imports

Import Authorization

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

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

(2) Preferential Tariff Rate Quota: Imports of Vanaspati...
bakey shortening and margarine, Pepper and desiccated Coconut under Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement/Nepal are allowed as per Appendix 2A (1). During 2019-20, permission was granted to 84 applicants for Black Pepper, 14 for Vanaspati/Bakery and 12 for desiccated coconut under Indo – Sri Lanka and to 4 applicants for Vanaspati under Indo – Nepal.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses from Mozambique under the MoU</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>12.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Quota is distributed through an inter-Ministerial Committee based on a well-defined transparent procedure. For all the pulses, DGFT had allotted quota in the month of June, 2019. Though the annual quota for Peas for the financial year 2019-20 is only 1.5 Lakh MT and no quota has been released.

(5) Other Changes: The Government has introduced a Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) vide Notification No.17/2015-2020 dated 5th September, 2019 which has changed the import policy of specific iron and steel items appearing in Chapter 72, 73 and 86 of Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC (HS)], 2017, Schedule – I (Import Policy) from 'free' to 'free subject to compulsory registration'. This would require importers of 284 tariff lines of iron and steel to submit advance information of their imports on an online system to get an automatic Registration Number. The SIMS has come into effect from 21st November, 2019.

The purpose of SIMS is to gather advance information on important items of iron and steel and make it available to the stakeholders including Government and Indian domestic industry in responding to the market conditions in a more dynamic manner.

XIII. New Initiatives in DGFT

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

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

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

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

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

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME (TIES)

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

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

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

STATES/UTs, SPECIFIC EXPORT STRATEGIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPORT LOGISTICS

There are two high level committees, viz., the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Sea (SCOPE- Shipping) and the Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Air (SCOPE-Air). The objective of these committees is to discuss issues related to smooth movement of international cargo and address problems of exporters in consultation with various Ministries/Departments related to exports including Customs, Containerization, Air, Shipping, Railways, etc. Two meetings of SCOPE-Shipping were held on 04.07.2019 (48th meeting) and 30.07.2019 (49th meeting). The 56th
meeting of SCOPE-Air was held on 04.07.2019 and 57th meeting was held on 30.07.2019.

STATES COORDINATION SECTION

MEETINGS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AND EXPORTERS

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

Department of Commerce has convened such joint meetings in states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Assam, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Manipur. Apart from the above, a combined meeting of all the North Eastern States was also convened. Visits to other States/UTs are also being planned.

In order to institutionalize these interactions with greater frequency, Department of Commerce has recently started to hold meetings through video conference with the States/UTs to ensure quick and timely resolution of trade related issues. Meetings with 15 states/UTs have been held through video conferencing in the month of January, 2020.

Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)

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

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

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

During 2019-20, FIEO organized workshops and round table meetings at different places within the country; sponsored business delegations comprising of Multi Product Groups Organizations overseas; arranged exhibitions and catalogue shows abroad. FIEO also facilitated Open House meetings of their members with Government Authorities in Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and New Delhi. FIEO also organized export executive development programmes, short term training programmes for fresh entrepreneurs in the export field and brought out a strategy paper on “Banking and Export Finance”, besides, providing opportunity to discuss online with experts to seek advice and sort out trade related problems.

The FIEO undertook studies and research work in the field of exports and helped States to identify potential products of exports and devise strategy for facilitating exports of such products. Exports Strategy for Karnataka, Telangana, Delhi, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh were finalized during this year.

The FIEO organised the country pavilion at the China International Import Expo, Shanghai in November, 2019 which was visited by the President of China.

FIEO facilitated adoption of various Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to rationalize and bring transparency in logistics charges.

The FIEO recently launched its mobile app – Niyat Mitra, having the services of: daily updates on policy, SPS/TBT measures, MFN/Preferential tariff, FIEO’s events etc.; access to FIEO’s event calendar and option to register online in FIEO’s events; option for members to upload product photographs, company logo and company profile on FIEO website; access to FIEO’s monthly and weekly publications, reports, articles, press releases etc.

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 involve scrutiny through the Committee empowered under the Scheme.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outlay (₹)</th>
<th>Expenditure (₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>199.99</td>
<td>199.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>224.99</td>
<td>224.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>220.51</td>
<td>200.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>213.25</td>
<td>213.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>269.99</td>
<td>269.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>229.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(₹ In Crore)

Major Events approved for MAI support during 2019-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the events</th>
<th>Organisations</th>
<th>Dates of event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Global Exhibition on Services (GES)</td>
<td>CII / SEPC</td>
<td>November, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>5th Edition of Advantage Healthcare India (AHI) 2019</td>
<td>FICCI</td>
<td>December, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Indus Food</td>
<td>TPCI</td>
<td>January, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reverse Buyer Seller Meet in Electricals &amp; Industrial Electronics Sector</td>
<td>IEEMA</td>
<td>January, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>International Engineering Sourcing Show (IESS)</td>
<td>EEPC</td>
<td>March, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Indiasoft 2020</td>
<td>ESC EPC</td>
<td>March, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>CAPINDIA, 2019</td>
<td>PLASTIC EPC (CHEMEXCIL,CAPEXIL, SHEFEXCIL)</td>
<td>December, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>India Carpet Expo</td>
<td>Carpet EPC</td>
<td>October 2019 / March, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>2nd International Arogya- International Exhibition and Conference on AYUSH</td>
<td>FICCI</td>
<td>December, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>PARTICIPATION IN DOMOTEX INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 2020</td>
<td>Carpet EPC</td>
<td>January, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of the events</td>
<td>Organisations</td>
<td>Dates of event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TechnoTEX 2019</td>
<td>FICCI</td>
<td>August, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Source India 2019</td>
<td>ISEPC</td>
<td>August, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2nd China International Import Expo (CIIE) in Shanghai</td>
<td>FIEO, ICC</td>
<td>November, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>India International Jewellery Show</td>
<td>G&amp;JEPC</td>
<td>August, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDIA BRAND EQUITY FOUNDATION (IBEF)

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

Export Promotion

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

84th Thessaloniki International Fair

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

Dedicated brand campaign for Brand India

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

Brand India Textile Campaign

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

Brand India Engineering Campaign

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

Brand India Pharma Campaign

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

Brand India Agriculture Campaign

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

Branding and Communications

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

Knowledge Centre

IBEF Website (www.ibef.org)

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

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

Administration

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

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS (EPCs)

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

LIST OF THE EPCs UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039, Maharashtra (Tel: 022-22021288, 2201330; Fax: 022-22026684).
- Cashew EPC, Cashew Bhawan, Mundakkal West, Kollam - 691001, Kerala (Tel: 0474-2742704, Fax: 0484-2377973)
- CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1 Wood Street, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel: 033-22890524/25; Fax: 033-22891724).
- Council for Leather Exports, No.1, CMDA Tower II, 3rd Floor, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008. Tamil Nadu (Tel: 044-28594367; Fax: 044-28594363).
- EEPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel: 033-22890651/52; Fax: 033-22890654).
- Export Promotion Council for EOU’s & SEZ Units, 8-C, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001 (Tel: 011-23329766-69; Fax: 011-23329770).
- Gem & Jewellery EPC, Office No. AW – 1010, Tower – A, G- Block, Bharat Diamond Bourse, Next to ICICI Bank, Bandra – Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400051 (Tel: 022-23821801/06, Fax: 022-23820852).
- The Plastic EPC, Crystal Tower, Gundivali Road No-3, Off Sir M.V. Road, Andheri East, Mumbai-400069, Maharashtra (Tel: 022-26833951; Fax: 022-26833953).
- Sports Goods EPC, 1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-110055 (Tel: 011-23516183; Fax: 011-23632147).
- SHEFEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 2nd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal (Tel: 033-22834417/697; Fax: 033-22834699).
- Pharmexcil, 101, Aditya Trade Centre, Ameerpet, Hyderabad – 500038, Andhra Pradesh (Tel: 040-23713462/66; Fax: 040-23713464).
- Services EPC, 6A/6, 3rd Floor, NCHF Building, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049 (Tel: 011-40463279/141734632).
- Project EPC, 411, Surya Kiran Building (4th Floor), 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001 (Tel: 011-41514673, 41563287).
- Indian Oilseeds and Produce EPC, 78-79 Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021, Maharashtra (Tel: 022-22032225; Fax: 022-22029236).

GEM & JEWELLERY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (GJEPC)

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

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

- JCK Las Vegas Show 2019 in Las Vegas, USA from 31st May – 3rd June 2019
- June Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair from 20th - 23rd June 2019
Singapore International Jewellery Expo in Singapore from 18th – 21st July 2019

India Diamond Week (Loose Diamonds) from 19th – 22nd August 2019 in New York, USA

September Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair (AWE) from 16th-20th September 2019

September Hong Kong Jewellery & Gem Fair (CEC) from 18th-22nd September 2019

Vicenza Oro Fall 2019 in Italy from 07th - 10th September 2019

VOD Dubai International Jewellery Show in Dubai from 13th – 16th November 2019

Jewellery Arabia 2019 in Bahrain from 19th – 23rd November 2019

In addition to the above, GJEPC organised the following activities in 2019-20:

India Gemstone Week from 11th -13th April, 2019 in Jaipur

3rd edition of India SAARC Middle East Buyer Seller Meet from 28th April – 30th April 2019 in Chennai

GJEPC Annual Banking Summit 2019 on 31st July, 2019 in Mumbai

36th Edition of India International Jewellery Show (IIJS Premiere) 2019 from 8th to 12th August, 2019 in Mumbai

India USA Jewellery BSM 2019 in Mumbai, from 10th – 12th September, 2019

India Silver & Fashion Jewellery Buyer Seller Meet from 12th – 14th June 2019 in Jaipur

India International Diamond week (Loose Diamonds) from 15th -17th October 2019 in Mumbai

3rd edition of India Gold and Jewellery Summit from 22nd to 23rd November 2019 in New Delhi

Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Common Facility Centres (CFC) are being set up in Gems and Jewellery manufacturing clusters to provide an opportunity to the small and medium manufacturers to use state-of-the-art technology/equipment at affordable user fee basis. 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, four CFCs have been operationalised at Visnagar, Palanpur, Amreli and Junagadh. It is planned to implement CFCs in Coimbatore, Kolkata, Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar also.

Special Notified Zone (SNZ) 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 in the SNZ. 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.

Since its inception, 10.4 million carats of rough diamonds of a total value of USD 2 billion dollars have 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.

OTHER INITIATIVES OF GJEPC:

Cluster Mapping Survey

GJEPC has engaged National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to conduct a Cluster Mapping Survey Study. The main objectives of this study are mapping and measuring the health of various clusters of gems and jewellery sector across India, developing a comprehensive understanding of the sector including overview of the gems and jewellery value chain from raw material source to retail, qualitative assessment/overview of government policies affecting export and growth of sector, assessment of the contribution of gems and jewellery sector in Indian economy in terms of income and employment considering direct and indirect channels, identification of variables which affect domestic and export demand, assessment of India’s manufacturing potential and supply constraints with respect to infrastructure, skill development, production system and logistic gaps.

Swasthya Ratna Health Insurance Scheme

GJEPC has initiated a Group Mediclaim scheme to provide health insurance benefit at subsidized rates for the entire workforce of Gems and Jewellery Industry & their family members. The Scheme launched in 2015 is named as Swasthya Ratna under which all GJEPC member companies can enroll employees and their families and it has been running very successfully. GJEPC operates and promotes the scheme which is available across India and GJEPC also contributes a percentage of the premium as an additional benefit to the workforce.

The Primary objective of launching this scheme is to improve access of identified workers and their families to quality medical care of choice for treatment of diseases involving hospitalization through an identified network of health care providers. Through this project, more than 5 lac lives have been covered till date and claims of over Rs. 150 crores have been disbursed.
**Parichay Card**

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

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

**Swasthya Kosh**

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

The fund has been established to seek monetary contributions from anyone in India or abroad who wishes to make a significant impact and touch the lives of the skilled artisans of the Gem & Jewellery industry in India.

GJEPC has contributed Rs. 3 crores to launch the fund. GJEPC will be approaching the industry and the government to contribute to the fund. The scheme will also offer an 80G tax benefit to the any institution or individual who donates for this cause.

**COUNCIL FOR LEATHER EXPORTS**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Shoes &amp; Leather Fair, Guangzhou, China, May 28-31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Shoes &amp; Leather Fair, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Jul 10-12, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Soga Horse Fair, Cologne, Germany, Sep 01-03, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Mosshoes/MOSPEL Fair, Moscow, Russia, Sep 10-13, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>MICAM – The Shoe Event, Italy, September 15-18, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>RB5M, Kolkata, India, September 27-28, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Fashion World Tokyo Fair, Japan, October 2-4, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Buyer Seller Meet in Santiago, Chile &amp; Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Leathertech Fair, Dhaka, Bangladesh, October 31- November 2, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Footwear &amp; Leather Show, Australia, November 12-14, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>India Leather Days, Offenbach, Germany, November 27 &amp; 28, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RB5M, New Delhi, November 22 &amp; 23, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Buyer Seller Meet in New York, USA, December 4 &amp; 5, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Designers Fair, Chennai, February 1-3, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upcoming events in the current year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>MICAM – The Shoe Event, Italy, February 16-19, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Leather Fair (APLF), Hong Kong, March 31- April 02, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(Figs in lakhs of Rupees)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main roles of CHEMEXCIL are as follows:

- To interact with the Government agencies with the objective to address and resolve the issues raised by the chemical industry/exporters.
- To provide inputs for framing Foreign Trade Policy and seek budgetary support for boosting exports.
- To undertake trade delegations to various countries and to participate in international exhibitions.
- To expand the exports across various regions of the world and to strengthen exports in new and potential markets.
- Organize Reverse Buyer - Seller meets & host foreign delegations.

- Help in provisioning of marketing and information facilities for both exporters and importers.
- Conduct seminars/workshops to keep exporters abreast of latest developments in the policies/procedures in the export sectors.
- Issue visa recommendations, Certificate of Origin, letters for renewal of Central Excise Bond etc. to the member exporters.

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

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

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

**Events abroad**

- 19th China International Dye Industry & Textile Chemicals Exhibition 2019 (China Interdye) held from 10th to 12th April, 2019 in Shanghai
- Beauty World Middle East Dubai, UAE held from 15th to 17th April, 2019
- Korea Chem 2019 held from 16th to 18th April, 2019
- Color&Spechex Vietnam 2019, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam held from 26th to 28th June, 2019
- Buyer Seller Meet held in Bangkok, Thailand held on 1st July, 2019
Agri Business Global Trade Summit held in USA from 1st to 3rd August, 2019

Dye Chem Bangladesh 2019 International Expo held from 4th to 7th September, 2019 at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Trade Delegation to Taiwan & Japan from 16th to 18th September, 2019

2nd China International Import Expo (CIIE) held in Shanghai, China from 5th to 10th November, 2019 through FIEO.

**Domestic Events**

Interactive session for MSME exporters on "The Invoice Finance Advantage: Collateral-Free Trade Finance made Easy by Drip Capital" held at Hotel Crowne Plaza, Ahmedabad on 28th May, 2019

Seminar on "GST recent developments, Annual Return and GST Audit" with M/s. Laxmikumaran & Sridharan (L & S) Attorneys organised on 26th July 2019 at Head Office of the Council at Mumbai.

Organized 3 Seminars in association with M/s. Laxmikumaran & Sridharan (L & S) Attorneys on 26th September, 2019 at Mumbai on the topics of a) Trade War between US & China and the prevailing and emerging opportunities for Indian Exporters; b) FTA/PTA culture and the fear factors prevails amongst Indian Manufactures; and c) An overview on RCEP and the blockades.

**THE PLASTICS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PLEXCONCIL)**

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

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

- Plastic Raw Materials
- Moulded & Extruded Goods
- Plastic sheets, films, plates etc
- Packaging materials
- Other plastic items
- Human Hair & Products thereof

- All types of optical items
- Stationery/Office & School Supplies

The major functions of Plexconcil are as follows:

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

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

**Events Abroad**

- India Pavilion at PLASTIMAGEN Exhibition held from April 2-5, 2019 at Mexico City, Mexico.
- Indian participation at FEI PLAST held from April 22-26, 2019 at Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Indian participation at CHINAPLAS held from May 21-24, 2019 at Guangzhou, China.
- Indian participation at PLASTPOL held from May 28-31, 2019 at Kielce, Poland.
India Pavilion at COMPLAST MYANMAR Exhibition held from June 14-16, 2019 at Yangon, Myanmar.

India Pavilion at COMPLAST SRI LANKA Exhibition held from August 9-11, 2019, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

India Pavilion at VIETNAM PLAS held from October 3-6, 2019 at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

India Pavilion at K FAIR Exhibition from October 16-23, 2019 at Düsseldorf, Germany.

Domestic Events

PLEXCONCIL executed several membership outreach programs to educate the existing and potential exporters of plastics products about the benefits of exports and that of taking membership of the Council in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, and Odisha. Most of these programs have been done in close association with State plastics associations as well as Ministry of MSME.

CHEMICAL & ALLIED PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (CAPEXIL)

CAPEXIL, a premier Export Promotion Council, was set up in 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council’s Registered Office and Head office is located in Kolkata and it has four regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under overall supervision of the Department of Commerce. As on 31.12.2019, the total membership strength of the Council stood at 4,357.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of the following products: Publications & Printing, Paper Board and Products, Glass and glassware, Miscellaneous Products, Processed Minerals, Ceramics and Allied Products, Plywood and Allied Products, Rubber Products, Ossein and Gelatine, Bulk Minerals and Ores, Natural Stones and Products, Paints, Printing Ink and Allied Products, Auto Tyres and Tubers, Animal by products, Cement, cement clinkers and Asbestos cement products, Graphite and explosives.

CAPEXIL endeavours to offer a full range of services by carrying out these functions:

- Act as an interface between the government and the members regarding trade and policy related matters
- Act as a forum for representation of the trade related issues and liaison between the exporting community and the Government and policy planners.
- Liaison with Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad and Foreign Diplomatic Missions in India for promotion of business events and other activities.
- Prepare relevant market reports, analysis of Indian export trend across country, product or other parameters and valuable resource of global trade data.
- CAPEXIL can help the sourcing needs of an importer anywhere in the world as well as the selling needs of Indian exporters.

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

Events Abroad:

- Abu Dhabi International Book Fair 24-30 April 2019
- Organized the Indian Rubber Products Delegation (Non-Tyres & Tyres Sectors) for participation with Central Stand at CENTRAL ASIA MINING & KAZCOMAK’2019 Tradeshows at Kazakhstan with B2B Meets in Almaty (Kazakhstan), Moscow (Russia) & Minsk (Belarus) during 18.09.2010 to 27.09.2019 with 18 member exporters.

Domestic Events:

- CAPEXIL created awareness amongst the member exporters about the EODC Camp being organised by ADGFT for redressal of all their EODC related issues and also attended Meeting at ADGFT along with member exporters for the same to ensure presentation of documentation on 07.05.2019 at the ADGFT Office, Mumbai.
- CAPEXIL has conducted the Outreach Program – “Role of Cement Industries in increasing export market share” for Cement, Cement Clinkers and Asbestos Cement Products Panel at Beverly Hotel, Kilpauk, Chennai on 09.08.2019.

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

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

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

The main roles of SHEFEXIL are as follows:

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

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

Events abroad:

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

Domestic Events

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

SPORT GOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (SGEPC)

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

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

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

Indian sports goods and Toys are now being exported to 150 countries. The top ten destinations for export of sports goods and toys are UK, USA, Australia, Germany, South Africa, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Ireland, and UAE. The top ten destinations contribute to 78% of the
value of the total export from India. UK being the topmost export destination, recorded a growth of 4.13%, while markets of USA and Australia recorded growth of above 10%. Germany, France and Ireland grew significantly with 26% and Netherlands and United Arab Emirates grew remarkably up by 38% and 56% respectively over the last year.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Activity</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reverse Buyer Seller Meet in Kids India, Mumbai</td>
<td>26th - 28th Sept, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hong Kong Toys &amp; Games Fair</td>
<td>6th - 9th Jan, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ISPO Munich</td>
<td>26th - 29th Jan, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spielwarenmesse International Toy Fair</td>
<td>29th, Jan to 2nd, Feb 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Buyer Seller Meet in UK / Ireland</td>
<td>March, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy Support Measures:**

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

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

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

**TELECOM EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (TEPC)**

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

**VISION OF TEPC:**

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

**TEPC PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS:**

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

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

**INDIA AFRICA ICT EXPO 2019**

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

**INDIA TELECOM 2019, DELHI**

TEPC had organized India Telecom 2019-Exclusive Buyer Seller Meet from 14-16 October 2019 at Aerocity, New Delhi, under MAI scheme of Department of Commerce. The event was organized alongside India Mobile Congress (IMC) such that the invited foreign buyers can meet and network with more Indian manufacturers under one roof. The event had participation from around 90 buyers from 25+ countries.
This platform helped to bring potential buyers from across the globe to interact and is likely to lead to development long term business relations.

**PROJECT EXPORTS PROMOTION COUNCIL OF INDIA (PEPC)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TRADE PROMOTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES:**

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

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

**ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (ESC)**

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

Some of the services of ESC are as follows:

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

**EVENTS ORGANIZED/PARTICIPATED BY ESC:**

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

**GLOBAL ACTIVITIES:**

- ICT EXPO, 13-16 April, 2019, Hong Kong
- Electronics Distributors Show (EDS), 07-10 May 2019, Las Vegas
- Source India Turkey, 06-10 September 2019, Turkey
- Global Sources HK - Startup Launchpad, 18-21 October 2019, Hong Kong
- Mipcom, 14-17 October 2019, Cannes, France
- Mobile World Congress, 22-24 October 2019, Los Angeles, USA
- CeBIT ASEAN, 27-29 November 2019, Thailand
In addition, participation in the following events is also proposed as under:

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

RBSM in India to be Organized/Participated by ESC:

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

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES:

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

- ESC and IIFT organized an interactive session on Sector Specific Logistics in ESC House, New Delhi on 10th June, 2019 at 4 PM. The meeting focused on issues and challenges related to sector specific logistics of electronics sector.
- ESC organized members meeting with a delegation from Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA) in ESC House, New Delhi on 08th August, 2019.
- ESC organized members meet in Chennai on 16th September, 2019 to discuss issues related to export of electronics and computer software. A presentation on IT Opportunities in Emerging Global Markets was also made.

ESC organized members meet in Bengaluru on 17th September, 2019 to discuss issues related to export of electronics and computer software. A presentation on IT Opportunities in Emerging Global Markets was also made.

EEPC INDIA

EEPC India is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The company has its headquarters at Kolkata with regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi and Sub-Regional Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad (Secunderabad) and Jalandhar for providing services to exporters of engineering products. With a view to establish closer connections with the engineering manufacturers & exporters and to have a better reach, EEPC India opened their Chapters in 12 Tier II and Tier III cities, viz., in Tamil Nadu (11 May, 2019), Chhattisgarh(19 June, 2019), Jharkhand (3 July, 2019), Karnataka (23 July, 2019), West Bengal (3 August, 2019), Himachal Pradesh (10 August, 2019), Madhya Pradesh (24 August, 2019), Andhra Pradesh (19 September, 2019), Maharashtra (18 October, 2019), Odisha (8 November, 2019), Rajasthan (9 November, 2019) and Uttarakhand (22 November, 2019).

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

Engineering Exports Scenario

Engineering exports account for nearly a quarter of India’s total merchandise exports and around 3% of GDP. Engineering exports achieved a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.6% over the period 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 a percentage of total exports has surged from 19.3% in 2011-12 to 24.5% in 2018-19.

However, uncertainties on global trade outlook followed by US-China trade war, protectionism by leading global nations, withdrawal of US GSP for Indian imports and geopolitical crises in some regions pulled down Indian engineering exports during April-October 2019 by 3.10 percent vis-à-vis the same period last fiscal. Out of 33 engineering panels, 16 panels comprising 21.4% of India’s total engineering exports recorded year-on-year growth in exports during the period concerned while the remaining 17 panels showed decline in exports. The panels which registered significant growth in exports during April-October 2019 vis-a-vis April-October 2018 were Prime Mica & Mica Products (growth of 75.7%), Office Equipment (growth of 66.5%), Nickel and Nickel products (growth of 53.4%), Tin and Tin Products (growth of 32.7%), Industrial Machinery like Boilers, Parts etc (growth of 27.3%) and Cranes, Lifts and Winches (21.2%).

Region wise, EU and North America remained India’s topmost destinations for engineering exports with share of 19.3% and 19% respectively, in India’s total engineering exports. ASEAN+2 registered the highest growth of 17.7% during April-October 2019 vis-a-vis the same period last year followed by CIS (growth of 10.97%) and North-East Asia (growth of 5.45%).

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, is undertaking Brand “India Engineering” campaign since 2014. The initiative is implemented with the support of India Brand Equity Foundation, a Trust under Department of Commerce. A revised Branding Plan for the engineering sector, is under preparation, based on the export strategy formulated for the sector by EEPC India, through an eminent consultancy firm.

INITIATIVE FOR TECHNOLOGY UPGRADE FOR BOOSTING ENGINEERING EXPORTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Kolkata 26th April, 2019 (Celebrating World IPR day in collaboration with WIPO followed by a seminar on Intellectual Property Rights).
- Mumbai 14th May, 2019 (Training on "Process Capability Analysis")
- Kolkata 30th May, 2019 (Seminar on Circular Economy)
- Kolkata 24th June, 2019 (Seminar on Material Science Engineering & Signing of MOU with CSIR-NML, Jamshedpur)
- Kolkata 24th June, 2019 (Mini Book Fair on Technology Books)
- Durgapur 25th June, 2019 (Industry interaction and Press conference at CSIR-CMERIC, Durgapur)
- Bengaluru 26th June, 2019 (SolidCAM Software training)
- Bengaluru 17th July, 2019 (Engineering Statistics for Six Sigma - Batch)
- Kolkata 19th July, 2019 (Seminar on Smart & Alternative Materials and signing of MOU with CSIR-AMPRI, Bhopal)
- Bengaluru 2nd August, 2019 (Tech Meet at Tech Centre, Bengaluru)
- Kolkata 6th August, 2019 (Seminar by AUTODESK for software utility)
- Kolkata 8th August, 2019 (Seminar on Industry 4.0 by ISI, Kolkata, CSIR-NIST & IIT Kharagpur)
- Kolkata 14th August, 2019 (Inauguration of Kolkata Tech Centre by Commerce Secretary)
- Kolkata 26th August, 2019 (Visit of President, FIEO and industry Interaction)
Bengaluru 28th August, 2019 (Training on Basic Engineering Statistics for Six Sigma – batch1 Tech Centre, Bengaluru)

Kolkata 13th September, 2019 (Seminar on Advance Manufacturing)

Kolkata 6th November, 2019 (Workshop on Alternative Material Science and its application)

Kolkata 27th November, 2019 (Seminar on benefits of simulation software for foundries)

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

Export Promotion Activities

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (SEPC)

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

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

VISION OF SEPC

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

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

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF SEPC

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

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

Allocation of Sectors to SEPC

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

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

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

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

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

1. SEPC’s Participation at International Conference (Panel Discussion and Expo) Medical Tourism, Destination Punjab: This conference was organised by Government of Punjab in collaboration with International Chambers for Services Industry (ICSI) on Medical Tourism.

2. SEPC’s Participation at MIPTV: SEPC participated in the International Market for content development and distribution. On this occasion many Indian entertainment companies (TravelXP, IndianTelevision.com etc) presented their content and shared their experience in the industry.

3. Participation of SEPC in 1st SCO International Medical Innovation and Cooperation Forum: A complimentary Pavilion for Indian Pharma companies was set up by Chinese side. SEPC focussed on the possibilities of promoting city-to-city tie ups for affordable and quality healthcare services that could be availed by Chinese citizens.

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

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

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

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

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

**Working with State Governments**

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

**Launch of Services Exports Strategy for Karnataka**

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

---

**MoUs signed by SEPC (2019-20)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>MoU Description</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Signing of MoU between SEPC and MSME: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) at Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. The MoU mandates stronger cooperation between MSMEs and SEPC to promote exchange of ideas &amp; strategies, events and activities focusing on services export.</td>
<td>Multi Service</td>
<td>2nd May, 2019</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Signing of MoU between SEPC and DICCI: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) and Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry (DICCI) at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It mandates promoting services exports through collaborating in various events and activities of SEPC &amp; DICCI.</td>
<td>Multi Service</td>
<td>11th May, 2019</td>
<td>Ahmedabad, Gujarat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**THE CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL OF INDIA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Export Performance of Cashew Kernels & Cashew Nut Shell Liquid**

The export of cashew kernels from India during 2018-19 was 66,693 M.T valued at Rs. 4,433.99 Cr. (US $ 637 Million). Out of the total quantity of cashew kernels exported during 2018-19, 9.18% were to the American Zone, 0.44% to African Zone, 31.7% to European Zone, 0.13% to Oceanic Zone, 18.09% to South East & Far East Asian Zone and 40.46% to West Asian Zone. West Asian Zone was the largest importer of Cashew kernels from India.

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

The export of cashew kernels and cashew nut shell liquid for the last five years and as on October 2019 is given below:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CASHEW KERNEL</th>
<th>CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID</th>
<th>TOTAL (CK+CNSL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qty (M.T)</td>
<td>Value (Rs.Crs)</td>
<td>Value US $ Mls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>118952</td>
<td>5432.85</td>
<td>888.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>96346</td>
<td>4952.12</td>
<td>756.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>82302</td>
<td>5168.78</td>
<td>771.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>84352</td>
<td>5870.97</td>
<td>910.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>66693</td>
<td>4433.99</td>
<td>636.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Apr-Oct)</td>
<td>38560</td>
<td>2187.70</td>
<td>309.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW NUT

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

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

EXPORT/IMPORT POLICY

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

CONVENTIONS/EXHIBITIONS/TRADE DELEGATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

E.Mail: cepci@cashewindia.org

Web: www.cashewindia.org

INDIAN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (IOPEPC)

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

Development of Oilseed & Produce Exports

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

Implementation of Procedure for export of Sesame Seed to EU

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

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 an objective of promoting production of good quality groundnuts for exports, matching the requirements of importing countries.

Addressing Aflatoxin and Pesticides related issue at the Farm level

The importing countries have concerns about Aflatoxins (in case of groundnut), pesticides residues and other chemical and microbiological contamination in the agricultural products. 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 are also organized in various parts of India 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:

- The Council participates in International and domestic trade fairs, organizes Buyer-Seller Meets both in India as well as overseas and organizes trade delegations to importing countries to promote exports.

- IOPEPC serves as a 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 also regularly interacts with various Ministries, Departments and agencies of the Government of India to highlight the issues faced by the exporters.

- The Council provides dispute redressal/settlement mechanism acting as an Institutional Arbitrator.

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

- The Council also disseminates relevant information amongst its Members 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.

Activities Undertaken by the Council during 2019-20 under Export Promotion Measures:

- The Council organized awareness and publicity programmes on Agriculture Export Policy at Junagad, Gwalior, Rajkot and Kolkata.

- The Council organised its 1st IOPEPC Global Oilseeds Conference (IGOC) at Dubai, UAE during 19th – 21st October, 2019. Around 300 delegates from all over the world including India having interest in various facets of oilseeds and oils attended this First IGOC 2019.

- In order to create awareness amongst Indian supplier about the export potential, the Council participated in following domestic exhibitions
  - Vibrant Tamil Nadu 2019, Madurai - August 12 to 15, 2019

- The Council participated in the following International Trade Fairs and Conference:
  - Anuga 2019 - 05th to 09th Oct, 2019 - IOPEPC organised participation of member exporters in this exhibition with 6 stalls showcasing the high quality of Indian Oilseeds & Oil and its potential for export.
  - Conference on Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices, Ethiopia – The Council was invited by Ethiopian Pulses, Oilseeds and Spices Processors exporters association (EPOSPEA) to participate in the 9th International Conference on Pulses and Oilseeds/ICOPO from November 29-30, 2019.

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 the financial year 2018-19, 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.

Exports of Vegetable Oils:
The exports of vegetable oils were dominated by castor oil and recorded an export volume of about 216754.94 tons valued at Rs. 2524.57 Crore during the year 2019-20 (Apr-Jul) as against 619355.8 tons valued at Rs. 6169.94 Crores during the previous year.
The details on export of oilseeds and oils are given below.

India’s exports of Oilseeds

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oilseed</th>
<th>Apr-Jul 2019 Qty</th>
<th>2018-19 Value</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>2017-18 Qty</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sesame seed</td>
<td>94.92</td>
<td>1277.56</td>
<td>311.99</td>
<td>3761.93</td>
<td>336.85</td>
<td>2990.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>134.31</td>
<td>1049.44</td>
<td>488.23</td>
<td>3295.54</td>
<td>504.04</td>
<td>3386.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard / Rapeseed</td>
<td>9.83</td>
<td>44.24</td>
<td>29.52</td>
<td>133.26</td>
<td>17.29</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger seed</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>25.73</td>
<td>13.37</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>9.21</td>
<td>69.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower seed</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>20.47</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>27.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seed</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>11.64</td>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>22.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyabean</td>
<td>28.14</td>
<td>113.53</td>
<td>197.81</td>
<td>810.3</td>
<td>275.35</td>
<td>1004.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>74.03</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>64.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>277.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>2563.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>1059.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>8212.77</strong></td>
<td><strong>1165.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>7648.82</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India’s exports Vegetable Oils Export

(Qty in Tons and Value in Rs. Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Apr-Jul 2019 Qty</th>
<th>2018-19 Value</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>2017-18 Qty</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut Oil</td>
<td>8627.16</td>
<td>86.15</td>
<td>17057.29</td>
<td>142.68</td>
<td>12171.24</td>
<td>104.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame Oil</td>
<td>2498.83</td>
<td>54.37</td>
<td>9939.77</td>
<td>183.14</td>
<td>9452.22</td>
<td>140.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower &amp; Safflower Oil</td>
<td>1036.39</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>4393.84</td>
<td>38.84</td>
<td>3573.7</td>
<td>29.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard &amp; Rapeseed Oil</td>
<td>1330.29</td>
<td>16.36</td>
<td>3973.62</td>
<td>51.55</td>
<td>3354.57</td>
<td>44.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed Oil</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>304.88</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>249.76</td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Oil</td>
<td>216754.94</td>
<td>2524.57</td>
<td>619355.8</td>
<td>6169.94</td>
<td>697092.5</td>
<td>6730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Oil</td>
<td>444.11</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>1008.26</td>
<td>14.84</td>
<td>507.15</td>
<td>6.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya Oil</td>
<td>2531.79</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>7539.01</td>
<td>65.93</td>
<td>3785.13</td>
<td>30.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>230789.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>2697.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>656033.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>6606.12</strong></td>
<td><strong>726401.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>7059.87</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MOC/Trade

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

EP-TEXTILES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPORTS</td>
<td>38518.8</td>
<td>37601.3</td>
<td>37693.4</td>
<td>37872.1</td>
<td>38724.1</td>
<td>22946.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DGCIS

Indian Textiles Export: Major Export Destinations

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

Source: DGCIS
India’s Textiles Import: Major Import Destinations

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

![Major Destinations of India’s Imports for Apr-Nov 2019 in US$MILLION](source:DGCIS)

Initiatives/Achievements in area of Textiles Export:

- Coordination was made with Ministry of Finance to create separate tariff lines for 11 items of Khadi products such as Khadi Jacket, Khadi Ensemble etc. In addition to this, definition of Khadi was included in the supplementary notes of the Customs tariff in the Finance Act 2019-20. This step is expected not only to provide khadi its unique identity but also to boost its export.

- In order to promote cotton in the overseas markets, “World Cotton Day” was celebrated at Geneva on 7th October, 2019 in coordination with PMI, Geneva. Mahatma Gandhi was the icon for the event.

- The exports of Handicrafts witnessed an increase of ₹458.68 crores from ₹16834.00 crores to ₹17292.68 crores i.e. an increase of 2.72% in rupee terms in Apr-Nov, 2019-20 vis-à-vis Apr-Nov, 2018-19. In dollar terms, the exports have shown an increase of US $ 41.21 Million i.e. the exports have increased by 1.70% over the same period in 2018-19.

- Under the Market Assistance Scheme of this Department, assistance to EPCs was extended to organize 58 textiles related events in 2018-19 and 142 events in 2019-20.

- Regular interactions with the exporters and manufacturers were organized at the highest level in the Ministry. The Board of Trade meeting was held under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Commerce and Industries Minister on 6.6.2019. A meeting was convened on 2.7.2019 under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister of State for Ministry of Commerce & Industries with major, medium, micro exporters of textiles sectors to identify issues/constraints affecting textiles exports. A meeting was convened on 24.10.2019 under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary with all EPCs to have discussion on export performance.

- In order to promote Technical Textiles, Technotext-India’s premiere show on Technical Textiles was organized in 2018 and 2019 with MAI assistance from Department of Commerce.

PHARMACEUTICALS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (PHARMEXCIL)

Trends in Pharma Trade

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