TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND LASTING GROWTH

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce

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OVERVIEW

1. The IMF update for January, 2017 predicts likely pickup in economic activities in 2017 and 2018 after a lacklustre outturn in 2016, especially in emerging markets and developing economies. Global growth for 2016 is estimated at 3.1 per cent. For 2017 and 2018, growth is projected at 3.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. In the backdrop of global slowdown and lower world demand, India witnessed steady growth momentum in comparison to other developing world economies.

The WTO lowered world trade growth forecast in 2016 to 1.7 per cent and revised the 2017 estimate between 1.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent. The contraction was driven by slowing GDP and trade growth in developing economies such as China and Brazil but also in North America, which had the strongest import growth of any region in 2014-15 but has decelerated since then.

2. For Indian exports, the year 2016-17 started with hope of stability and recovery optimism, after a grim year 2015-16. Green shoots in exports growth have been noticed for quite some months. Keeping pace with the positive momentum, exports during the month of December, 2016 registered an impressive positive growth of 5.72 per cent in dollar terms valued at US$ 23.88 billion than the level of US$ 22.59 billion during December, 2015. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-December 2016 was US$ 198.80 billion as against US$ 197.33 billion registering a positive growth of 0.75 per cent in Dollar terms over the same period last year.

Petroleum exports during April to December 2016 have declined by 6.5 per cent in Rupee terms as compared to the corresponding period of 2015. However, non-petroleum exports during this period have increased by almost 6 per cent as compared to non-petroleum exports in the corresponding period of 2015.

Principal commodities like newsprint, wool, raw, fresh fruits, marine products, groundnut, paint, varnish & allied products, agro chemicals, spices, aluminium & products of aluminium, inorganic chemicals, cereal preparations, processed vegetables, auto tyres & tubes, fresh vegetables, plastic raw materials, drug formulations & biological, buffalo meat, leather footwear component etc. have shown positive growth in both value and volume terms.

However, certain principal commodities like granite, natural stone & products, sesame seeds, castor oil, pulp & waste paper, other miscellaneous chemicals, petroleum products, cashew nut shell liquid, guar gum meal etc. have recorded positive growth in volume terms even though exports in value terms have been negative.

3. Exports during 2015–16 are valued at US$ 262.30 billion. Overall exports in 2015-16 have declined by 15.5 per cent as compared to exports in 2014-15. Non-petroleum exports during 2015-16 have declined by more than 8 per cent in Dollar terms as compared to non-petroleum exports in 2014-15. However, petroleum exports declined by more than 46 per cent in US Dollar terms during the same period.

Twelve sectors viz tea, tobacco, spices, fruits & vegetables, cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items, ceramic products & glassware, drugs & pharmaceuticals, RMG of all textiles, jute manufacturing including floor covering, carpets, handicrafts excluding hand made carpets & plastic and linoleum recorded positive growth in value terms. Other sectors like rice, cashew, oil seeds, marine products, iron ore, leather and leather products, engineering goods, man-made yarn fabrics made ups, petroleum products, etc. have recorded contraction.

4. The FTP-2015-20 launched on April 1, 2015 sharpened the measures adopted for trade facilitation by introducing a slew of measures by providing a framework for increasing exports of goods and services, generation of employment and increasing value addition, in keeping with the “Make in India” vision. The Policy consolidates existing export incentive schemes and introduces two new schemes viz a) ‘Merchandise Exports from India Scheme’ (MEIS) for exports of specified goods to specified markets, and b) ‘Services Exports from India Scheme’ (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services. These replace multiple schemes earlier in place. Other features include linking rules, procedures and incentives with other initiatives such as “Make in India”, “Digital India” and “Skills India” and e-Commerce exports supported under ‘Merchandise Exports from India Scheme’

through courier or foreign post offices. The Policy also extended benefits of both the reward schemes (MEIS and SEIS) to units located in SEZs.

5. The number of mandatory documents for exports and imports have been reduced to 3 each for export and import from 7 and 10 respectively. eIEC was introduced from April 1, 2016, doing away with the need of a physical copy. IEC has been integrated with eBIZ portal of DIPP. IEC and EPCG applications have been integrated with eNivesh portal implemented by PMG set up by Cabinet Secretariat. Inter-ministerial consultations have been initiated for SCOMET (Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies) Items to reduce processing time of applications. Use of electronic bank realization certificate (eBRC) system has been extended. The eBRC system captures details of the foreign exchange received by exporters through the banking channel. This data is shared with 13 state governments who may use it for processing of VAT refunds. DGFT has signed MOUs with 14 state governments and 2 central government agencies for sharing of the data.

6. Grievances on policy, procedure and implementation issues registered at the public grievances portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances are handled promptly. DGFT maintains an active Twitter handle (#DGFTINDIA) with more than 8,000 followers. Responses to tweets sent to CIM's account and DGFT handle are managed through the Twitterseva service and more than 1,700 tweets have been replied to from April 2016 with an average reply time of less than 12 hours.

7. DGFT signed MOU with the Goods and Services Network (GSTN) for sharing foreign exchange realisation and Import Export code data. This will strengthen processing of export transactions of taxpayers under GST, increase transparency and reduce human interface. An electronic bank realisation certificate (eBRC) captures transaction level details of foreign exchange realised in India. The eBRC created an integrated platform for receipt, processing and subsequent use of all bank realization related information by exporters, banks, central and state government departments. The e-BRC project enabled banks to upload foreign exchange realisation information related to exports on to the DGFT server.

8. The GeM, a dedicated marketplace for procurement of goods/services by the Government/PSUs, started in April 2016, with technical support of National e-Governance Division (NeGD) under Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY). Pilot phase of GeM has been launched on August 9, 2016.

Presently, more than 6,000 products in 115 categories and hiring of transport services are available on the portal. The GeM has been integrated with major taxi aggregators like Uber & Ola. Demand aggregation component is to be made applicable on GeM portal. NeGD is undertaking test of the demand aggregation module.

PFMS Integration for product purchase has been done. Services Procurement PFMS integration is being done. Payment integration with railways/defence/posts payment mechanisms is being undertaken. Extensive discussions with CRIS and CGDA are underway.

9. To further improve SEZs functioning, digitization and online processing of various activities, dual use of infrastructure in non-processing has been allowed - both by SEZ and non-SEZ entities. Extension of ICEGATE to SEZ Online System has been completed. Provision for Refund, Demand, Adjudication, Review and Appeal relating to authorised operations under Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, has been notified on August 5, 2016.

10. An Interest Equalisation Scheme has been introduced from April 1, 2015 for 5 years. The scheme envisages rate of interest equalisation @ 3 per cent per annum for Pre Shipment Rupee Export Credit and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and to all exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes.

In the Financial Year 2015-16, funds to the tune of Rs.1,100 crore have been released to RBI for the settlement of the claims of various banks under the scheme. In 2016-17 a sum of Rs. 1,000 crore has been released to RBI so far.

11. The Board of Trade (BOT) has been reconstituted to have continuous discussion and consultation with trade and industry. The Board of Trade would, inter-alia, advise the Government on policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's trade. The Board of Trade met on April 6, 2016.

12. To ensure continuous dialogue with State Governments and UT's on measures to provide enabling environment in the states and create a framework for making the states active partners in boosting India's exports, the Council for Trade Development and Promotion was constituted in July 2015. The first meeting of the council was held on January 8, 2016 and the second meeting was held on January 5, 2017.

13. The State governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports. Many States have done so.

To enable mainstreaming of States in export efforts, Commerce Secretary reviews export related issues with State officials at the State capitals along with exporters from the States, customs house agents and other stakeholders. These initiatives support trade facilitation as well as Ease of Doing Business initiatives. Meetings have been held in major exporting States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Northeast, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

States & UTs have also been given access to the foreign trade database maintained by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics. DGFT conducts open houses at important export and industry centres to address the issues faced by exporters.

14. To fill the huge export infrastructure deficit in the country namely quality testing and certification labs, pack houses, common environment mitigation measures such as CETP etc., a new Central Sector Scheme i.e., TIES (Trade Infrastructure for Exports Sector) is under consideration. This scheme would support projects having direct linkage to exports especially high capital expenditure projects, logistics infrastructure including Land Custom Stations, Border Haats, etc, Testing and certification labs that are vital for SPS/TBT compliance, Trade facilitation centres, technology upgradation, common facility

centres, business information centre, convention/trade centres, projects with environmental concerns like CETP etc. facilities for export manufacturing.

15. Proposal to create a Project Development Fund with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore to catalyse Indian economic presence in the Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam regions has been approved. This fund is expected to facilitate Indian investments and broaden the manufacturing base in CLMV countries with the objective of facilitating subsequent investment by the Indian private sector.

16. At the Nairobi WTO meet, India negotiated to ensure that the WTO continues to place the interests of developing countries and LDCs at the centre of its agenda. The 'Nairobi Package' includes Ministerial Decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to least developed countries. These cover public stockholding for food security purposes, a Special Safeguard Mechanism for developing countries, a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports particularly from the developed countries and measures related to cotton. Decisions were also made regarding preferential treatment to LDCs in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences.

India sought and successfully obtained a re-affirmative Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes honouring both the Bali Ministerial and General Council Decisions. This commits members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to this issue.

17. Government approved Notification of Commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO for ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) in February 2016. Through Trade Facilitation, Members seek to simplify trade procedures and help promote cross-border trade, bring greater predictability to traders and help improve the climate for trade and investment. The TF Agreement will enable domestic manufacturers, particularly small & medium enterprises to connect to regional and global value chains.

The WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement represents an important milestone by creating an international framework for reducing trade costs. The Trade Facilitation Agreement contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective co-operation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. India Notified its category "A" commitments to WTO under the TFA in March, 2016 and later ratified it in April, 2016. Approximately 70 per cent of the total provisions given under TFA have been notified as category "A". India has not categorised any provisions under category "C".

18. DGFT, in collaboration with IIFT, has launched "Niryat Bandhu at your Desktop", an online certificate programme in export import business. Footwear Design and Development Institution (FDDI) is creating a pool of skilled manpower at all levels in tune with changing global environment. Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) acts as a facilitator for the export of hazardous goods by evaluating the quality of bulk packages and also issues certificates for export. The institute has so far trained around 32,500 packaging professionals. Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM) provides research support to Commodity Boards and also conducts management programmes on Agri Business and Plantation Management.

19. In the changing landscape, global trade in agricultural and industrial goods is couched in complex layers of non-tariff barriers and lowering of tariff alone does not provide market access. Department of Commerce in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry, Bureau of Indian Standards and National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies along with other knowledge partners namely FSSAI, NABL, EIC, CWTOS and APEDA organized three National Standards Conclaves to find out gaps in India's preparedness.

20. The Government has notified 10 Spice Development Agencies (SDAs) in major spice growing states in order to have synergy and convergence of activities for development of spices.

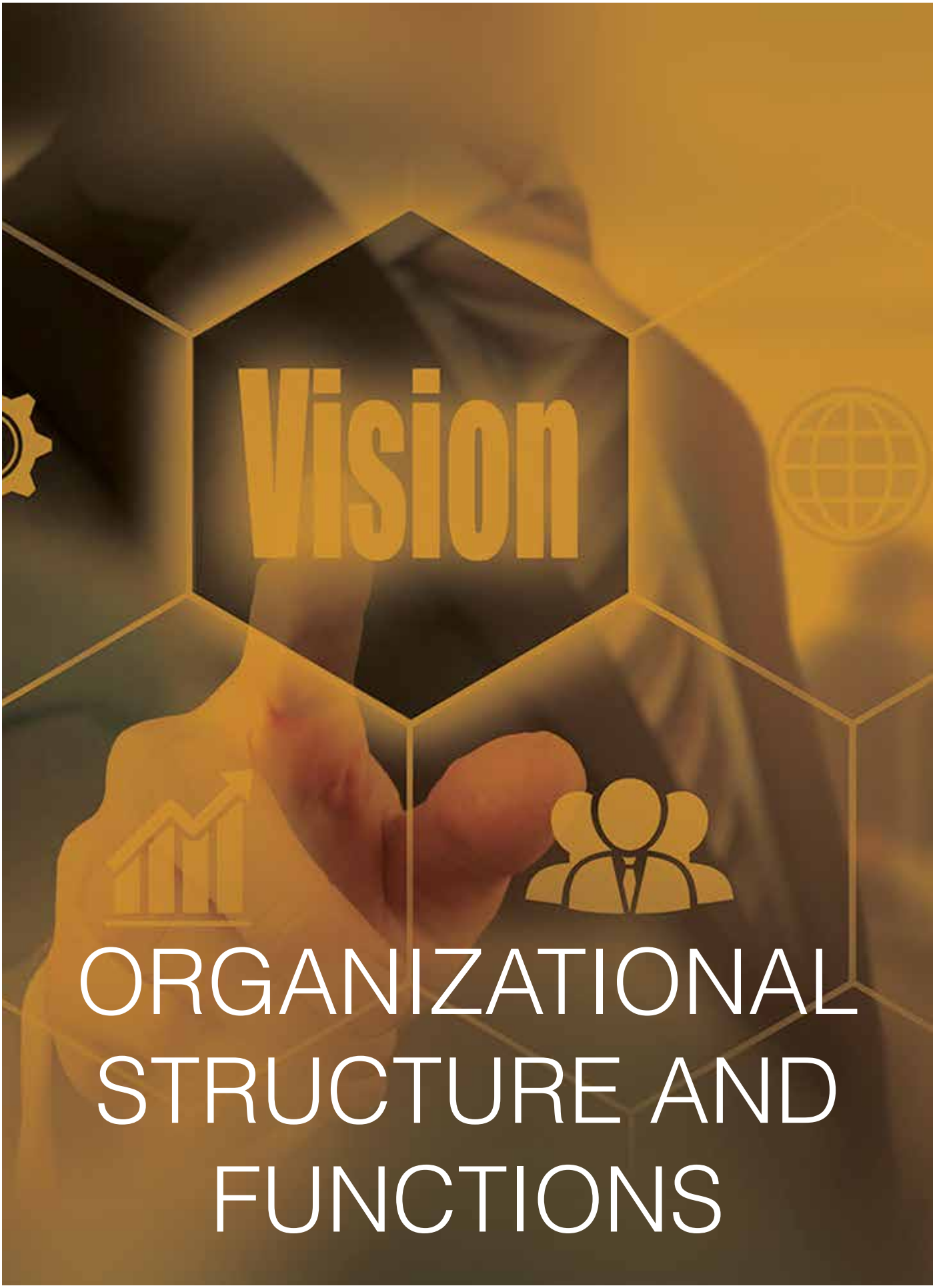
E-Chilli Bazaar e-Commerce platform has been launched for better market reach and price realization for chilli farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The objective is to ensure total traceability of farms and to strengthen the farming community to negotiate with traders and to improve the digital literacy in the project area. Pan-India Auction commenced in the auction centres of South India on June 23, 2016 at Kochi and Coonoor and on June 24, 2016 at Coimbatore. The sale percentage is well over 90 per cent at the three centres.

21. To make state-of-the-art equipment and technological advancement available to SME units, a Scheme of setting up of 13 common facility centres for the gem & jewellery sector is being implemented. Issue of separate HS Code for lab-grown diamonds was successfully pursued with Ministry of Finance. This will create a value chain for it and look at emerging opportunities in the lab-grown diamond industry.

22. With an objective to facilitate constant supply of rough diamonds and to make this industry an International Diamond Trading Hub, the India Diamond Trading Centre - Special Notified Zone has been created at Bharat Diamond Bourse, Mumbai. Viewing operations by mining companies at the SNZ have started and so far, 11 viewings have been completed (one viewing typically takes a week). This facility has already been booked for viewing till December, 2017.

23. The services sector has emerged a prominent one in India in terms of its contribution to national and state incomes, trade flows, employment and FDI inflows. This sector contributes around 58 per cent towards the GDP and 28 per cent to employment. In trade terms, it contributes 25 per cent to total trade, around 35 per cent to exports and 20 per cent to imports. The single most important contributor to India's services exports is the IT/ITES sector. India has inherent competitiveness and export potential in many skills based and labour intensive services. Healthcare, education, professional, R&D, consultancy, printing and publishing and entertainment services are some sectors with great export potential. India has advantages in various services incidental to manufacturing and R&D and can bring transformational efficiency to manufacturing. With the structure of manufacturing in many countries, including India, becoming more and more sophisticated, there is an increasing "servicification" of manufacturing. Better services will improve the competitiveness of manufacturing sector.

24. The Department of Commerce in association with Services Export Promotion Council, India Trade Promotion Organization and Confederation of Indian Industry organised the second edition of the Global Exhibition on Services during April 21-23, 2016 at India Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida. It provided a platform to all the participants, delegates, business visitors and other key decision makers from the services industry and other related industries to interact and explore new business avenues.



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

Vision and Mission

The long-term vision of the Department is to make India a major player in the world trade and assume a role of leadership in the international trade organizations commensurate with India's growing importance.

The policy tools being adopted involves the Strategy focusing on the targeted commodity and country in the medium term and the Foreign Trade Policy in the long run.

Functions

The Department formulates, implements and monitors the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which provides basic policy 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 Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, four Additional Secretaries, twenty-one Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary level officers and a number of other senior officers.

The Department is functionally organized into the following 9 Divisions:

1. International Trade Policy Division
2. Foreign Trade Territorial Division
3. Export Products Division
4. Export Industries Division
5. Export Services Division
6. Economic Division
7. Administration & General Service Division
8. Finance Division
9. Supply Division

The various offices/organizations under the administrative control of the Department are: (A) three Attached Offices, (B) ten Subordinate Offices, (C) ten Autonomous Bodies, (D) five Public Sector Undertakings, (E) two Advisory Bodies, (F) fourteen Export Promotion Councils and (G) five Other Organizations. A complete list of these offices/organizations along with the postal addresses is given in Annexure 1.1

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 Director 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 through regulation. Keeping in line with liberalization and globalization and the overall objective of increasing of exports, DGFT has since been assigned the role of "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.

This Directorate, with headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by the Director 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 also responsible for implementation of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 and Rules & Regulations notified there under. The DGFT also issues Authorisations to exporters and monitors their corresponding obligations through a network of 38 regional offices and an extension counter at Indore.

(ii) Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D)

The DGS&D with headquarters at New Delhi is headed by a Director General. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Commerce primarily for conclusion of Rate Contracts for common user items procured by various government buyers. It has four Regional Supply Offices located at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad. Its functions are carried out through its functional supporting service wings. The Supply Wing has commodity-wise Purchase Directorates such as Information Technology, Electrical Stores, Mechanical Engineering, Automobiles, Steel & Cement, Structural Engineering, Hardware, Workshop & Machine Tools, Wool & Leather, Paper & Paper products, Oil & Chemicals and medical stores. The handling of commodity wise work facilitates maintenance of data bank on prices, vendors, specifications, market trends, etc.

(iii) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD)

The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties was constituted in April, 1998 and is headed by the Designated Authority who is assisted by a Principal Adviser (Cost) and one Joint Secretary level officer. In addition, there are Investigating and Costing Officers with varied experience to conduct investigations. The Directorate is responsible for carrying out investigations and recommending, where required, under the Customs Tariff Act, the amount of anti-dumping duty/countervailing duty on the identified articles as would be adequate to remove injury to the domestic industry.

(B) Subordinate Offices

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

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) 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 in the country to receive ISO 9001:2008 certification for compilation and dissemination of India’s foreign trade statistics.

(ii) Office of Development Commissioner of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

The SEZ Scheme is mainly focused on generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of domestic and foreign investment, creation of employment opportunities and 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 administered as per the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Units may be set up in the SEZ for manufacturing, trading or services. They have to be net foreign exchange earners but they are not subjected to any predetermined value addition (except gems and jewellery units) or minimum export performance requirements. Sales in the Domestic Tariff Area from SEZ units are treated as if the goods are being imported and are subject to applicable customs duties.

(iii) Pay and Accounts Office (Supply)

The payment and accounting of the Supply Division, including those of DGS&D are performed by the office of Chief Controller of Accounts (Supply Division) under the Departmentalisation Accounting System, through its Regional Pay and Accounts offices at New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. Internal Audit functions are also carried out in respect of 9 CDDOs and 16 non-CDDOs situated at various placed in the country. The office is gearing up to implement Government E-procurement project.

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

Pay & Accounts Office, DOC & MOT are responsible for the Payment of claims, accounting transactions, consolidation of accounts and other related matters like finalization & payment of pension & payment of final GPF cases, loan & advance, grant in aid, maintenance of GPF/CPF, NPS, LSC & PC, etc. These departmental PAOs are controlled by Principal Account office at New Delhi with CCA as the head of the Department of Accounts Wing. CCA extends assistance to FA in budgeting, monitoring & control of expenditure, renders professional expertise in financial management system, preparation of disclosure statement as required under FRBM Act, annual finance report and annual outcome & system report, annual/five year plan, estimation & flow of non-tax revenue receipts etc. There is an internal Audit Wing under Control of CCA to study the Accounting and Implementation of Prescribed Procedure with a view to ensuring that they are correct adequate & free from any lacunae.

(C) Autonomous Bodies

(i) Coffee Board

Coffee Board is a statutory organization under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, constituted under The Coffee Act 1942. The Board comprises of 33 members headed by the Chairman. The Secretary, Coffee Board is one of the members of the Board along with 31 other members comprising Members of Parliament and Members representing various interests of the Coffee Industry. The Coffee Board focuses its activities in the areas of research, extension, development, market intelligence, external & internal promotion and welfare measures. The Coffee Board functions with its Head Office in Bengaluru and the Central Research Station viz., Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) at Balehonnur, Chikmagalur District, Karnataka with a regional research stations at Chettalli (Karnataka) and regional research stations at Chundale (Kerala), Thandigudi (Tamil Nadu), Narasipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Diphu (Assam) and the extension units spread over the traditional coffee growing areas (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Non-Traditional Areas (Andhra Pradesh and Odisha) and North Eastern Region (Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh).

(ii) Rubber Board

The Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted under the Rubber Act, 1947, and functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Central Government and has 27 members representing various interests of natural rubber industry. Execution powers of the Board are vested with 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. It's research department viz., Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) is situated at Kottayam, Kerala and has 10 regional research stations located in various rubber-growing states of the country. The Board has also a training department, viz., Rubber Training Institute (RTI) located at Kottayam. The Board's Rubber Production Department effectively facilitates transfer of technology at the grassroots level, for which the Board has a well-knit extension network comprised of 184 field stations functioning at the village level, and monitored by 48 regional offices, spread across the country's rubber-growing states.

(iii) Tea Board

Tea Board was set up as a statutory body under the Tea Act, 1953. The Board is headed by a Chairman and consists of 30 Members appointed by the Government of India representing different sections of the tea industry. The Board's head office is situated in Kolkata and there are two zonal offices-one each in North Eastern Region at Guwahati in Assam and in Southern Region at Coonoor in Tamil Nadu. Besides, there are regional offices spread across all the major tea growing states and four metros. The Small Growers Development Directorate at Dibrugarh caters to the developmental needs of the small sector which accounts for a substantial portion of national tea production. The responsibilities of the Board include production, productivity and quality improvement, market promotion, and welfare measures for plantation workers and supporting Research and Development. Being a regulatory body, the Board exerts control over producers, manufacturers, exporters, tea brokers, buyers, auction organizers and warehouse keepers through various control orders notified under Tea Act.

(iv) Tobacco Board

The Tobacco Board was constituted as a statutory body on 1st January, 1976 under Section (4) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. The Board is headed by a Chairman with its headquarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh and is responsible for the development of the tobacco industry. While the primary function of the Board is export promotion of all varieties of tobacco and its allied products, its functions extend to production, distribution (for domestic consumption and exports) and regulation of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco.

(v) Spices Board

Spices Board was constituted as a statutory body under the Spices Board Act, 1986. The Board is headed by a Chairman with head office at Kochi. Spices Board is responsible for overall development of cardamom industry and export promotion of 52 spices listed in the schedule of the Spices Board Act, 1986. The primary function of the Board includes development of small and large cardamom, promotion, development, regulation of export of spices and quality control, development of spices and organic spices in North Eastern region. The Board is the authority to issue certificates of registration as exporter of spices and issue of cardamom dealers and auctioneers licenses. The Board undertakes programmes and projects like infrastructure support improvement in spices processing, encouraging studies and research on medicinal properties of spices, development of new products, improvement of processing, grading and packaging, setting up spices parks; prices stabilization and quality controlling & upgrading for export. The licensed/registered cardamom auctioneers and dealers facilitate the domestic marketing through cardamom e-auctions.

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

The Marine Products Export Development Authority was set up as a Statutory Body in 1972 under an Act of Parliament (No.13 of 1972). The Authority, with its headquarters at Kochi and field offices in all the maritime states of India, is headed by a Chairman. The Authority is responsible for development of the marine industry with special focus on marine exports. Besides, it has trade promotional offices in Tokyo (Japan) and New York (USA).

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

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act. The Authority, with its headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by a Chairperson. APEDA has five regional offices at Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata & Guwahati and 13 virtual offices APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility of export promotion and development of 14 agricultural and processed food product groups listed in the Schedule to the APEDA Act and monitoring import of sugar.

APEDA is engaged in the development of markets infrastructure up-gradation and quality improvement. Under Plan Scheme titled 'Agriculture Export Promotion Scheme' it provides financial assistance to registered exporters.

(viii) Export Inspection Council of India (EIC)

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was set up under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, in order to ensure sound development of export trade of India through quality control and pre-shipment inspection and for matters connected therewith. EIC is an advisory body to the Central Government on notification of commodities which will be subject to quality control and/or inspection prior to export, establish standards of quality for such notified commodities, and to specify the type of quality control and/or inspection to be applied to such commodities.

The Export Inspection Council is located at Delhi and is headed by a Chairman. The Executive Head of the Council is the Director of Inspection & Quality Control who is responsible for day to day functioning of the Council. The assurance to quality and safety is provided through either a consignment wise inspection or a quality assurance/food safety management based certification through its field agencies, the Exports Inspection Agencies (EIAs) located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai and Delhi with a network of 30 sub offices backed by state of the art NABL accredited laboratories at various places have provided their distinguished services to the nation in the field of quality control, inspection and certification for numerous categories of products being exported from India. EIC provides mandatory certification for various food items namely fish & fishery products, dairy products, egg products, meat and meat products, poultry meat products, animal casing, gelatin, ossein and crushed bones, feed additives & pre-mixtures and honey while other food and non-food products are certified on voluntary basis.

EIC plays an important role in achieving the goal to make the country the most preferred trading partner in the world by ensuring consistent quality and safe commodities.

(ix) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

The IIFT was set up on May 2, 1963 with a focus on foreign trade related research and training. Today, the Institute is widely recognized for its knowledge and resource base, rich heritage and for strong alumni network both in India and abroad. The Board of Management is the principal executive body of the Institute. The BoM consists of 11 members and is headed by the Director of the Institute. The Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Institute while the Director of the Institute is its Principal Executive.

(x) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

The Indian Institute of Packaging is an autonomous body in the field of packaging technology which was set up on May 14, 1966 as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 by the leading packaging and allied industries and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government 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 the national level. The head office of the Institute is situated at Mumbai and its branches are located at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Guwahati. The Institute has got a an excellent rapport with international organizations like World Packaging Organization (WPO) and Asian Packaging Federation (APF).

The main functions of the Institute are training & education, and research & development in the field of packaging. Under educational activities, the Institute has been conducting different types of short term and long term programmes. Till date, more than 10,000 personnel have been trained in the field of packaging through different programmes.

(D) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

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

STC was set up on May 18, 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, red sanders and imports of bullion, hydrocarbons, minerals, metals, ores, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, etc. In the recent years, STC has also taken up, on domestic front, distribution of fertilizer to tobacco growers, conducting cardamom auctions with a view to safeguard interests of farmers, sale of gold coins/silver medallions and small volume of sale of goods under STC brand.

(ii) MMTC Limited

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

MMTC has been following the mantra of strategic diversification for progress exploiting opportunities to expand base and open up new business prospects. It endeavors constantly to explore emerging opportunities by synergizing and blending them with its own core competencies, thereby creating new epicenters of growth and expanding its role as a trade organizer and facilitator. The company has participated in various value-multiplier initiatives by investing in trade related infrastructure projects to enhance its future sustainability through the JVs and PPP route. MMTC has grown over the years to become one of the largest trading organizations in India. It has invested in a 1.1 million ton steel plant in JV with Government of Orissa, a world class gold/silver refinery, setting up free trade warehousing zone (FTWZ) at Kandla, etc.

Subsidiary Company

MMTC Transnational Pte Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC and was incorporated in October 1994 under the laws of Singapore with a share capital of US$ 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". The name of the company was changed to PEC Limited on November 25, 1997. The main functions of PEC Limited include export of projects, engineering equipment and defense equipment, import of industrial raw materials, bullion and agro commodities.

Over the years the business of PEC Limited has diversified with industrial raw materials, commodities and bullion constituting a major part of its turnover and profit. Some of the key initiative have been consolidation of existing line of business and selective diversification into sustainable business areas improving operational efficiency and cost effectiveness.

(iv) ECGC Ltd (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.)

ECGC Ltd provides credit risk insurance and related services for exports. ECGC keeps its premium rates at the optimal level and provides (i) a range of insurance covers to Indian exporters against the risk of non-realization of export proceeds due to commercial or political risks; (ii) different types of credit insurance covers to banks and other financial institutions to enable them to extend credit term facilities to exporters and (iii) Export factoring facility for MSME sector which is a package of financial products comprising working capital financing, credit risk protection, maintenance of sales ledger and collection of export receivables from the buyer located overseas.

(v) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is the premier trade promotion agency of India, which provides a broad spectrum of services to trade and industry and acts as a catalyst for growth of India's trade. The main corporate objectives of ITPO are:

- To promote external and domestic trade of India in a cost effective manner by organizing and participating in international trade fairs in India and abroad; organizing buyer-seller meets and contact promotion programmes abroad; conducting overseas market surveys, exchanging and contact promotion programmes abroad; conducting overseas market surveys, exchanging and coordinating visits of business delegations, and undertake need based research to facilitate trade in specific sectors/markets;
- To support and assist small and medium enterprises to access markets both in India and abroad;
- To disseminate trade information and facilitate e-commerce/ trade;
- To develop quality physical infrastructure, services and management so as to enable holding of trade promotion events such as conventions and trade exhibitions of international standard; and
- To enlist the involvement and support of the State Governments, other government trade promotion agencies,

trade and industry associations in trade promotion of India's external and domestic trade. With its Headquarters at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and regional offices at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai, ITPO ensures representative participation of trade and industry from different regions of the country in its events in India and abroad.

(E) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

Presently, there are fourteen Export Promotion Councils sponsored by the Department of Commerce. Names and addresses of these Councils are given in Annexure 1.1. These Councils are registered as non-profit organizations under the Companies Act/Societies Registration Act. The Councils perform both advisory and executive functions. The role and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. These Councils are also the registering authorities for exporters under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

(F) Advisory Bodies

Board of Trade (BOT)

The Board of Trade (BOT) has been reconstituted vide Trade Notice No.21 dated March 23, 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. The terms of references of Board of Trade are:

- 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;
- to review performance of various sectors, identify constraints and suggest industry specific measures to optimize export;
- to examine existing institutional framework for imports and exports and suggest practical measures for further streamlining to achieve desired objectives;
- to review policy instruments and procedure for imports and exports and suggest steps to rationalize those for optimum use; and
- to examine issues which are considered relevant for promotion of India's trade and for strengthening international competitiveness of Indian goods and services.

First meeting of the reconstituted Board of Trade was held on April 6, 2016. Commerce & Industry Minister during the meeting has outlined the difficult foreign trade scenario prevailing across the globe and the broad thrust of the Department's approach, captured in initiatives like the various schemes under FTP 2015-20. She urged the participants to help in strengthening the Foreign Trade Policy and operational response to the challenges faced by Indian exporters by giving their suggestions on possible trade policy interventions, the institutional framework and possibilities for enhancing trade competitiveness. Government's emphasis on gaining the trust of investors, targeting both, the domestic economy and foreign trade was highlighted. The Department of Commerce is pursuing tax rationalization, flexibility/proactiveness in the approach of FTAs, stress on trade in services as an area of huge promise, use of WTO trade remedies to support industry inspite of skeletal teams and a focus on development of standards and certifications, particularly in areas of India's trade interests. During the meeting, the need to identify the champion sectors of the economy to target a higher global trade share was also discussed.

(G) Other Organizations

(i) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

The key objective of FIEO is to render an integrated package of services to various organizations connected with export promotion. It provides integrated assistance to its over 22,000 members. FIEO issues RCMC (Registration-cum-Membership-Certificate) to exporters. It also issues Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) which is required by many countries as proof of origin of the goods. In terms of the Foreign Trade Policy, FIEO has been designated as Registering Authority for exporters. The Federation organizes stakeholder's consultation, outreach programmes, seminars, open house meets, interactive sessions, awareness programmes and training programmes.Besides, FIEO provides e-platform to buyers/sellers through a huge network of members and non-members, and also organizes trade fairs and exhibitions across the globe, particularly in untapped countries. FIEO has signed over 85 MOUs with leading chambers across the globe to provide commercial information and marketing support to its members.

(ii) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in May 13, 1978 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, with a focus to provide education in the field of diamonds and gems & jewellery. IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry & is a project of the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the areas of diamond manufacturing, diamond grading, jewellery designing & jewellery manufacturing, gemology thereby covering entire spectrum of gems & jewellery education under one roof. 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.

(iii) Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

The Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) was set up by Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India in 1986 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with an objective to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the footwear industry. The Institute has pan-India presence with well designed campuses at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Chhindwara, Rohtak, Jodhpur and Guna. FDDI has a distinct presence not only in higher education in leather sector, but, also in the spheres of industrial consultancy, research and development and training of active industry professionals.

The institute conducts wide range of professional programmes in the areas of Footwear Design & Production Management, Creative Designing CAD/CAM, Fashion Merchandising and Retail Management, Leather Goods & Accessories Design and Fashion Design and Business Integrated Programme in Business Management.

(iv) National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

The National Centre for Trade Information was incorporated on March 31, 1995 as a company under Section 25 of Companies Act, 1956. The company started functioning w.e.f. March, 1996. It has a Board of Directors for administration of its affairs, which includes representatives from Ministry of Commerce & Industry, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S). Other representatives are from India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and other Export Promotion Councils/ Apex Bodies.

(v) Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT)

Price Stabilization Fund Trust was registered as a Trust on September 11, 2003 under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 for administering the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme formulated by the Department of Commerce to provide financial relief to small growers of plantation crops viz. tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco when prices of these commodities fall below a specified level, without resorting to the practice of procurement operations by the Government Agencies. Under the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme, a Corpus of Rs. 500 crore (Government of India contribution of Rs. 482.88 crore and growers' contribution (towards entry fee) of Rs. 17.22 crore was to be created and the scheme was to be implemented with interest earnings on the Corpus Fund. However, the actual contribution made by DoC and growers to the Corpus was of the order of Rs. 432.88 crore and Rs. 2.67 crore respectively (Total: Rs. 435.55 crore).

A pilot scheme in the name of "Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC)" to be implemented in eight districts of seven States during one crop cycle, which may spread over two years, commencing from the year 2016-17 has been approved and operationalized by the Department of Commerce at a likely estimated cost of Rs.168.77 crore, which is proposed to be shared by the Central Government (Department of Commerce), concerned State Governments and growers in the ratio of 75:15:10.

Since the new scheme being implemented by Commodity Boards through Insurance Companies has already been launched, action has been initiated by the Department of Commerce for the closure of PSFT. PSF Corpus Fund vested in the Public Account of the Government of India will be administered by the Department of Commerce.

Annexure-1.1

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

Attached Offices

1. Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi – 110107.
2. Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, Jeevan Tara Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001.
3. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties, 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
2. Cochin Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, Kakkanad, Kochi, Kerala.
3. Falta Special Economic Zone, IInd MSO Building, 4th Floor, R.No. 44, Nizam Palace Complex, 234/4, AIC Bose Road, Kolkata – 700020, West Bengal.
4. MEPZ Special Economic Zone, National Highway 45, Administrative Office Building, Tambaram, Chennai – 600045, Tamil Nadu.
5. Kandla Special Economic Zone, Gandhidham, Kutch-370230, Gujarat.

6. SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400096, Maharashtra.
7. Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, Duvvada, Visakhapatnam – 530046, Andhra Pradesh.
8. Noida Special Economic Zone, Noida Dabri Road, Phase-II, Noida – 201305, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Pay and Accounts Office (Commerce), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi - 110107.
10. Pay and Accounts Office (Supply Division), 16-A, Akbar Road Hutments, New Delhi

Autonomous Bodies

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

Public Sector Undertakings

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

Export Promotion Councils

1. Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7 Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400039.
2. Cashew EPC, P.B.No.1709, Chittoor Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-682016 (Phone
3. CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1/1 Wood Street, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700016. (Phone No. 033-22890524/25 Fax No.033-22891724)
4. Council for Leather Exports, No.1, CMDA Tower II, 3rd Floor, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008.
5. EEPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016
6. Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZ Units, 8-G, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.
7. Gem & Jewellery EPC, Diamond Plaza, 5th Floor, 391-A, Dr. D.B.Marg, Mumbai- 400004.
8. The Plastic EPC, Crystal Tower, Gundivali Road No.3, Off Sir M.V. Road, Andheri East, Mumbai- 400069.
9. Sports Goods EPC, 1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi- 110055.
10. Shellac Export Promotion Council, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 2nd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016.
11. Pharmexcil, 101, Aditya Trade Centre, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh – 500038.
12. Services EPC, 509, 5th Floor, Apparel House, Sector 44, Institutional Area, Gurgaon-122003.
13. Project EPC, 123, I Floor, Behind Shankar Road Market, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi – 110060
14. Indian Oilseeds and Produce Exporters Association, 78-79 Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021.

Other Organizations

1. Federation of Indian Export Organizations, Niryat Bhawan, Rao Tula Ram Marg, Opp. Army Hospital (Research& Referral), New Delhi-110057.
2. Indian Diamond Institute, Katargam, GIDC, Sumul Dairy Road, P.B. No. 508, Surat-395008, Gujarat.
3. Footwear Design & Development Institute, A-10/A, Sector-24, Noida – 201301, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.
4. National Centre for Trade Information, NCTI Complex, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi - 110001.
5. Price Stabilisation Fund Trust, Room No.2003. 20th Floor, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place. New Delhi - 110001

EMERGING GLOBAL ECONOMIC REALITIES AND INDIA

Since the onset of global financial crisis, global economy is still struggling to revive and grow at a healthy rate. A large number of political and economic disturbances have been witnessed over the past one year, from uprisings in the Middle East, economic turmoil in Euro Area and Brexit. Volatility in commodity prices and general uncertainty has impacted business environment across the globe and recovery pace in both mature and emerging markets.

The crisis has produced a wide-ranging yet differentiated impact across the globe which includes economic slowdown and contraction in world trade. India is expected to grow at 7.6 percent in FY2018, rising to 7.8 per cent in FY 2019-20.Various reforms are expected to ease domestic supply bottlenecks and increase productivity. Infrastructure spending should improve the business environment and attract FDI. The "Make in India" initiative can support India's manufacturing sector, backed by boosting domestic demand and further regulatory reforms. Moderate inflation and a civil service pay hike should enhance real incomes and consumption, helped by good harvests after favourable monsoon. A benefit of 'demonetization' in the medium run may ease liquidity in the banking system, leading to lower lending rates and boost economic activity (World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 2017).

According to the Projection by IMF for India in its World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2016, India's GDP will continue to expand at the fastest pace among major economies, with growth forecast at 7.6 per cent in 2016-17. As per UN in its World Economic Situation and Prospect (WESP) report, India's economy is slowly gaining momentum, with an expected GDP growth of 7.3 and 7.5 per cent in 2016 and 2017, respectively. According to OECD Interim Economic Outlook, September 2016, India's projected GDP growth is 7.4 per cent for 2016 and 7.5 per cent for 2017.

According to the Global Competitiveness Report 2016-17 of the World Economic Forum, despite unorthodox monetary policy, global GDP growth has fallen from levels of 4.4 per cent in 2010 to 2.5 per cent in 2015. India leads the group of South Asian economies, climbed back up the rankings to 39th in this edition of the Report, from 48th in 2007-2008. India's competitiveness has improved across the board, in particular in goods market efficiency, business sophistication, and innovation. Health and basic education improved throughout the decade. Improvement in infrastructure, by contrast, was small and faltering during most of the period, but picked up after 2014 when the government increased public investment and sped up approval procedures to attract private resources. Macroeconomic conditions followed a similar path, as India managed only in recent years-thanks also to the drop in commodity prices to keep inflation below the target of 5 per cent while rebalancing its current account and decreasing public deficit.

Two most significant improvements are in the areas of infrastructure and in health and primary education. For example, India almost halved its rate of infant mortality.

Slowdown of global growth continues, creating an obstacle to fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Agenda of 2030.

The "Make in India" initiative can support India's manufacturing sector, backed by boosting domestic demand and further regulatory reforms.

World gross product is projected to expand only by 2.4 per cent in 2016, the same weak rate as in 2015. This reflects significant downward revisions in growth for several countries in Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and Latin America and the Caribbean from the forecasts in December 2015. Persistent weakness in aggregate demand in developed countries continues to dampen global growth, while low commodity prices, mounting fiscal and current-account imbalances and policy austerity have further decreased the growth prospects of many export oriented countries. This weakened growth prospects have been further aggravated by severe weather-related shocks, political challenges and large capital outflows in many developing regions.

Downside risks to the global economy remain elevated against the backdrop of weak demand, low investment, low commodity prices and financial market turbulences. Divergent global inflationary pressures have prompted pro-cyclical monetary tightening in several developing countries, in contrast to additional monetary easing in the euro area and Japan, and delays in interest-rate rises by the United States Federal Reserve. Increased divergence in global interest rates may intensify capital flow volatility and exchange-rate pressures in developing countries. Greater policy coordination among countries can lower the impact of negative spill over effects from policy misalignment and contain financial market volatility. There is also need for reducing dependency on monetary policy by exploring available fiscal space and additional policy measures to enhance global growth.

Despite the lingering instabilities and general weakness of the global economy, South Asia's overall economic outlook remains favourable, with most countries benefiting from low oil prices. Regional GDP growth is expected to accelerate from 6.1 per cent in 2015 to 6.6 and 6.8 per cent in 2016 and 2017, respectively, owing to robust private consumption, strengthening investment demand and gradual progress on domestic policy reforms. Notwithstanding the favourable outlook, South Asian economies confront sets of domestic downside risks, including implementation of policy reform and political instabilities. Structural issues such as energy shortages, low participation of women in the labour force and lack of infrastructure remain major regional hurdles.

Inflation is projected to remain relatively low, reflecting subdued commodity prices and lower pressures from supply-side bottlenecks. This has increased monetary policy space, with prospects for further easing in India. Overall, the positive outlook will enable further gradual progress on poverty reduction. The regional prospects are contingent on robust growth in India. Despite some delays in domestic policy reforms and enduring fragilities in the banking system, investment demand is supported by the monetary easing cycle, rising FDI, and government efforts towards infrastructure investments and public-private partnerships.

According to latest WTO estimates, world trade will grow more slowly than expected in 2016, expanding by just 1.7 per cent, well below the April forecast of 2.8 per cent. The forecast for 2017 has also been revised, with trade now expected to grow between 1.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent, down from 3.6 per cent previously. With expected global GDP growth of 2.2 per cent in 2016, this year would mark the slowest pace of trade and output growth since the financial crisis of 2009. Table 2.1 shows estimates of growth for different economies around the world.

Table 2.1: World Economic Growth Estimates for 2015 - 2018
(Annual percentage change)

	UN			IMF			World Bank			
	2015a	2016b	2017b	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016e	2017f	2018f
World	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.9
Developed economies/Advanced Economies/High Income	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8
Euro Area	1.9	1.9	2	2	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
US	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.2*	2.1*
Japan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Developing Countries/EMDEs	3.8	3.8	4.4	4	4.2	4.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.6
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	-0.6	-0.6	1.5	0	–0.6	1.6	-0.6	-1.4	1.2	2.3
Brazil	-3.8	-3.4	0.2	–3.8	–3.3	0.5	-3.8	-3.4	0.5	1.8
Russia	3.8	3.8	4.4	–3.7	–0.8	1.1	-3.7	-0.6	1.5	1.7
India	**7.3**	**7.3**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.0#**	**7.6**	**7.8**
China	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3

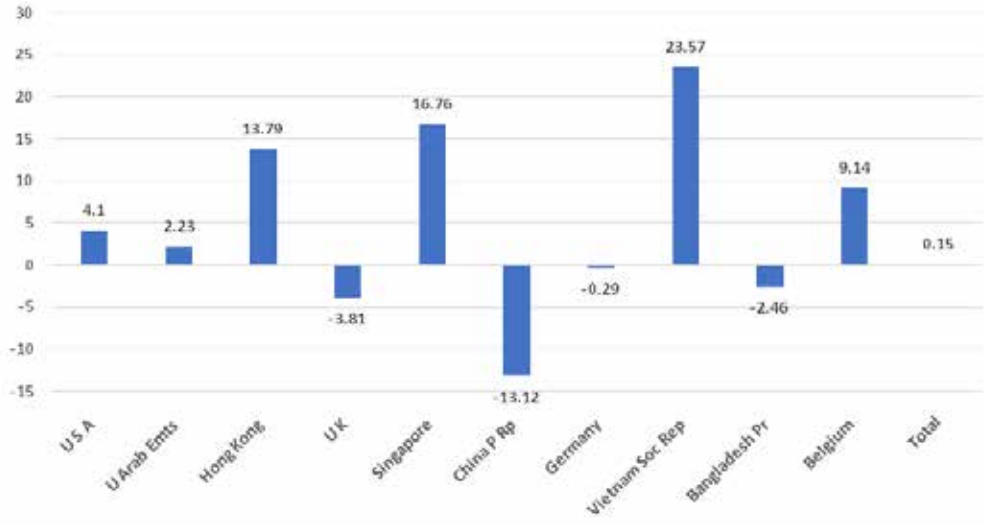
Sources: UN, World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2016, Update as of mid-2016; IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2016; World Bank, Global Economic Prospects, January 2017.
Note: UN: a Partly estimated, b Forecast based in part on Project LINK; IMF: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with fiscal year 2011/12 as a base year; World Bank: Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity; e = estimate; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given moment in time. Aggregate growth rates calculated using constant 2010 U.S. dollars GDP weights. * The U.S. forecasts do not incorporate the effect of policy proposals by the new U.S. administration, as their overall scope and ultimate form are still uncertain. However, simulations indicate that the large reductions in corporate and personal income taxes suggested by the new administration could-if fully implemented and without consideration of any other policy changes—increase both U.S. GDP growth and global growth above baseline projections in 2017 and 2018. # For India, the column labeled 2016 refers to FY2016/17.

India's Trade in 2015-16

India's merchandise exports reached a level of US$ 262.00 billion during 2015-16(P) registering a negative growth of 15.57 per cent as compared to a negative growth of 1.29 per cent during the previous year. Despite the recent setback faced by India's export sector due to global slowdown, merchandise exports recorded a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.43 per cent from 2006-07 to 2015-16 (P).

During the year 2015-16 (P), the cumulative value of exports was US$ 262.00 billion as against US$ 310.34 billion over the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 15.57 per cent. Cumulative value of imports for the year 2015-16 (P) was US$ 380.36 billion as against US$ 448.03 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 15.11 per cent. The trade deficit in April-March 2015-16 (P) was estimated at US$ 118.35 billion which was lower than the deficit of US$ 137.70 billion during 2014-15. Following graph shows India's top ten export destination in terms of growth.

Chart 2.1: Growth of Exports in Top 10 export destinations (%)



Source:DGCI&S

Chart 2.2: India's share in world merchandise and commercial services exports (%)

Source: WTO

India's share in world merchandise exports remained stagnant at 1.6 per cent in 2015 from a level of 1.69 per cent in 2014 mainly on account of a modest and uneven recovery in advanced economies. Similarly, India's share in world commercial services exports has slightly increased from 3.15 per cent in 2014 to 3.3 per cent in 2015 (Chart 2.2).

Besides these, there are a host of other factors which have affected global trade and also India's external sector varying from Transpacific Partnership (TPP) and Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement.

Impact of Brexit on India

The impact of the exit of United Kingdom (UK) from European Union (EU) on India is expected to be minimal, which India is well prepared to deal with considering its sound macro-economic fundamentals, comfortable foreign exchange reserves, commitment to fiscal discipline and declining inflation. Any impact on India's trade with UK and the rest of EU; the measures required to tackle likely uncertainty in trade; impact on preferential access to EU markets; the need for recalibration of the Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement and change in import-export tariff barriers, would become clear once the process of separation of UK from EU is completed, subject to the final terms and conditions of UK's withdrawal arrangement with the European Union.

Conclusion

Given the global economic scenario and all available trade indicators, it can be said that growth prospect remains weak and asymmetric across regions. Projection on Indian economy by IMF, World Bank and United Nations provides positive output and trade growth. There are several threats and challenges like conflicts around the world and increasing protectionist attitude of advanced economies like U.S. and U.K. However, India can take suitable measures as outlined in the FTP 2015-20 along with improving the regulatory environment and ease of doing business by increasing digitization of the trade process, infrastructure development, working on building the Brand and value promotion.

TRENDS IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

India's Trade Performance

India's merchandise exports reached a level of US$ 262.29 billion during 2015-16 (P) registering a negative growth of 15.48 per cent as compared to a negative growth of 1.29 per cent during the previous year. Despite the recent setback faced by India's export sector due to global slowdown, merchandise exports recorded a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.45 per cent from 2006-07 to 2015-16 (P).

World Trade Scenario

In the latest forecast made by IMF, in its World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update, October, 2016, the growth projection for India is 7.6 per cent for both the years 2016 and 2017. The world output growth is projected at 3.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent for 2016 and 2017 respectively. While the advanced economies are expected to grow at 1.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent in 2016 and 2017 respectively, growth of emerging and developing economies is projected at 4.2 per cent and 4.6 per cent for 2016 and 2017 respectively. The growth in world trade volume has decreased in 2015 to 2.6 per cent from 3.8 per cent in 2014, it is expected to further deteriorate to 2.3 per cent in 2016 and recover to 3.8 per cent in 2017.

As per WTO's World Trade Statistical Review 2016, in merchandise trade, India is the 19th largest exporter in the world with a share of 1.6 per cent and the 13th largest importer with a share of 2.3 per cent in 2015.

Exports

Exports recorded a positive growth of 0.15 per cent during April-October, 2016-17 (P) over the corresponding period of the previous year in US$ terms. The merchandise exports have reached US$ 155.42 billion in April-October, 2016-17 (P).

Import

Cumulative value of imports during April-October, 2016-17 (P) was US$ 208.70 billion as against US$ 233.42 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 10.59 per cent in US$ terms. Oil imports were valued at US$ 37.68 billion during April-October, 2016-17 (P) which was 14.86 per cent lower than oil import valued at US$ 44.26 billion in the corresponding period of previous year. Non-oil imports were valued at US$ 171.02 billion during April-October, 2016-17 (P) which was 9.59 per cent lower than non-oil imports of US$ 189.16 billion in previous year.

Trade Balance

The trade deficit in April-October, 2016-17 (P) was estimated at US$ 53.28 billion which was lower than the deficit of US$ 78.24 billion during the corresponding period of the previous year. Performance of exports, import and balance of trade during 2006-07 to 2016-17 (April-October) (P) is given in the table below:

Trade data for period 2006-07 to 2016-17 (P)

Table A

(Rs crore)

S.No	Year	Exports	Growth (%)	Imports	Growth (%)	Trade Balance
1	2006-2007	571,779	25.28	840,506	27.27	-268,727
2	2007-2008	655,864	14.71	1,012,312	20.44	-356,448
3	2008-2009	840,755	28.19	1,374,436	35.77	-533,680
4	2009-2010	845,534	0.57	1,363,736	-0.78	-518,202
5	2010-2011	1,136,964	34.47	1,683,467	23.45	-546,503
6	2011-2012	1,465,959	28.94	2,345,463	39.32	-879,504
7	2012-2013	1,634,318	11.48	2,669,162	13.8	-1,034,844
8	2013-2014	1,905,011	16.56	2,715,434	1.73	-810,423
9	2014-2015	1,896,348	-0.45	2,737,087	0.8	-840,738
10	2015-2016 (Provisional)	1,716,378	-9.49	2,490,298	-9.02	-773,920
11	April-October 2015-16	998,212		1,501,291		-503,079
12	April-Octoberober 2016-17 (P)	1,039,797	4.17	1,396,352	-6.99	-356,554

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Trade data for period 2006-07 to 2016-17 (P)

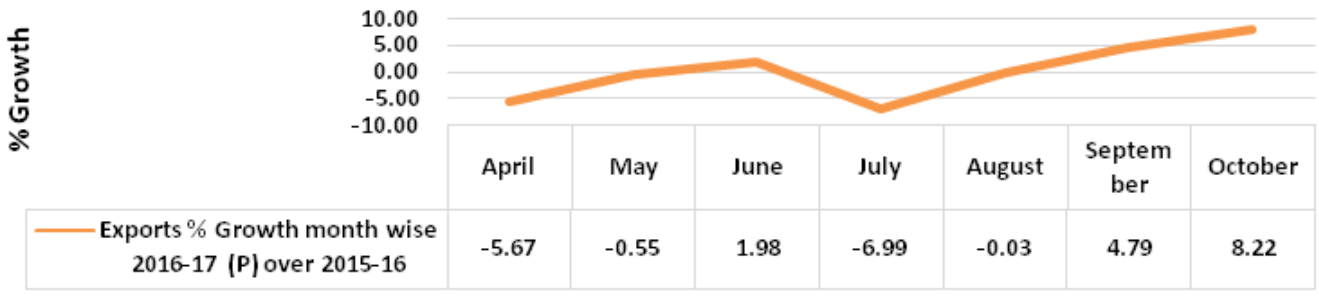
Table B

US$ million

S.No	Year	Exports	Growth (%)	Imports	Growth (%)	Trade Balance
1	2006-2007	126,414	22.62	185,735	24.52	-59,321
2	2007-2008	163,132	29.05	251,654	35.49	-88,522
3	2008-2009	185,295	13.59	303,696	20.68	-118,401
4	2009-2010	178,751	-3.53	288,373	-5.05	-109,621
5	2010-2011	249,816	39.76	369,769	28.23	-119,954
6	2011-2012	305,964	22.48	489,319	32.33	-183,356
7	2012-2013	300,401	-1.82	490,737	0.29	-190,336
8	2013-2014	314,405	4.66	450,200	-8.26	-135,794
9	2014-2015	310,338	-1.29	448,033	-0.48	-137,695
10	2015-2016 (Provisional)	262,290	-15.48	381,007	-14.96	-118,717
11	April-October 2015-16	155,179		233,418		-78,239
12	April-October 2016-17 (P)	155,419	0.15	208,700	-10.59	-53,282

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Chart 3.1
Year-on-year export growth during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) in US$ terms

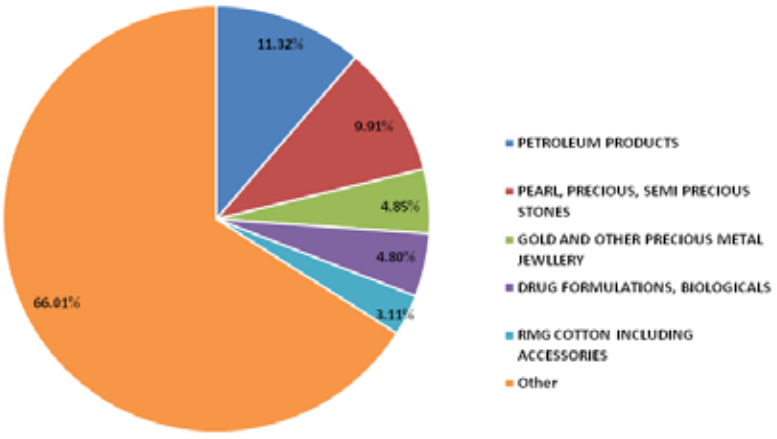


Exports by Principal Commodities

Disaggregated data on exports of Principal Commodities, in Dollar terms available for the period April-October, 2016-17 (P) as compared to April-October, 2015-16 are given in Appendix 3.1. Exports of the top five commodities during the period April-October, 2016-17 (P) registered a share of 33.99 per cent mainly due to significant contribution from exports of petroleum products; pearls, precious, semi-precious stones; gold and other precious metal jewellery; drug formulations biological; and RMG cotton including accessories.

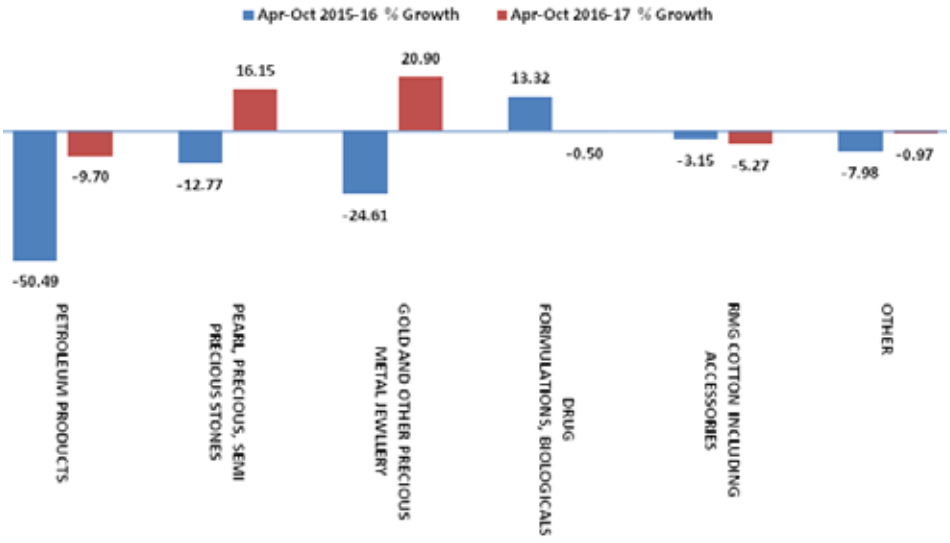
The share of top five commodities in India's total exports during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) is given in Chart 3.2 below:

Chart 3.2
Share of top five commodities in India's exports, (April-October), 2016-17 (P)



The export performance (in terms of growth) of top five commodities during April-October, 2016-17 (P) vis-a-vis the corresponding period of the previous year is shown in Chart 3.3.

Chart 3.3
Growth of top five exports during 2015-16 (April-October) & 2016-17 (April-October) (P)



Plantation Crops

Export of plantation crops during 2016-17 (April-October) (P), decreased by 0.43 per cent in US$ terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This is mainly due to contraction in natural rubber by 89.04 per cent and tea exports by 1.02 per cent in 2016-17 (April-October) (P).

Agriculture and Allied Products

Agriculture and Allied Products as a group Rice-Basmati; Non-Basmati; other cereals; pulses; tobacco; cashew; meat; fresh fruits & vegetables, etc. During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), export decreased to US$ 13,420.44 million from US$ 14,047.20 million in the previous year registering a negative growth of 4.46 per cent. This is mainly because, out of 40 commodities under this commodity group, only 14 registered a positive growth during the said period.

Marine Products

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), export of marine products registered a positive growth of 19.44 per cent reaching a value of US$ 3,467.62 million from US$ 2,903.24 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ores and Minerals

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), export of ores and minerals increased to US$ 1,412.08 million from US$ 1,113.65 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 26.80 per cent. This is mainly due to positive growth in iron ore exports by 629.59 per cent and other crude & minerals by 21.14 per cent.

Leather and Leather Manufactures

Export of Leather and Leather Manufactures recorded a negative growth of 6.08 per cent during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) as the value of exports decreased to US$ 3,157.38 million from US$ 3,361.63 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. All the commodities in this group have reflected a negative growth.

Gems and Jewellery

Export of Gems and Jewellery increased to US$ 26,457.94 million in 2016-17 (April-October) (P) from US$ 23,196.29 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 14.06 per cent, while export of gold and other precious metal jewellery decreased by 3.85 per cent and 20.95 per cent respectively. Pearl, precious, semiprecious stones, Silver and Gold & Other Precious Metal Jewellery registered a positive growth of 16.15 per cent, 44.15 per cent and 20.90 per cent respectively.

Sports Goods

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Sports Goods decreased to US$ 144.74 million from US$ 147.60 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 1.94 per cent.

Chemicals and Related Products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Chemicals and Related Products decreased to US$ 18,740.56 million from US$ 18,877.83 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 0.73 per cent. This is mainly due to negative growth in exports of organic chemical by 6.62 per cent, Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates by 9.45 per cent and drug formulations, biologicals by 0.50 per cent.

Plastic & Rubber Articles

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Plastic & Rubber Articles decreased to US$ 3,682.56 million from US$ 3,784.11 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 2.68 per cent. All the commodities in this group have reflected a negative growth.

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

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of goods in this category increased to US$ 2,370.22 million from US$ 2,313.11 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 2.47 per cent. While Granite, natural stone & product and Glass & Glassware recorded a negative growth of 3.28 per cent and 8.39 per cent respectively. Cement, Clinker & Asbestos Cement and Ceramics & Allied Products registered positive growth of 14.22 per cent and 18.10 per cent respectively.

Paper & Related products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Paper & Related products marginally increased to US$ 1,421.64 million from US$ 1,419.38 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 0.16 per cent. This is mainly because all commodities in this group have shown a positive growth except other wood & wood products and pulp & waste paper.

Base Metals

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Base Metals decreased to US$ 10,768.20 million from US$ 11,486.30 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 6.25 per cent. Under this commodity group, 6 out of 9 commodities have registered negative growth during the period.

Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), export of Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments increased to US$ 1,061.22 million compared to US$ 939.29 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 12.98 per cent. All commodities in this group have registered positive growth.

Electronic Items

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), export of Electronic Items increased to US$ 3,270.27 million from US$ 3,164.33 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering positive growth of 3.35 per cent. Computer Hardware, Peripherals and Consumer Electronics have declined by 28.06 per cent and 2.44 per cent respectively.

Machinery

Machinery export during the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P) stood at US$ 11,483.13 million compared to US$ 10,956.88 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 4.80 per cent. Under this commodity group, 8 out of 15 commodities have registered positive growth during the period.

Office Equipments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Office Equipments increased to US$ 63.84 million from US$ 53.30 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 19.77 per cent.

Transport Equipments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Transport Equipments decreased to US$ 12,818.00 million compared to US$ 12,997.18 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 1.38 per cent. This is mainly because Aircraft, Spacecraft & Parts and Two & Three Wheelers registered negative growth of 24.29 per cent and 12.12 per cent respectively.

Project Goods

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Project Goods increased to US$ 17.64 million from US$ 11.37 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 55.08 per cent.

Textiles & Allied Products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the export of Textiles & Allied Products was US$ 19,593.95 million compared to US$ 20,640.11 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 5.07 per cent. During the period, out of 25 commodities under this group, 15 commodities have registered a negative growth.

Petroleum Crude & Products

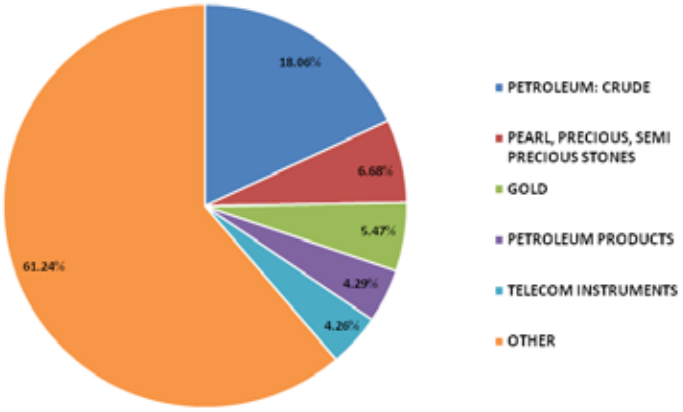
Export of Petroleum Crude & Products decreased to US$ 17,596.95 million during 2016-17(April-October) (P) as compared to US$ 19,487.67 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a decline of 9.70 per cent.

Import by Principal Commodities

Disaggregated data on import by principal commodities, in Dollar terms; available for the period April-October 2016-17 (P) as compared to April-October 2015-16 are given in Appendix-3.2. Import of the top five commodities during the period April-October 2016-17 (P) registered a share of 38.76 per cent mainly due to significant import of Petroleum Crude; Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones; Gold; Petroleum Products; and Telecom Instruments.

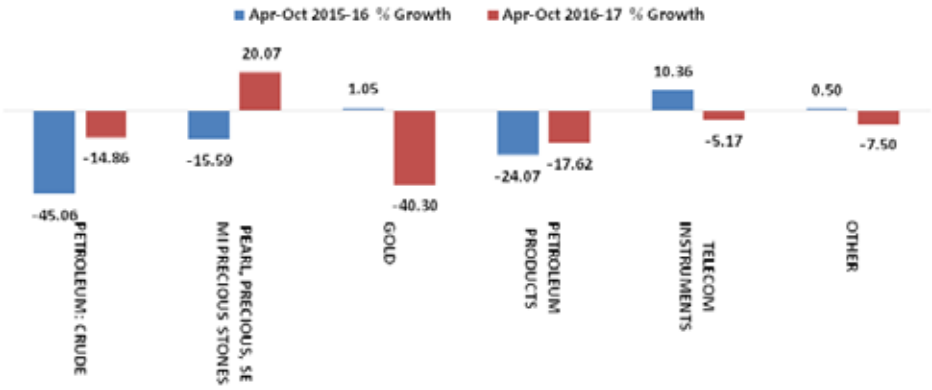
The share of top five commodities in India's total import during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) is given in Chart 3.4 below:

Chart 3.4
Share of Top Five Commodities in India's Imports (April-October) 2016-17 (P)



The import performance by growth of top five principal commodities during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) vis-a-vis the corresponding period of the previous year is shown at Chart 3.5.

Chart 3.5
Growth of Top Five Imports during
2015-16 (April-October) & 2016-17 (April-October) (P)



Plantation Crops

Import of plantation crops during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) decreased by 7.87 per cent in US$ terms. The value of import decreased from US$ 568.86 million in 2015-16 (April-October) to US$ 524.10 million in 2016-17 (April-October) (P). All the commodities in this group have reflected a negative growth.

Agriculture and Allied Products

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Agriculture and Allied Products increased by 1.96 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of import increased from US$ 11,954.27 million in 2015-16 (April-October) to US$ 12,188.54 million in 2016-17 (April-October) (P). Out of 39 commodities under this group, 15 have registered negative growth during this period.

Marine Products

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of marine products registered a growth of 28.41 per cent reaching a value of US$ 56.70 million from US$ 44.16 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ores and Minerals

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Ores and Minerals decreased to US$ 10,604.28 million from US$ 12,941.13 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 18.06 per cent. All the commodities in this group have reflected a negative growth except Mica and Processed Minerals which grew by 70.81 and 9.93 per cent respectively.

Leather and Leather Manufactures

Import of Leather and Leather Manufactures recorded a negative growth of 1.99 per cent during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) as the value of import decreased to US$ 593.82 million from US$ 605.88 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. This is mainly due to fall in the growth rate of each sub group of this category except Footwear of Leather and Saddler &Harness exhibiting positive growth of 16.40 per cent and 56.28 per cent respectively.

Gems & Jewellery

During 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Gems & Jewellery stood at US$ 26,714.90 million as compared to US$ 33,844.64 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 21.07 per cent. All commodities in this group registered negative growth except Pearl, Precious, Semi precious Stones registering a positive growth of 20.07 per cent.

Sports Goods

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Sports Goods increased to US$ 128.84 million from US$ 123.77 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 4.10 per cent.

Chemicals and Related Products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the import of Chemicals and Related Products decreased to US$ 20,364.55 million from US$ 23,812.29 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 14.48 per cent. Out of 15 commodities under this group, 11 have registered negative growth during this period.

Plastic & Rubber Articles

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Plastic & Rubber Articles decreased to US$ 8,346.69 million from US$ 8,451.43 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 1.24 per cent. Imports of Other Rubber Product except Footwear & Plastic Raw Materials decreased by 1.36 per cent and 4.08 per cent respectively.

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

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of goods in this category decreased to US$ 1,355.94 million from US$ 1,486.22 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 8.77 per cent. Granite, Natural Stone & Product and Ceramics & Allied Products decreased by 9.79 per cent and 34.08 per cent respectively.

Paper & Related products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Paper & Related Products decreased to US$ 4,116.36 million from US$ 4,271.79 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 3.64 per cent. This is mainly due to negative growth registered by Books, Publications and Printing by 30.17 per cent; other Wood and Wood Products by 20.97 percent.

Base Metals

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Base Metals decreased to US$ 12,424.74 million from US$ 15,048.24 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 17.43 per cent. All commodities under this group have registered negative growth except Lead & Products Made of Led and Zinc & Products Made of Zinc with growth of 9.99 per cent and 71.72 per cent respectively.

Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments was US$ 2,476.30 million compared to US$ 2,384.69 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 3.84 per cent. This is mainly due to positive growth of Medical & Scientific Instrument by 5.95 per cent.

Electronic Items

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Electronic Items was US$ 22,827.63 million compared to US$ 23,449.29 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 2.65 per cent. Import of Computer Hardware, Peripherals; Electronics Instruments and Telecom Instruments declined by 14.13 per cent, 2.64 per cent and 5.17 per cent respectively.

Machinery

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Machinery stood at US$ 18,581.51 million compared to US$ 18,696.51 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 0.62 per cent. Import of Industrial Machinery for Dairy etc. and AC, Refrigeration Machinery etc declined by 6.17 per cent and 6.67 per cent respectively.

Office Equipments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Office Equipments decreased to US$ 46.33 million from US$ 79.83 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 41.97 per cent.

Transport Equipments

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Transport Equipments stood at US$ 7,671.27 million compared to US$ 8,243.83 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a decline of 6.95 per cent. This is mainly due to fall in the imports of Aircraft, Spacecraft & Parts and Auto Components/Parts with negative growth of 12.90 per cent and 9.81 per cent respectively.

Project Goods

Import of Project Goods decreased to US$ 1,157.88 million during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) as compared to US$ 1,698.40 million in the corresponding period of the previous year showing a decline of 31.83 per cent.

Textiles & Allied Products

During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), import of Textiles & Allied Products was US$ 3,485.83 million compared to US$ 3,284.61 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a positive growth of 6.13 per cent. Out of 25 commodities under this category, 11 have registered positive growth in imports during the period.

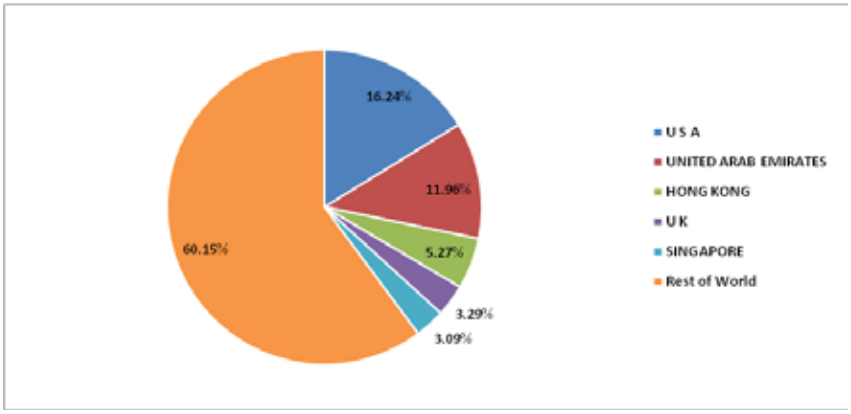
Petroleum Crude & Products

Import of Petroleum Crude & Products decreased to US$ 46,644.24 million during 2016-17 (April-October) (P) as compared to US$ 55,139.40 million in the corresponding period of the previous year registering a negative growth of 15.41 per cent. This is due to contraction in value of imports of Petroleum Crude by 14.86 per cent and Petroleum products by 17.62 per cent during the period.

Direction of India's Foreign Trade

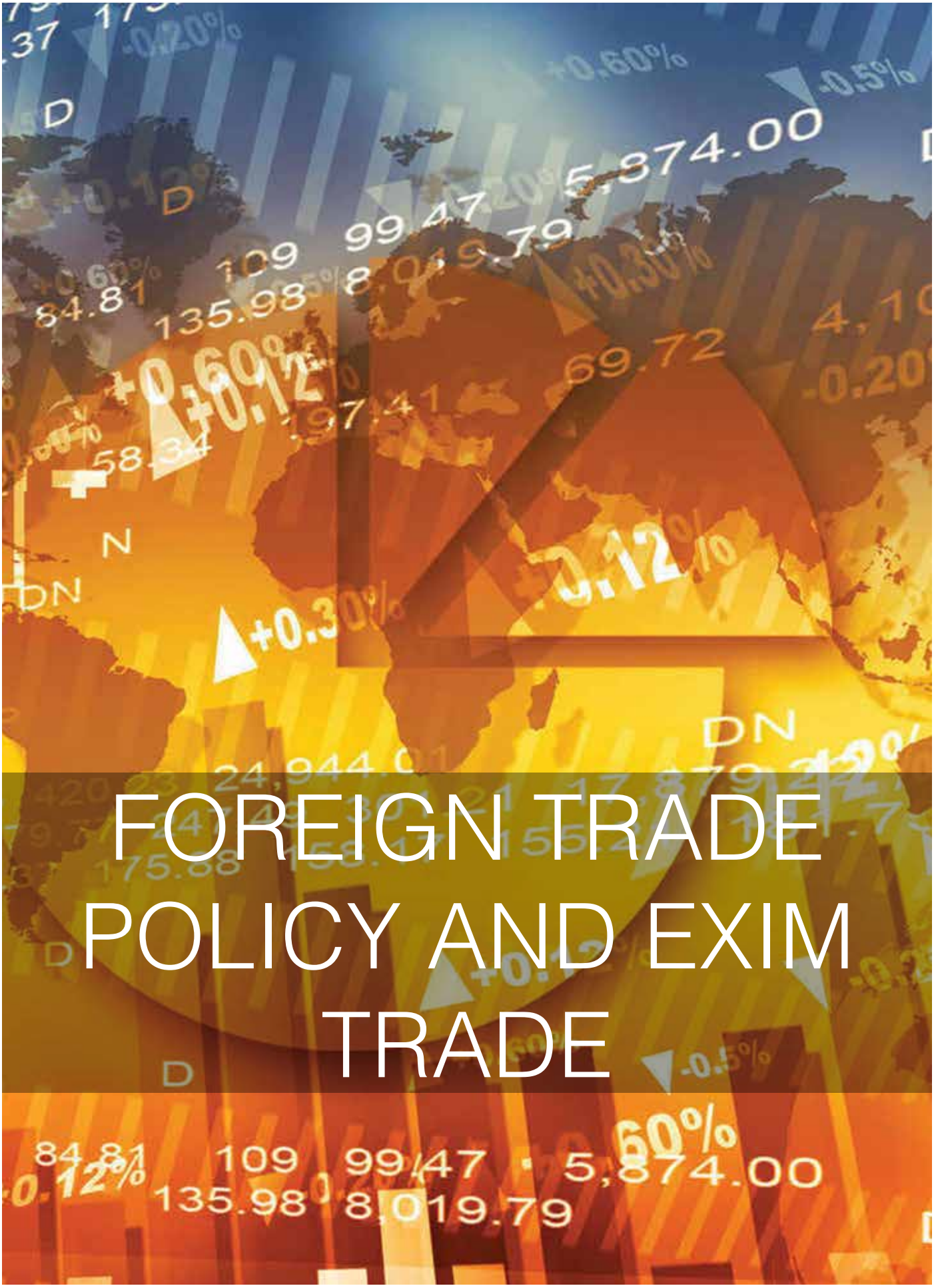
The value of India's exports and imports from major regions/countries in Dollar terms is given in Appendix-3.3 and 3.4 respectively. Share of major destinations of India's exports and sources of import during 2016-17(April-October) (P) are given in Chart 3.6 and 3.7 respectively.

Chart 3.6
Major Destinations of India's Exports for (April-October) 2016-17 (P) in US$ terms



During the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), the share of Asia comprising of East Asia, ASEAN, West Asia, Other West Asia, North East Asia and South Asia accounted for 48.32 per cent of India's total exports. The share of America and Europe in India's exports stood at 20.94 per cent and 19.39 per cent respectively of which EU countries (27) comprises 17.10 per cent. During the period, USA (16.24 per cent) has been the most important export destination followed by UAE (11.96 per cent), Hong Kong (5.27 per cent), U.K (3.29 per cent) and Singapore(3.09 per cent).

Asia accounted for 60.75 per cent of India's total import during the period 2016-17 (April-October) (P), followed by Europe (15.53 per cent) and America (11.72 per cent). Among individual countries the share of China (16.73 per cent) stood highest followed by USA (5.62 per cent), UAE (5.59 per cent), Saudi Arabia (5.30 per cent) and Switzerland (3.80 per cent).



FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND EXIM TRADE

Introduction

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 provides 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” and “Skills India” to create an “Export Promotion Mission”, promote the diversification of India’s exports basket by helping various sectors of the Indian economy to gain global competitiveness, create an architecture for India’s global trade engagement with a view to expanding its markets and better integrating with major regions, thereby increasing the demand for India’s products and contributing to the “Make in India” initiative and to provide a mechanism for regular appraisal in order to rationalize imports and reduce the trade imbalance.

Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

Foreign Trade Policy Statement

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

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

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

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

MEIS is a major export promotion scheme, which seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured/produced in India. At the time of introduction on April 1, 2015, MEIS covered 4,914 tariff lines at 8 digits. Keeping in mind the global economic downturn and the adverse environment faced by exporters, it was expanded to include additional lines and currently it covers 7,914 lines, all with global coverage. The last expansion took place on September 22, 2016. The initial envisaged annual revenue foregone of Rs. 18,000 crore was thus enhanced to Rs. 23,500 crore.

MEIS incentives are available at 2, 3 and 5 per cent of the FOB value of exports. Exporters were initially required to submit landing certificate as a proof of landing of consignment in the destination country for certain tariff lines for which global coverage was not provided. Obtaining landing certificate was an avoidable cost and exporters requested doing away with the Landing Certificate. Accordingly, on May 4, 2016, global coverage was extended to the notified MEIS products that had only regional coverage till then thereby dispensing with the requirement of landing certificate. The incentives are issued as duty scrips that can be used for payment of a number of duties/taxes including the customs/excise duty/service tax. Scrips are fully transferable.

Major product groups covered under MEIS are:

Agricultural products, Fruits, Flowers, vegetables, Tea Coffee, Spices, Value added and packaged products, Handicraft, Handloom, Jute products, Textile and garments, Pharmaceuticals, Surgical, Herbals, Project Goods, Auto Components, Telecom, Computer, Electrical and Electronics Products, Railway, Transport Equipment, industrial machinery, IC engines, machine tools, parts, hand tools, pumps of all types, automobiles, two wheelers, bicycles, ships, planes, chemicals, plastics, rubber, ceramic and glass, leather garments, saddlery items, footwear, steel furniture, prefabs, lighters wood, paper, stationary ,iron, steel, and base metals, products.

Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Services Exports from India Scheme is an incentive scheme for eligible service exports and it was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) replacing the Served from India Scheme (SFIS). SEIS offers reward @ 3 per cent or 5 per cent of net foreign exchange earned. Only Mode 1 and Mode 2 services are eligible. This scheme covers 'Service Providers located in India' instead of 'Indian Service Providers', which was the case in the earlier policy. Under the new scheme, the incentive scrips issued are transferable.

Services covered under SEIS are as follows:

- Legal, Accounting, Architectural, Engineering, Educational, Hospital services at 5 per cent
- Hotels and restaurants, Travel agencies and tour operators, other business services at 3 per cent.

Duty Remission Schemes

Duty neutralization/remission schemes are based on the principle and the commitment of the Government that "Goods and Services are to be exported and not the Taxes and Levies". Purpose is to allow duty free import/procurement of inputs or to allow replenishment either for the inputs used or the duty component on inputs used. Brief of these schemes along with the amendments carried out during FTP 2015-2020 are given as follows:

Advance Authorization Scheme

Scheme allows duty free import of inputs along with fuel, oil, and catalyst etc., required for manufacturing the export product. Inputs are allowed either as per Standard Input Output Norms (SION) or on adhoc-Norms basis under Actual User condition. Norms are fixed by Technical Committee i.e., Norms Committee. This facility is available for physical exports (also including supplies to SEZ units & SEZ Developers) and deemed exports including intermediate supplies. Minimum value addition prescribed is 15 per cent except for certain items. Exporter has to fulfill the export obligation over a specified time period, both quantity and value wise. The facilities to club authorizations were simplified and powers decentralized to RAs. Certain items which are prohibited for export have been allowed for export under Advance Authorization Scheme, subject to stipulated conditions. In FTP 2015-2020, (i) a longer export obligation (EO) period of 24 months has been provided for export items falling in the category of defence, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy instead of the normal 18 months under the advance authorization scheme. A list of military stores requiring NOC of Department of Defence Production has been separately notified. (ii) Imports against advance authorization shall also be eligible for exemption from Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty.

Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)

Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) Scheme is operational w.e.f. May 5, 2006. DFIA 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, once export is completed. Provisions of DFIA Scheme are similar to Advance Authorization scheme. A minimum value addition of 20 per cent 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 India's total merchandise exports. It is an employment oriented sector. Exports from this sector suffered significantly on account of the global economic slowdown. Duty free import/ procurement of precious metal (gold/silver/platinum) from the nominated agencies is allowed either in advance or as replenishment. Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme shall not be available for Gems and Jewellery Sector. The Schemes for Gems and Jewellery Sector are as follows:

- Advance Procurement/replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies
- Replenishment Authorization for Gems
- Replenishment Authorization for Consumables
- Advance Authorization for Precious Metals

Special Advance Authorization Scheme for export of articles for apparel and clothing accessories

A new scheme for import of fabrics and eligibility to claim All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback was introduced w.e.f. September 1, 2016. This new scheme is called Special Advance Authorization Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories. Exporters are entitled for an authorization for fabrics including inter lining on pre-import basis, and All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback for non-fabric inputs on the exports.

The scheme is allowed for export of items which are covered under Chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import, subject to the following terms and conditions:

- The authorization shall be issued based on Standard Input Output Norms (SION) or prior fixation of norms by Norms Committee.
- The authorization shall be issued for the import of relevant fabrics including inter lining only as input. No other input, packing material, fuel, oil and catalyst shall be allowed for import under this authorization.
- Exporters shall be eligible for All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback, for non fabric inputs, as determined by Central Government for this scheme. For the purpose of value addition norm of Para 4.08 of FTP, the value of any other input used on which benefit of drawback is claimed or intended to be claimed shall be equal to 22 per cent of the FOB value of export realised. Minimum value addition shall

be as per Para 4.09 of FTP.

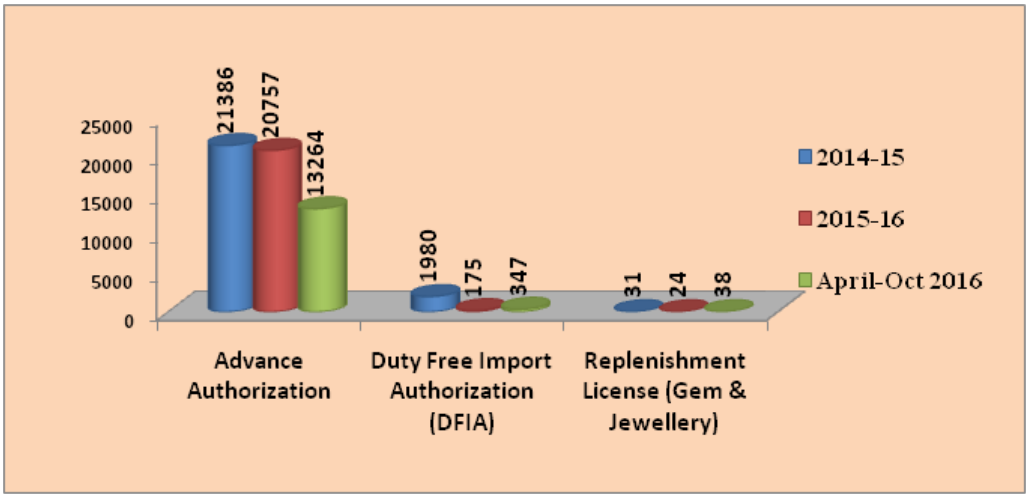
- Where the exporter desires to claim drawback determined and fixed by Central Excise Authority (brand rate), he shall follow Para 4.15 of FTP regarding declarations to be made in application for the authorization and make export under claim for brand rate. In such cases the value addition shall be as per Para 4.08 of FTP. Minimum value addition shall be as per Para 4.09 of FTP.
- Authorization, and the fabric imported, shall be subject to actual user condition. The same shall be non transferable even after completion of export obligation. However fabric imported may be transferred for job work as permitted by Central Excise (excluding to units located in areas eligible for area based exemption from Central Excise Duty). Invalidation of the authorization shall not be permitted.
- The fabric imported shall be subject to pre-import condition and it shall be physically incorporated in the export product (making normal allowance for wastage). Only physical exports shall fulfill the export obligation.

Issuance of Authorization

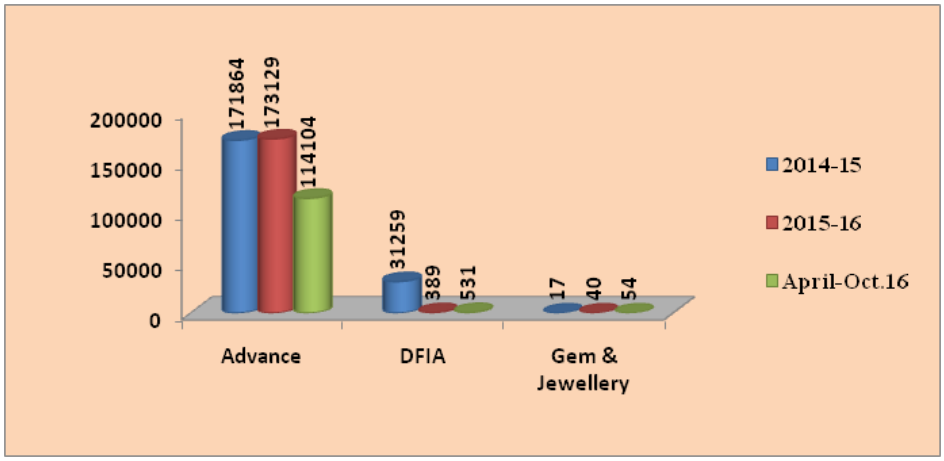
Authorizations are issued under the various schemes, viz., Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) and Replenishment License (Gems & Jewellery). Number of authorizations issued under Advance Authorization scheme has decreased by 3 per cent during 2015-16, whereas CIF value of imports has increased by 1 per cent. Number of authorizations issued under Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) and Replenishment License (Gem & Jewellery) schemes has also decreased in 2015-16 as compared to the previous year. Details of the number of authorizations issued, CIF value of imports and FOB value of exports under various schemes are given in the following table:

SCHEMES		2014-15	2015-16	April-October 2016
Advance Authorization	Number of Authorization	21,386	20,757	13,264
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs. crore)	1,71,864	1,73,129	1,14,104
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs. crore)	3,44,397	3,03,540	1,72,127
Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)	Number of Authorization	1,980	175	347
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs. crore)	31,259	389	531
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs. crore)	36,447	601	1125
Replenishment License (Gem & Jewellery)	Number of Authorization	31	24	38
	CIF Value of Imports (Rs. crore)	17	40	54
	FOB Value of Exports (Rs. crore)	678	774	290

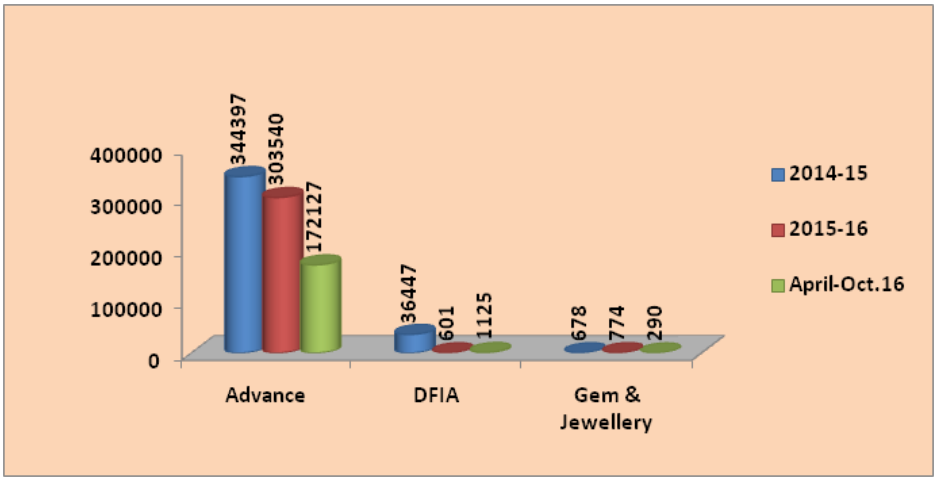
Number of Authorizations issued under various schemes



CIF Value of Imports (Rs. crore)



FOB Value of Exports (Rs. crore)



Issuance of Scrips

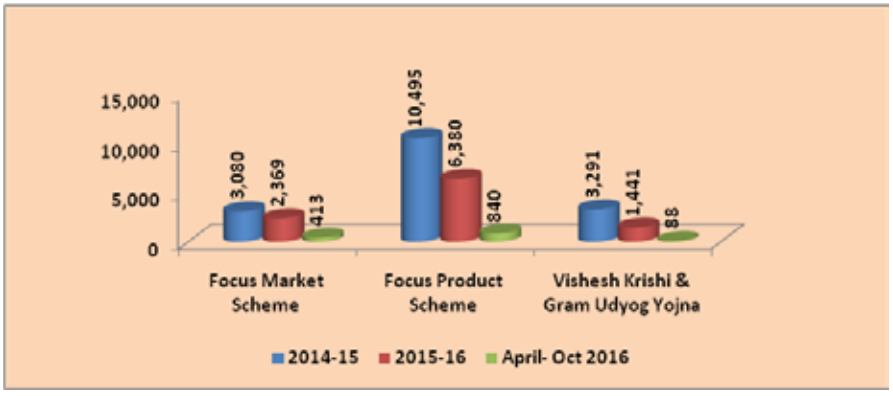
Scrips issued under the Served From India Scheme and Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme show an increase of 4 per cent and 270 per cent respectively in the year of 2015-16 over previous year. There is a decline in value of scrips and FOB value of exports under various schemes in the year 2015-16 as per the details in the following table. Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports From India Scheme (SEIS) were introduced on 1st April 2015. Number of scrips under MEIS and SEIS shows an increase during April-October, 2016. Details of the scrips are as follows:

Schemes		2014-15	2015-16	April-October 2016
Focus Market Scheme	Number of Scrips	29,650	23,343	5,376
	Number of Scrips	29,650	23,343	5,376
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	3,080	2,369	413
Focus Product Scheme	FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	89,061	64,865	11,803
	Number of Scrips	1,23,163	84,024	15,675
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	10,495	6,380	840
Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojna	FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	4,06,187	2,40,505	34,727
	Number of Scrips	24,340	13,519	1,972
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	3,291	1,441	88
Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)	FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	67,341	28,877	1,867
	Number of Scrips	0	31,375	89,188
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	0	4,104	10,190
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	0	1,38,014	3,89,255
	Number of Scrips	0	0	378
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	0	0	233

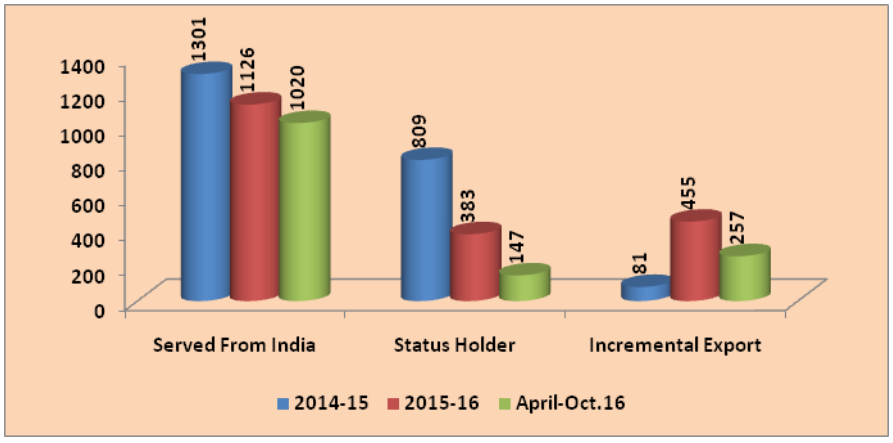
... Continued

Served From India Scheme	FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	0	0	49,921
	Number of Scrips	1,984	2,072	915
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	1,301	1,126	1,020
Status Holder Incentive Scrip	Number of Scrips	2,294	814	221
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	809	383	147
Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme	Number of Scrips	584	2,158	1,012
	Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)	81	455	257

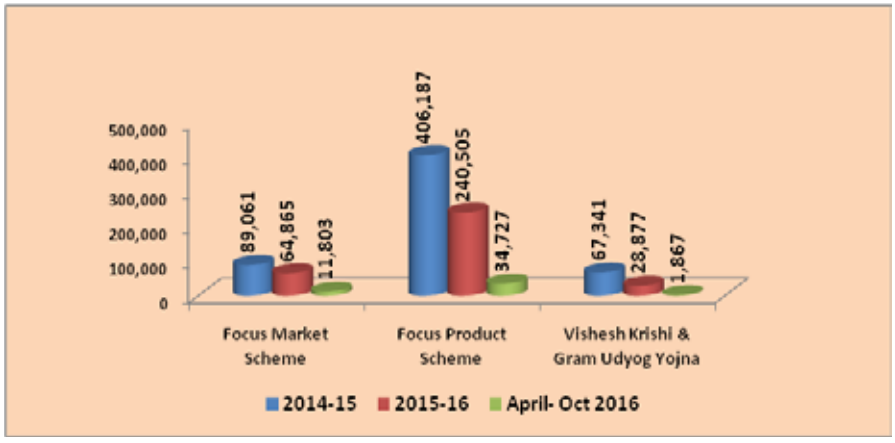
Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)



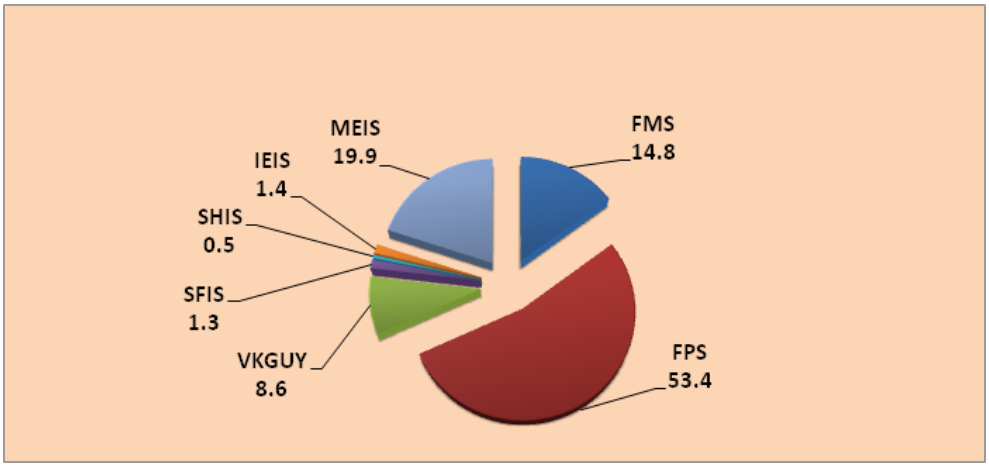
Value of Scrips (Rs. crore)



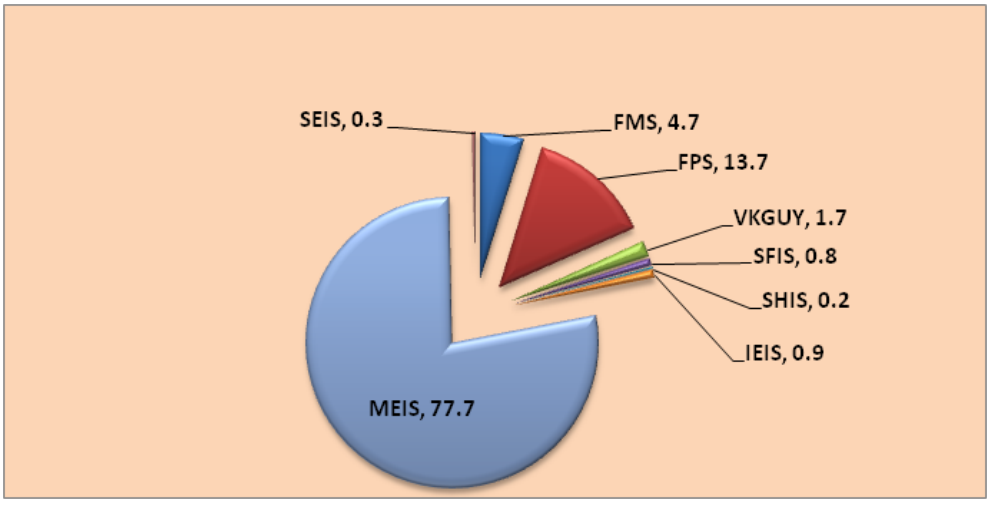
FOB value of Exports (Rs crore)



Percentage share of various schemes in total number of Scrips issued during 2015-2016



Percentage share of various schemes in total number of scrips issued during April-October, 2016



Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme:

The objective of the EPCG Scheme is to facilitate import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services to enhance India's export competitiveness. The EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods on zero duty for pre-production, production and post production subject to an Export Obligation (EO) equivalent to 6 times of duty saved amount to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date. Details of EPCG scheme are as follows:

(a) EPCG Scheme allows import of capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Alternatively, the authorization holder may also procure Capital Goods from indigenous sources in accordance with provisions of paragraph 5.07 of FTP (2015-20). Capital goods for the purpose of the EPCG scheme shall include:

- Capital Goods as defined in Chapter 9 including in CKD/ SKD condition thereof;
- Computer software systems;
- Spares, moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools & refractories for initial lining and spare refractories; and
- catalysts for initial charge plus one subsequent charge.

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

(c) Authorization is valid for import for 18 months from the date of issue of authorization. Revalidation of EPCG authorization shall not be permitted.

(d) In case countervailing duty (CVD) is paid in cash on imports under EPCG, incidence of CVD would not be taken for computation of net duty saved, provided CENVAT is not availed.

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

(f) Authorization under EPCG scheme is not issued for import of any Capital Goods (including Captive plants and Power Generator Sets of any kind) for:-

(i) Export of electrical energy (power)
(ii) Supply of electrical energy (power) under deemed exports
(iii) Use of power (energy) in their own unit, and
(iv) Supply/export of electricity transmission services

(g) The scheme also requires maintenance of average level of exports achieved by the exporter in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall export

obligation period including extended period, except for certain specified sectors/products as listed under Para 5.13 of Handbook of Procedures.

(h) The scope of the EPCG scheme is also extended to a service provider who is designated/certified as a Common Service Provider (CSP) by the DGFT, Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence subject to provisions of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)/Handbook of Procedures (2015-20) with the following conditions:-

- Export by users of the common service, to be counted towards fulfillment of EO of the CSP shall contain the EPCG authorizations details of the CSP in the respective shipping bills and concerned RA must be informed about the details of the users prior to such export;
- Such export will not count towards fulfillment of specific export obligations in respect of other EPCG authorizations (of the CSP/User); and
- Authorizations holder shall be required to submit Bank Guarantee (BG) which shall be equivalent to the duty saved. BG can be given by CSP or by any one of the users or a combination thereof, at the option of the CSP.
- Guidelines for designating/certifying a Common Service Provider (CSP) by DGFT, Department of commerce or State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation in a town of Export Excellence under Para 5.02 (b) FTP 2015-2020.

(i) A person holding an EPCG authorization may source capital goods from a domestic manufacturer. Such domestic manufacturer is eligible for deemed export benefit under paragraph 7.03 of FTP. Such domestic sourcing is also permitted from EOUs and these supplies are counted for purpose of fulfillment of positive NFE by said EOU as provided in Para 6.09 (a) of FTP.

(j) Authorization holder shall produce, within six months from date of completion of import, to the concerned RA, a certificate from the jurisdictional Central Excise Authority or an independent Chartered Engineer, at the option of the authorization holder, confirming installation of capital goods at factory/premises of authorization holder or his supporting manufacturer(s). The RA may extend the said period for producing the certificate by a maximum period of another 12 months. Where a unit registered with Central Excise opts for independent Chartered Engineer's certificate, the authorization holder shall send a copy of the certificate to the jurisdictional Central Excise Authority as intimation/record.

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

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

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

(n) For units located in J&K, North Eastern Region including Sikkim, specific EO shall be 25 per cent of the EO as stipulated in Para 5.01 of FTP (2015-20).Export Obligation (EO) conditions under EPCG Scheme:

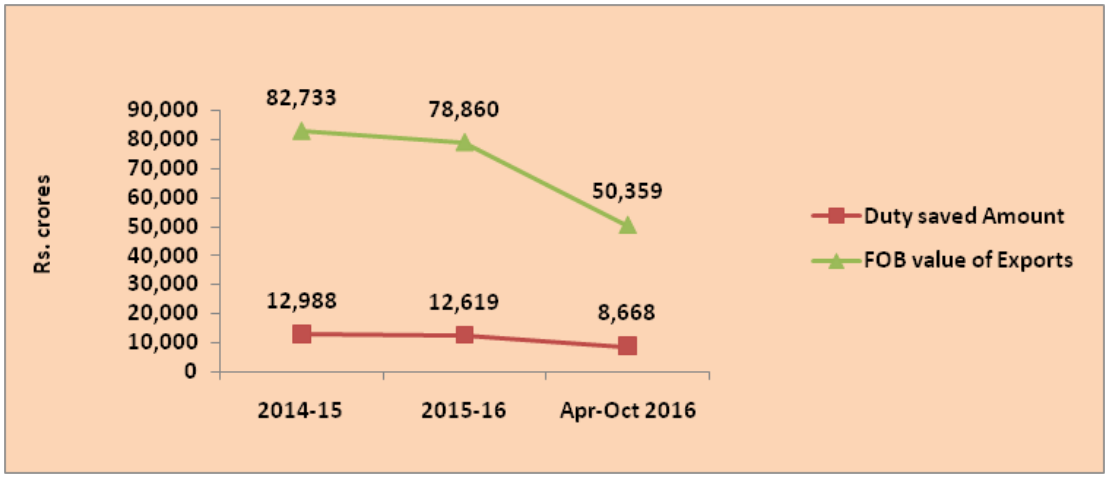
1. EO is to be fulfilled by export of goods manufactured/ service(s) rendered by applicant.
2. Exports shall be physical exports. Certain deemed exports are also counted towards fulfillment of EO.
3. The export obligation under the Scheme shall be over and above, the average level of exports achieved by the EPCG authorization holder in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall export obligation period including extended period, other than the categories exempted for this purpose.
4. There is no requirement of maintaining average EO for certain sectors like handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, aqua-culture (including fisheries), animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, carpets, coir and jute.
5. Extension in EO period may be granted for a period of 2 years subject to certain conditions specified in Para 5.17 of HBP.

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

(p) Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrips: Post export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip(s) is available to exporters who intend to import capital goods on full payment of applicable duties and choose to opt for this scheme. Basic Customs duty paid on capital goods is remitted in the form of freely transferable duty credit scrip(s), similar to those issued under Chapter 3 of FTP. Specific EO is 85 per cent of the applicable specific EO under the EPCG Scheme. However, average EO shall remain unchanged. Duty remission is in proportion to the EO fulfilled. All provisions for utilization of scrip's issued under Chapter 3 of FTP are applicable to Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip(s). All provisions of the existing EPCG scheme shall apply insofar as they are not inconsistent with this scheme. Details of EPCG authorizations are given in the table as follows:

Issuance of EPCG Authorization			
EPCG Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	April-October 2016
Number of Authorizations	20,331	22,544	13,585
Duty saved Amount (Rs. crore)	12,988	12,619	8,668
FOB value of Exports (Rs. crore)	82,733	78,860	50,359

Export Promotion Capital Goods Authorization



New Initiatives in FTP (2015-20)

E-Commerce Exports

Goods falling in the category of handloom products, books/ periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments, having FOB value up to Rs. 25,000 per consignment (finalized using e-Commerce platform) are eligible for benefits. Such goods can be exported in manual mode through Foreign Post Offices at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

Export of such goods under Courier Regulations shall be allowed manually on pilot basis through airports at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai as per appropriate amendments in regulations to be made by Department of Revenue. Department of Revenue shall fast track the implementation of EDI mode at courier terminals.

Status Holders Recognition:

All exporters of goods, services and technology having an importer-exporter code (IEC) number shall be eligible for recognition as a Status Holder. Status recognition depends upon export performance. An applicant shall be categorized as status holder upon achieving export performance during current and previous three financial years (except for Gems and Jewellery sectors for whom the criteria is current and previous two financial years) as indicated in paragraph 3.21 of Foreign Trade Policy. The export performance will be counted on the basis of FOB value of export earnings in free foreign exchange.
The New 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. Accordingly, 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 to status holders and for its subsequent amendments, 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.

Export Oriented Units, Electronics Hardware Technology Parks, Software Technology Parks and Bio-Technology Parks:

Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services (except permissible sales in DTA), may be set up under the Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme, Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTP) Scheme, Software Technology Parks (STP) Scheme or Bio-Technology Parks (BTP) for manufacturing of goods, including repair, remaking, reconditioning, re-engineering and rendering of services, development of software, agriculture including agro-processing, aquaculture, animal husbandry, bio-technology, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry and sericulture. Trading units are not covered under these schemes.

An EOU/EHT/STP BTP unit may export all kinds of goods and services except items that are prohibited in ITC (HS) and may import/or procure, from DTA or bonded warehouses in DTA/ international exhibition held in India, without payment of duty, all types of goods, including capital goods, required for its activities, provided they are not prohibited items of import in the ITC (HS). All these units shall be a positive net foreign exchange earner except for sector specific provision of Appendix-6B of HBP Volume I, where a higher value addition shall be required.

Deemed Exports

"Deemed Exports" refer to those transactions in which goods supplied do not leave country, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian Rupees or in free foreign exchange. Deemed Export Scheme is for encouraging import substitution and mainly covers such supply of goods which are otherwise allowed at zero custom duty. For deemed exports supplies, benefits of advance authorization, duty drawback of taxes paid on inputs and refund of terminal excise duty paid on final goods/exemption, as applicable as per Foreign Trade Policy, are available.

Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit

The main features of the scheme are:

1. The rate of interest equalization @ 3 per cent per annum will be available on Pre Shipment Rupee Export Credit and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit.
2. The scheme would be applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2015 for 5 years. Government, however, reserves the right to modify/ amend the scheme at any time.
3. The scheme will be available to all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and to all exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes.
4. Scheme would not be available to merchant exporters.
5. Banks are required to completely pass on the benefit of interest equalization, as applicable, to the eligible exporters upfront and submit the claims to RBI for reimbursement, duly certified by the external auditor.
6. All eligible exports under the scheme would have to meet the criteria of minimum processing for the goods to be called as Originating from India and would be governed by provision of Paragraph 2.108 (a) (Rules of Origin [Non preferential]) of Handbook of Procedures of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.

In 2015-16, Rs. 1,100 crore has been released to RBI for the settlement of the claims of various banks under the scheme. Rs.1,000 crore has been provisioned in Budget Estimates (2016-17) out of which a sum of Rs. 990.23 crore has been released to RBI as on October 2016. Additional Rs.1,000 crore has been requested by the DGFT under 2nd Supplementary Grant for the year 2016-17. For the year 2017-18, Rs. 2,200 crore has been requested under this scheme.

Niryat Bandhu Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to reach out to 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 various 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. For the FY 2016-17, DGFT had identified 80 new 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.

An allocation of Rs. 100 lakh has been made for the implementation of the scheme during 2016-17. Major activities undertaken till October 21, 2016 are as under:-

(i) 32 programs were conducted to benefit 2,776 new and potential exporters, including students of management schools etc. were given orientation on various aspects of international trade;
(ii) 853 new IEC holders have attended the 54 sensitization programs undertaken by the RAs, subsequent to the grant of an IEC;
(iii) 20 seminars/workshops were conducted by the RAs at various Towns of Excellence/MSME clusters during this year benefitting 1,471 exporters:

Niryat Bandhu@Your Desktop: Online Certificate Course in Export Import Business

To reposition the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with the objectives of "Skill India", the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) collaborated with Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), a national centre of excellence, for development of human resources in the field of international trade management to launch the 'Niryat Bandhu@Your Desktop-Online Certificate Course in Export Import Business' on September 9, 2015. This online program, with a maximum intake of 60 participants for each course, enables the new exporters and entrepreneurs to learn the essentials of export business through direct live telecast of the lessons on their desktops, followed up by online question answer sessions with the reputed experts of IIFT. This program serves the twin objective of 'Digital India' and 'Skill India'. Ten courses have been completed since October, 2015. This e-learning program has received an overwhelming response from the young prospective exporters. 474 participants have attended the 10 courses held so far, comprising 60 female participants.

Board of Trade (BOT)

The Board of Trade (BOT) has been reconstituted vide Trade Notice No. 21 dated March 23, 2016. The objective of BOT is to have continuous discussion and consultation with trade and industry. The Board of Trade would, inter-alia, advise the Government on policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's trade.

First meeting of the reconstituted Board of Trade was held

on April 6, 2016. Foreign trade scenario prevailing across the globe and broad thrust of the Department's approach was outlined during the meeting. The participants were urged to help for strengthening the Foreign Trade Policy and operational response to the challenges faced by Indian exporters by giving their suggestions on possible trade policy interventions, the institutional framework and possibilities for enhancing trade competitiveness. Further, it was stated that the presence of both Departments i.e. DoC and DIPP would enable realization of the useful complementarities that exist between the two in shaping the future course of action, reflected in Government's emphasis on gaining the trust of investors, targeting both, the domestic economy and foreign trade. It was also highlighted that DoC is pursuing for tax rationalization, flexibility/proactiveness in the approach of FTAs, stress on trade in Services as an area of huge promise, use of WTO trade remedies to support industry in spite of skeletal teams and a focus on development of standards and certifications, particularly in areas of India's trade interests. The need to identify the champion sectors of the economy to target a higher global trade share was also emphasized.

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, 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 and Ministry/Department concerned and notified from 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 subjected to license. The applications for issuance of export authorization for restricted items (other than SCOMET items) e.g. onion seeds, live animals, seaweeds, non-basmati rice paddy (husk) other than seed quality, fodder material, fertilizers (NPK, SSP, urea etc.), chemicals under Montreal Protocol etc., are processed in Export Cell and considered by an EXIM Facilitation Committee (EFC) chaired by Addl. DGFT and comprising representatives of various Ministries and Departments.

Out of the total 193 applications received for export permission during 2016-17 (upto October 20, 2016), 144 applications (which constitute approx. 84 per cent of the total applications received) have been granted export permission, eight cases were rejected and remaining 41 applications are pending with the concerned Ministry/Department for want of their inputs/NOC. During the year 2015-16 (upto March 31, 2016), 240 applications for export permission were received, out of which, 177 applications (which constitute approx. 70 per cent of the total applications received) were approved, 43 cases rejected and remaining 20 deferred for want of inputs/NOC from the concerned Ministry/Department.

SCOMET

"Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET)" items are dual-use items having potential for both civilian and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) applications. Export of such items is either restricted, requiring an authorisation for their export, or is prohibited. The export policy relating to SCOMET items is given in Paragraph 2.73 of Hand Book of Procedures of FTP 2015-20 and the list of such items is given in Appendix 3 to Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items. There are eight categories of such items.

All applications for export of SCOMET items 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 and Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals.

No export permission is required for supply of SCOMET items from DTA to SEZ. However, export permission is required if the SCOMET items are to be physically exported outside the country from SEZ. The total value of authorizations for export of SCOMET items stood at US$ 193.26 million during 2015-16 and US$ 25.62 million in 2016-17 (upto September 2016). 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.

Matters related to Imports

Import Authorization

Import Cell considers the applications for import of items which are restricted for import. The applications for issuance of import authorization for import of such Restricted Items (such as Live Animals, Scrap of rubber, Refrigerant Gases and Arms and Ammunition etc.) are considered by an Exim Facilitation Committee (EFC) consisting of representatives of various Administrative Ministries and Departments. Such cases are decided on receipt of written technical inputs/comments of concerned Administrative Ministry/Department. Apart from the above, it also grants permission under para 2.20 of FTP with the approval of DGFT for the items (such as fuel, rice, wheat, etc.) imports of which are allowed through State Trading Enterprises.

Out of total 711 applications received during 2016-17 (up to November, 2016), 355 cases were given import permission.

Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency (PSIA)

As per Para 2.57 of HBP 2015-20, import of any form of metallic waste or scrap will be subject to the condition that it will not contain hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap containing radioactive material, any type of arms, ammunition, mines, shell, live or used cartridge or any other explosive material in any form either used or otherwise. Import of metallic waste and scrap is permitted only if the importer furnishes to the customs at the time of clearance of goods the pre-shipment inspection certificate as per the format in Annexure 2H from any of the PSIAs recognized by DGFT as given in Appendix 2G to the effect that the consignment was checked for radiation level and scrap does not contain radiation level in excess of natural background.

Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation is a priority of the Government for cutting down transition cost and time and thereby rendering Indian exports more competitive. e-Trade is an initiative that sets the stage for creating an electronic single window for trade and facilitates users to carry out all their foreign trade related, regulatory and other compliances online.

E-Trade: The Department is pursuing the e-TRADE project, which is a Mission Mode Project (MMP), the purpose of which is to facilitate foreign trade in India by way of promoting effective and efficient delivery of services by various regulatory/facilitating agencies involved in foreign trade so as to enable the trade to avail services from these agencies in online environment.

The Department of Commerce is Nodal/Line Ministry for implementation of the project and is responsible for trade facilitation; requirement analysis for trade friendly systems, review of the project and time bound implementation for various scheduled activities, resolution of inter-agency issues, integration of international standards and trade facilitation recommendations etc.
The major stake holders of the project are foreign trade regulatory/facilitating agencies like Customs, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Seaports, Airports, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR), Inland container Depots(ICDs)/ Container Freight Stations (CFSs), banks, importers/exporters, agents, airlines/shipping lines.

Electronic messages or documents are exchanged between customs and custodians of cargo at major seaports, airports, ICDs/CFSs, banks and DGFT for import/export clearances e.g. Shipping Bill, Bill of Entry, Import General Manifest etc. Electronic messages are exchanged between custodians of cargo and their respective users e.g. an airport custodian exchanges messages with airlines/agents for cargo booking/release etc. DGFT issues licenses online in automated environment and digitally signed electronic messages are exchanged between DGFT and Customs for schemes like DEPB, DES and EPCG.

Achievements:

(a) Simplification of procedures
(b) Electronic message exchange between community partners
(c) Digital signature integration
(d) E-Payment integration
(e) Significant reduction in transaction time of services like
(f) License application disposed in 6 hours as compared to 45 days
(g) Flight manifest at airports (4 hours to 15 minutes),
(h) Vessel profile submission/approval at seaports (48 hours to 1-2 hours) etc.
(i) Reduction and early detection of frauds

The major bottleneck for the project is lack of end-to-end electronic message exchange of Customs with community partners for all the documents required in import/export clearances. Customs being hub of the project needs to strengthen its IT infrastructure and work towards the goal of end-to-end complete paperless operations in the entire process flow of international trade.

The Customs Single Window would facilitate the integration of Customs message exchange with its community partners. However, the community partners like custodians of cargo at seaports, airports, ICDs/CFSs etc. also need to develop the web based interfaces with their own community partners like with carriers for booking/delivery of cargo, e-payment of warehouse/handling charges etc. The Department of Commerce is monitoring the project including Customs with a holistic view so as to facilitate integrated paperless trade clearances by all regulatory and facilitating agencies e.g. the port community system (PCS) has already been developed under the e-TRADE project which provides single window system for electronic exchange of messages between seaport communities. A similar system is being pursued for air sector also.

Ease of Doing Business

FTP 2015-20 has brought reduction of number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to 3 each for export and import. Earlier 7 documents were required for exports and 10 for imports. DGFT in January 2016 has also specified that any violations in this regard should be brought to its notice.

IT initiatives under ease of doing business are as follows:

- Applications for Importer Exporter Code (IEC) was simplified from February 1, 2016. Two documents are required to be uploaded along with the digital photograph while applying for IEC. IEC has been integrated with eBIZ portal of DIPP to enable firms to use either DGFT or eBiz portal for making an application. IEC and EPCG applications have been integrated with eNivesh portal implemented by PMG set up by Cabinet Secretariat.
- Online Inter-ministerial consultations have been initiated for SCOMET (Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies) items to reduce processing time of applications.
- Use of electronic bank realization certificate (eBRC) system has been extended. The eBRC system captures details of the foreign exchange received by exporters through the banking channel. This data is shared with 13 state governments who may use it for processing of VAT refunds. DGFT has signed MoU with the GST Network team for integrating export-import information with the GST network.
- Attention has also been paid to simplify various 'Aayat Niryat' Forms, bringing in clarity in different provisions, removing ambiguities and enhancing electronic governance.
- Indian Trade Portal launched by Department of Commerce and managed by FIEO displays information useful for export import. It contains the trade enquiries uploaded by Indian trade missions, tariff and trade data of India's major trade partners, Export Market Reports, and Trade Agreements etc.

IT Initiatives of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is the first Indian government organization to start web-based application processing (1997) using Secured Digital Certificates (2048 Byte Key encryption-2004). In the last one decade, many e-Governance initiatives have been implemented to achieve greater transparency and reduce transaction time and costs for the exporting community. DGFT exchanges data with Customs, Banks and EPCs through secured EDI message exchange system. This has reduced the physical interface of exporters and importers with DGFT. DGFT Regional offices have been networked with high speed broadband/lease lines.

DGFT and Customs

Message exchange is operational for Export schemes like Merchandise Exports from India Scheme and other schemes like Duty Exemption and Export Promotion Capital goods schemes.

- E-Payment facility has been introduced by the Customs, DGFT, and Seaports. E-Payment has been integrated by customs for duty payments from banks authorized by Customs. The drawback payments are now credited electronically by Customs in exporter's bank account.
- Significant reduction in transaction time of services like:
  - Issuance of authorization in (7 days to 24 hours),
  - Flight manifest at airports (4 hours to 15 minutes),
  - Vessel profile submission/approval at seaports (48 hours to 1-2 hours) etc.
- Reduction and early detection of frauds on account of secured online exchange of information amongst stakeholders

DGFT and Banks

Electronic Bank Realization Certificate (e-BRC) system allows digitally secure electronic transmission of export related Foreign Exchange Realization information from the respective banks to the DGFT's server. DGFT introduced e-BRC project on June 5, 2012. So far more than 2 crore e-BRCs have been captured by this system. The project has created an integrated platform for receipt, processing and subsequent use of all bank realization related information including information sharing with Government organizations.

MOU with GSTN on data sharing:

Directorate General of Foreign Trade signed an MOU with the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) on October 27, 2016 for sharing of foreign exchange realization and Importer Exporter code data. This will strengthen processing of export transactions of taxpayers under GST, increase transparency and reduce human interface. DGFT has signed MOUs with 14 state governments, 2 central government agencies and GSTN for sharing of the data. At the state level, Commercial Tax Departments of 14 states have signed MoU with DGFT for receiving e-BRC data for VAT refund purposes. These are: Maharashtra, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Goa and Bihar.
In addition, Ministry of Finance, Enforcement Directorate, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority and GSTN have signed MoU.

DGFT and its Regional Offices

All 38 regional offices of DGFT, spread throughout India have been computerized and connected through a central server. Networking of these offices through high speed broadband/lease line has enabled integration of various applications, message exchange and data bases (in respect of exporter – importer profile, Authorization and blacklisting details).

- All authorizations are being issued online by DGFT. Message exchange with Customs has been implemented for Advance Authorization, EPCG and DFIA. Exporters can track, monitor their application at the DGFT website.
- A system has been established to receive Registration-Cum-membership-Certificate (RCMC) from the Exporter Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and FIEO in secured online format. DGFT offices will not ask for a copy of the RCMC from the Exporters. 22 EPCs etc. have uploaded the RCMC on DGFT website.
- Electronic Fund Transfer Facility is being used by exporters for payment of application fee. The facility of accepting payments of application fee through credit card has been launched.
- Applications for IEC was simplified and effective from February 1, 2016. Only two documents are required to be uploaded along with the digital photograph while applying for IEC. eIEC was introduced w.e.f. April 1, 2016, doing away with the issuance of physical copy of IEC. IEC has been integrated with eBIZ portal of DIPP so firms have a choice to use either DGFT or eBiz portal for making an application. IEC and EPCG applications have been integrated with eNivesh portal implemented by PMG set up by Cabinet Secretariat.
- DGFT is now integrated with the RTI online system of the Department of Personal and Training, which will enable the citizen to seek information from DGFT and its Regional Authorities online.
- For the Policy implementations, different committees have been set up such as NORM Committees, Committees for SION. Members of these Committees are from different Ministries, namely Ministry of Textiles, Department of Electronic and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF). Work on an on-line Inter-Ministerial Consultation has been initiated. It will reduce the time to take decisions.

The project has created an integrated platform for receipt, processing and subsequent use of all bank realization related information including information sharing with Government organizations.

DGFT website

DGFT has launched a new look website making it more user-friendly and easy to navigate. The website is an integrated electronic platform with large dynamic components as follows:

- Provides information relating to Foreign Trade Policy and procedures and all related documents.
- Allows users' web based electronic filing of applications for DGFT Schemes/Authorizations to any of the DGFT's Regional Authorities across the country. The process of applications filing is secured with digital signature. It also allows users the facility of electronic funds transfer. The processing status of the requests/applications is also posted on the website of the concerned office.
- Allows users to check and upon information relating to their shipping bills received from Customs and electronic Bank Realization Certificates (eBRCs) received from banks.
- Complaint Resolution System for Resolution of EDI related issues has been set up. It is being actively used by exporters.
- Provides an online system to resolve complaints received through Public Grievances Portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.

Mobile Applications for DGFT related services

The information which can be accessed through the Mobile Apps are: Minister's Speech, Foreign Trade Policy, Foreign Trade Procedures, Foreign Trade Policy Statement, Appendices and ANF of FTP, Know ITC(HS) code for a product, Know MEIS rate for a product, Application status, Check latest tweets, Download forms, appendices etc.

Twitter

DGFT maintains an active Twitter handle (#DGFTINDIA) with more than 10,000 followers. Responses to tweets sent to Minister's account and DGFT handle are managed through the Twitterseva service and more than 3,000 tweets have been replied to w.e.f. April 2016 with an average reply time of less than 12 hours.

Complaint Resolution System

The public can log in their complaints through the CRS and are assigned a unique complaint number. A toll-free line and 3 other numbers are also available for exporters to register their complaints.

Grievances on policy, procedure and implementation issues registered at the Public Grievances Portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances are handled promptly.

FTA Outreach Programmes

An ambitious FTA outreach programme was undertaken by Department of Commerce to reach out to the exporters located in the 34 major export clusters/cities. The programme focused on:

- Training of exporters to utilize the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)
- Taking inputs from exporters on FTAs under negotiations for example Regional Comprehensive Economic Policy (RCEP)
- Promoting awareness about the contents of the www.indiantradeportal.in launched by Department of Commerce.

New Initiatives:

Enhanced Foreign Trade Data Dashboard

As part of the initiative of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to provide easy access to the public with regard to India's export, import and balance of trade data in an analytical format, the Minister of State for Commerce & Industry launched a new enhanced Dashboard on Foreign Trade Data on October 10, 2016.

This Dashboard is an improved version of the earlier EXIM Analytics Dashboard developed with many improved features. It would facilitate the general public to have an accurate picture on dynamics of foreign trade performance of India. The interface of the dashboard is broadly divided into three views viz, Import View, Export View, and Balance of Trade View.

Each of these views provide the user with features to inspect the trade that happens between India and a particular country, zoom into the activities of a particular port and reflect trade pattern over any months of the user's choice. The clickable world map reflects the performance of India's trade with the rest of the world. Countries can be sorted by import value and the corresponding value of export trade. Visual comparison of import-export trade values over the years is also available. Balance of Trade performance chart is available as well, making it easy to understand India's position on Balance of Trade (BoT) in that month compared to the previous months.

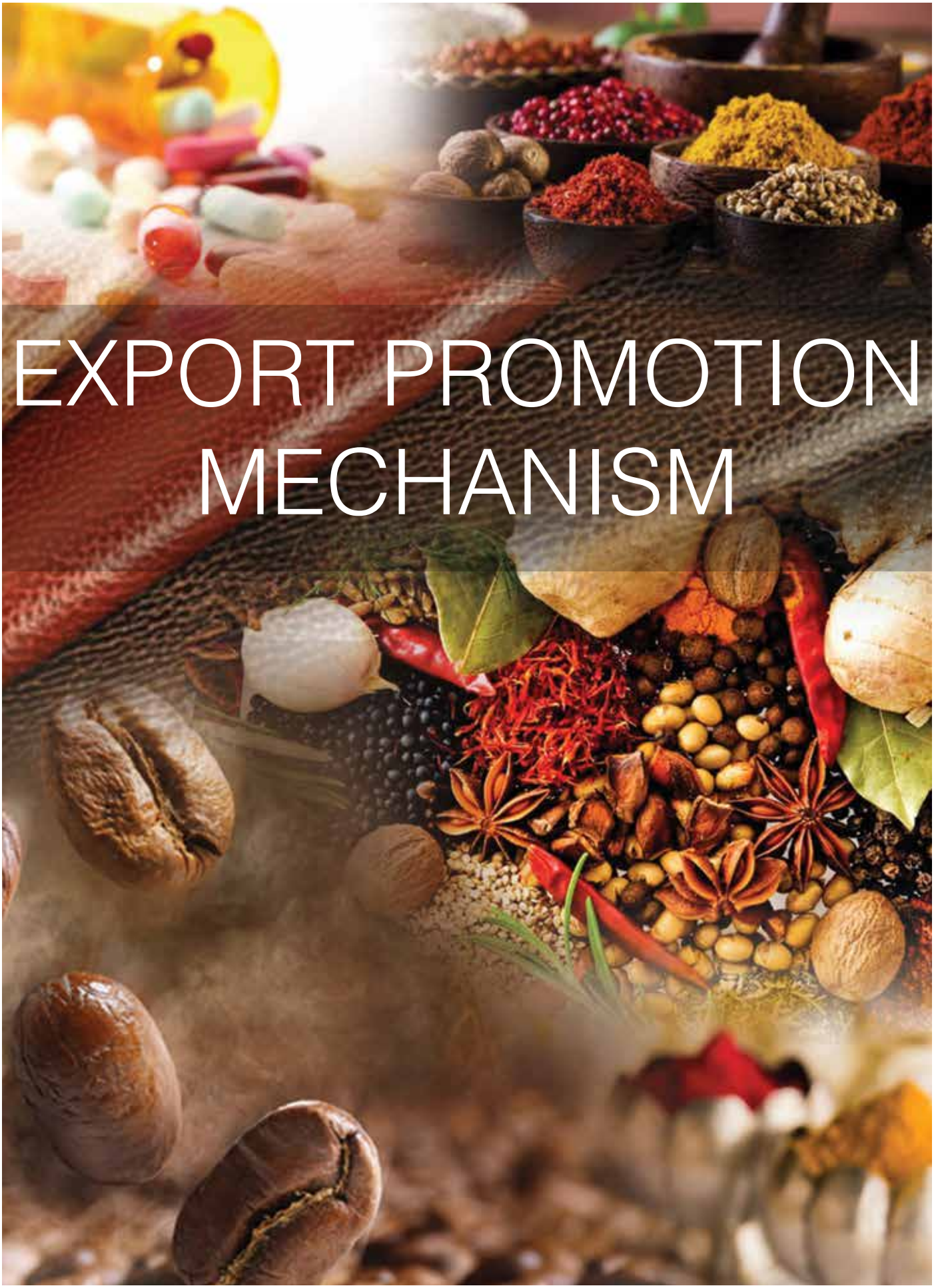
Enhanced Dashboard for the Foreign Trade Data is a creditable step in the dimension of digitization with a great vision of enabling and empowering the small and upcoming businessmen to foray into global trade based on reliable and updated information directly accessible through Government sources.

Involvement of the States in Export Promotion:

The State governments have been requested to develop their export strategy, appoint export commissioners, address infrastructure constraints restricting movement of goods, facilitate refund of VAT/Octroi/State level cess, and address other issues relating to various clearances etc. and build capacity of new exporters, in order to promote exports. States/UTs have also been issued user id and password to facilitate access to the foreign trade database maintained by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics to extract the export data relating to their States.

The Council for Trade Development and Promotion:

The Council for Trade Development and Promotion was constituted in July 2015. It would ensure a continuous dialogue with State Governments and UT's on measures for providing an international trade enabling environment in the States and create a framework for making the States active partners in boosting India's exports. The first meeting of the council was held on January 8, 2016.



EXPORT PROMOTION MECHANISM

The Department of Commerce has undertaken a number of export promotion measures and schemes to address the short term and long term issues faced by the trade and industry related to external sector. This chapter deals with the initiatives of this Department covering the Major Schemes, facilitation through Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and other major institutions.

Major Schemes

Infrastructure Support

Department of Commerce provides transport/logistic support to India's foreign trade through coordination and resolution of problems experienced by the trading community in carriage of goods by courier, sea, air, rail and road with concerned Ministries & Departments. It seeks to encourage greater containerization, computerization of cargo clearance and electronic data interchange, warehousing, setting up of Inland Container Depots (ICDs), Container Freight Stations (CFSs) etc.

Department of Commerce is the nodal department for enabling infrastructure development related to Inland Container Depots / Container Freight Stations (ICDs/CFSs/AFSs) by Government/ Individuals and coordinates resolution of inter departmental issues. The Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), under the Chairmanship of Special/Additional Secretary (Infrastructure Division), Department of Commerce acts as a Single Window Clearance for the proposals for setting up of Inland Container Depots/Container Freight Stations/Air Freight Stations (ICDs/ CFSs/AFSs).

So far 319 Letters of Intent (LoIs) have been issued out of which 233 ICDs/CFSs are functional, 50 ICDs/CFSs/AFSs are under implementation and 36 ICDs/CFSs have been cancelled after review of the project. The State wise summary of Functional, Under Implementation and Cancelled ICDs/CFSs/AFSs is as follows:

State-wise Functional and Under Implementation ICDs/CFSs for the period 1992 to 2016 (as on November 11, 2016)

Name of State	Inland Container Depots			Container Freight Stations			Air Freight Station			Total
	F	UI	C	F	UI	C	F	UI	C	
Andhra Pradesh	02	00	01	05	08	02	0	0	0	18
Bihar	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chandigarh	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	01	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	1
Goa	0	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	07	01	01	23	05	07	0	0	0	44
Haryana	06	03	03	03	0	0	0	0	0	15
Himachal Pradesh	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jammu & Kashmir	01	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Karnataka	0	02	0	07	0	02	0	01	0	12
Kerala	01	00	01	11	02	01	0	0	0	16
Maharashtra	07	04	0	40	03	05	0	0	0	59
Madhya Pradesh	07	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Odisha	02	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pondicherry	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	02	01	01	05	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rajasthan	07	01	01	02	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tamil Nadu	09	01	0	48	05	08	0	0	0	71
Telangana	01	01	01	02	01	00	0	0	0	06
Uttarakhand	0	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	08	02	0	09	0	0	0	0	0	19
West Bengal	01	0	0	10	02	01	0	0	0	14
Total	65	22	10	168	26	26	0	2	0	319

F = Functional (65 ICDs + 168 CFSs = 233)
U.I. = Under Implementation (22 ICDs + 26 CFSs+ 02 AFS = 50)
C = Cancelled – (10 ICDs + 26 CFSs = 36

During the period from November 5, 2015 to November 17, 2016, four IMC meetings were held in which 14 proposals for issue of Letter of Intent (LOI) and 49 cases of extension of LOI have been approved. Two name change cases have also been approved.

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) are functioning under the aegis of Infrastructure Division, Department of Commerce.

The objective of these committees is to address potential constraints in the smooth movement of international cargo and resolve problems of exporters concerning various departments related to exports including Customs, Containerization, Air, Shipping & Railways. The meetings of these two Committees are normally held every year. Since the year 2004, nine meetings of these committees have been held. In 2015-16, the 46th SCOPE (Shipping) & 54th SCOPE (Air) meetings were held on March 3, 2016. The stake holders have been requested to take action on the issues concerning them.

Besides the above, other important residual issues which are raised by the associations / organizations of exporters / importers about reported difficulties being faced by shippers/ exporters while importing / exporting consignments resulting in enhanced transaction cost on account of arbitrary and exorbitant charges by shipping lines, consolidators, freight forwarders and other service providers such as collusive price fixing by the service providers at ports / airports and cartelization of the shipping liners resulting in sharp cost escalation, congestion at various ports, lack of suitable infrastructure, poor planning and congestion at ports have been taken up at appropriate level by the Department of Commerce from time to time.

Assistance to States for Development Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)",

The scheme "Assistance to States for Development Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE)", which is meant for creation of export infrastructure by optimizing the utilization of resources to achieve the objectives of export growth through a coordinated effort of the Central Government and the State.

Owing to the 10 per cent additional Union Tax devolution to States as per 14th Finance Commission awards, the ASIDE scheme has been delinked from support of centre. Consequently, from FY 2015-16 onwards no funds are to be allocated for onwards transfer to States under State Component of ASIDE scheme since these funds are directly available with States due to enhanced tax devolution.

Under Central Component of ASIDE scheme, the funds are disbursed mainly to Central Agencies for development of export related infrastructure. Only Rs. 50 Cr. has been allocated for the central component of ASIDE which shall be primarily used for past liabilities. Out of Rs. 50 crore, a sum of Rs. 30.07 crore has been released. (as on November 15, 2016)

The Government has spent Rs. 2,050 crore and Rs. 3,048 crore under ASIDE scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) respectively. Details of funds released under ASIDE from 2002-03 to 2014-15 to various States, the North Eastern Region and the Central Sector are indicated below: -

(Rs. crore)

Year	Total Outlay	Sanction/Release to States (including NER)	Sanction / Release in the Central Sector	Total sanction release under ASIDE scheme
2002-03	325.46	241.00	84.46	325.46
2003-04	350.00	252.00	98.00	350.00
2004-05	424.88	313.84	111.04	424.88
2005-06	500.99	383.00	117.99	500.99
2006-07	450.00	358.92	90.25	449.17
2007-08	569.00	439.99	129.01	569.00
2008-09	570.00	437.84	131.40	569.24
2009-10	570.00	433.93	136.07	570.00
2010-11	662.98	530.00	132.98	662.98
2011-12	707.16	560.32	116.62	676.94
2012-13	655.50	524.73	130.77	655.50
2013-14	745.10	590.67	154.43	745.10
2014-15	800.00	553.29	121.55	674.84

*As on March 31, 2015

Involvement of States In Export Promotion

Council for Trade Promotion and Development:

A Council for Trade Development and Promotion was notified under the chairpersonship of the Union Commerce and Industry Minister, in which the Trade & Industry Ministers of all the states are members along with the Secretaries of the Central Ministries/ Departments dealing with infrastructure and finance and the apex industry associations. The first meeting of the Council was convened on the January 8, 2016 and the 2nd meeting of the Council was held on January 5, 2017 with the participation of all States/UTs. The issues raised by the State Governments during the 1st meeting have been taken up with the concerned and attempts made to resolve them. The Council provides the states with a platform to articulate their views on the National Trade Policy.

Joint meetings with State Governments and exporters:

The new initiatives by the Ministry of Commerce, provide exporters an interactive platform to articulate current problems being faced by them with various regulatory agencies both at centre and state level. The interactive sessions have huge participation as the exporters of the state have this exclusive platform to discuss specific issues.

Under the initiative, the Commerce Secretary leads a team of officials from Department of Commerce, DGFT, Customs, CONCOR and concerned ministries to sensitize the states on the need to promote trade related infrastructure and other issues. The meeting with the State Government officials, jointly chaired by the Commerce Secretary and the Chief Secretary of the State, deliberates on the DGCIS data on exports from the state, the issues related to local taxation/levies, power availability, road/ rail connectivity etc. as aired by the local exporters/CHAs. The possible implications of the various international agreements on the export basket of the State are also discussed so that the States can plan the development of the industry. During the interaction the state responds on their plan of action to tackle the various bottlenecks.

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

The efficacy of the visits can be assessed by the fact that based on the visits in the last year, DGFT itself has been able to resolve 14 major issues related to the exporters by revising guidelines or issue of trade notices. Other ministries have also provided inputs regarding the issues related to them.

State Governments on being sensitized of the importance and relevance of exports in the growth of their economy are attempting to provide focus and attention to exports. The following steps have been taken in the regard:

- Export data till recently was computed on the basis of the port data. A separate entry of State of Origin has been incorporated in the documentation to identify the state from where exports originate.
- States have been provided access to the export data of DGCIS to enable them to analyse their export strengths and potential.
- States have developed their Export Strategy so that there is a coherent strategy for long period. So far seventeen States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Puducherry and Uttarakhand have sent their export strategy.
- Appointment of an Export Commissioner for coordination of all export related activities has been done so far by twenty eight states. Six states namely Assam, Odisha, Karnataka, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura have instituted export awards to motivate the leading exporters from the State and encourage them for bringing greater export revenues

Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme

Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme is a Plan scheme formulated to act as a catalyst to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. Under the scheme, assistance can be provided to the organizations of Central/State Governments, Export Promotion Councils, Registered Trade Promotion organizations, Commodity Boards, recognized Apex Trade Bodies and Recognized Industrial Clusters. There are provisions for supporting individual exporters (for product registration and testing charges for engineering/Pharmaceuticals products abroad). The scheme was last revised in August, 2014. The broad objectives of such funding under MAI are:

- Display and promotion of India's capabilities as provider of world class goods and services.
- Project India as an attractive investment/sourcing destination.
- Create a strong Brand Image for India.
- Facilitate exporters/Industry Bodies to participate in major events abroad in identified markets to create an impact of Indian goods and services.
- Facilitate exporters to get exposure to new/potential markets and access information on global trade.

Assistance under MAI Scheme is granted through designated Trade Organization for various activities covered under the Scheme. The approval process of proposals involves scrutiny through Committee empowered under the Scheme.

During the year 2016-17, 241 projects have been approved for receiving assistance under the scheme. Year-wise status of MAI allocation/release for last 10 years is as under: -

Year wise Status of MAI Allocation/Releases

(Rs crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure*
2006-07	40.00	39.99
2007-08	45.00	44.99
2008-09	50.00	49.99
2009-10	64.00	64.99
2010-11	110.00	110.00
2011-12	150.00	150.00
2012-13	125.00	125.00
2013-14	179.99	179.99
2014-15	199.99	199.99
2015-16	224.99	224.99
2016-17	249.99	130.46 as on 31.10.2016

* Expenditure indicates the total funds released for events /studies approved in the previous year(s) and also advance released for such proposals/studies in succeeding year.

Major Events supported under MAI support during 2016-17

S. No.	Region	Council	Date
1	Global Exhibition on Service	SEPC/CII	21-23 April, 2016
2	Innoprom, Russia	EEPC	11-14 July, 2016
3	Brics Trade Fair, New Delhi	FICCI	14-16 October 2016
4	IPHEX, 2016, Mumbai	Pharmexil	27-29 April 2016
5	IIJS, 2016 Mumbai	G&J EPC	4-8 August, 2016
6	Carpet Expo, 2016 Varanasi	Carpet EPC	3-6 October 2016
7.	Advantage Healthcare	FICCI	3-5 October 2016

During 2016-17, online system for receiving proposal was commissioned and the Scheme implementation/monitoring is proposed to be done through the new system.

Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme

Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) is a Non-Plan Scheme which facilitates country's trade. Various measures undertaken to stimulate and diversify the country's export trade. This is a Non Plan Scheme and supports the following activities:

- Assist exporters for their participation in approved EPC/ Trade Promotion Organization led export promotion events abroad;
- Assist Export Promotion Council (EPCs) to undertake export promotion activities for their product(s) and commodities;
- Exclusive non-recurring innovative activities connected with export promotion by approved organization / trade bodies for their members;
- Focus export promotion programmes in specific regions abroad like Latin-American Countries, Africa, CIS countries, ASEAN, etc; and
- Residual essential activities connected with marketing promotion efforts abroad.

MDA Scheme guidelines were last revised on June 1, 2013. These guidelines have substantially enhanced the financial ceiling for participation of Exporters in trade fairs and exhibitions. Exporting companies having FOB value of exports up to Rs 30 crore are eligible for MDA assistance. However, this limit is not applicable for exporters participating in LAC Region. The guidelines provides enhanced assistance for participation in Trade Fairs & Exhibitions. Latin American countries and also African/CIS/ASEAN countries as per limits indicated in the Scheme.

Year wise status of MDA Releases/Allocation

(Rs crore)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2011-12	50.00	50.00
2012-13	39.49	39.49
2013-14	49.99	49.99
2014-15	50.00	50.00
2015-16	50.00	48.73
2016-17	50.00	29.89 as on 31.10.2016

Consequent upon ceasing of distinction between Plan and Non-Plan Scheme from 2017-18, the MDA Scheme is proposed to be merged into the MAI Scheme prospectively.

India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

India Brand Equity Foundation is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The IBEF's primary objective is to promote and create international awareness of the Brand India label in markets overseas and to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge of Indian products and services. Towards this objective, IBEF works closely with stakeholders across government and industry.

During 2016-17, IBEF executed large scale and high impact brand campaigns across select sectors as mandated by the Department of Commerce, namely engineering, pharmaceuticals, plantations (tea, coffee and spices) and services. Key achievements of IBEF during 2016-17 are as follows:

- **Brand India at INNOPROM 2016:** India was the Partner Country at INNOPROM 2016, the largest annual international industrial trade fair of Russia. Brand India Engineering was showcased at INNOPROM 2016, held from July 11-14, 2016, at the Yekaterinburg Expo in Yekaterinburg, Russia. With "Industrial Net" being the lead theme for the exhibition, the 4-day event captured all important components to improve efficacy under one roof. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Commerce & Industry, led the delegation of over 110 Indian companies that showcased India's engineering prowess at the Russian engineering and technology event under the Brand India Engineering campaign.
- **IBEF** orchestrated a 360-degree branding and publicity campaign for India's participation at INNOPROM. The branding plan included advertising by way of billboards, LEDs, Shuttles and Buses, in the Airport, City, Opening Ceremony, Expo and train stations covering all the entry and exit points from Yekaterinburg. The branding plan also included advertising in the newspapers, exclusive giveaways, Experience India visits of Russian journalists to India before INNOPROM 2016 and generating press coverage in India and Russia before and during INNOPROM 2016.
- **CPhI Worldwide Barcelona, October 4-6, 2016:** IBEF provided support in terms of onsite branding, digital branding, knowledge kits and PR. The digital campaign led to more than 1.2 lakh visits (actual clicks on www.BrandIndiaPharma.in) and the Facebook page of Brand India Pharma received more than 60,000 likes. More than 4,400 followers have been added to Twitter profile.
- **SIAL Paris, October 16-21, 2016:** IBEF launched a comprehensive branding campaign to support the Indian tea, coffee and spices sectors at SIAL Paris, October 16-21, 2016 encompassing knowledge kits, onsite branding and digital marketing. The digital campaign led to 171,000 actual clicks on the tea, coffee and spices website and received more than 67,000 Facebook likes. Online ads reached more than 6.5 crore web visitors.
- **IMTEC (International Medical Travel Exhibition & Conference) 2016 Dubai (October 9-10, 2016):** Under IMTEC 2016, IBEF and SEPC hosted an exclusive press conference and discussion on the topic "India Heals" on October 9, 2016, which focused on the Indian medical value travel industry.

Federation of Indian Export Organisations

The key objective of FIEO is to render an integrated package of services to various organizations connected with export promotion. It provides integrated assistance to its over 22,000 members. FIEO issues Registration-cum-Membership-Certificate to exporters. It also issues Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) which is required by many countries as proof of origin of the goods.

In terms of the Foreign Trade Policy, FIEO has been designated as Registering Authority for exporters. The Federation organizes stakeholder's consultation, Outreach programmes, Seminars, Open House Meets, Interactive Sessions, Awareness Programmes, Training Programmes. Besides, FIEO provides e-platform to buyer/sellers through huge network of members and non-members, and also organizes Trade Fairs and Exhibitions across the globe, particularly in untapped countries. FIEO has signed over 85 MOUs with leading chambers across the globe to provide commercial information and marketing support to its members.

Activities undertaken by FIEO in 2016-17

- Organised Open House meetings of exporters with

Government Authorities all over India.

- Organized export executive development programmes, short term training programmes for fresh entrepreneurs in the export field besides providing opportunity to discuss on line with experts to seek advice and sort out trade related problems.
- In May, 2016, FIEO celebrated its Golden Jubilee Function at Vigyan Bhawan. Hon'ble President of India Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was the Chief Guest. During the function, the 15th set of FIEO "Niryat Shree" and "Niryat Bandhu" Awards was presented to companies from various sectors of exports.
- The brand new FIEO logo representing growth, vibrancy, innovation and entrepreneurship unveiled by the President of India.
- 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.
- Conducted Study on exports potential of Chhattisgarh and submitted to State Government.
- Paper on Status of "VAT & Mandi Tax" scenario in all States was prepared and submitted to Department of Commerce.
- India's export trends studied for the year 2015 and focus items have been identified and presented to Department of Commerce.
- Study on "Development of export strategy in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh and Mizoram" is in progress.
- The Indian Trade portal (www.indiantradeportal.in) was constantly updated and the trade portal now covers MFN and preferential tariff of 86 countries, SPS and TBT measures of 65 countries and trade statistics of 87 countries.
- A free alert system over SMS and email was launched on the above portal to help keep the exporting community, state and central government officials updated on changes in trade policy, customs and monetary policy, changes in MFN and preferential tariff etc.
- Publishing of monthly bulletin 'FIEO News' & a weekly e-bulletin 'INTRADE Update' which keeps exporters posted with weekly global developments affecting International Trade as well as country's foreign trade related information.

E-Trade Project

eTRADE is a mission mode project where in the Department of Commerce being nodal agency, coordinates and facilitates the community partners of the project like Customs, Custodians of cargo at Seaports, Airports, ICDs/CFSs, Agents, carriers, banks for effective and efficient e-delivery of services to the trade in online environment. Implementation of various modules is carried out by the community partners themselves on self-support basis. The key achievements of the eTRADE community partners during the year 2016-17 are as given below:

- The electronic message exchange between Customs and major custodians at seaports, airports, ICDs/CFSs is operational for critical messages along with the digitally signed electronic message exchange between DGFT and Customs for shipping bills and authorizations at EDI ports.
- The Customs EDI system has been rolled out at 139 locations.
- Customs has rolled out Customs Single Window Integrated Declaration from April 1, 2016 for online clearance by multiple Partner Government Agencies. Major agencies involved include Plant Quarantine (PQ), Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Animal Quarantine, Textile Committee, Drug Controller, Wild Life Crime Control Bureau, Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and Atomic Energy and Hazardous substances. The new system dispensed with the multiple application forms required by various regulatory agencies that caused inconvenience and delay.
- Agencies are implementing risk based inspection involved in clearance of goods and integrating their risk matrix with the Custom's algorithm to implement single risk based inspection system for clearance of goods.
- The Precious Cargo Clearance System, which takes care of clearances of diamond, gold and jewellery products is operational at Bharat Diamond Bourse, Mumbai and has been started at Surat.

Export Promotion Councils (EPCS)

Export promotion councils (EPC) are trade promotion industry bodies generally created under the erstwhile Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (company not for profit) and are companies promoted by the Department of Commerce, to augment international trade. A merchandise EPC typically caters to exporters of the category of products allocated to them by Government. Some of them (e.g Services EPC) draw their legal status from the Societies Act.

EPCs by their mandate provide a host of services to overseas buyers to facilitate their procurement of goods from India. EPCs act as link between Indian exporters and foreign buyers and facilitate for activities like identifying suitable suppliers in India, conforming to buyer's needs, arranging visits of overseas buyers, facilitating exploratory missions and delegations to India, providing supplier's profile, assisting in establishing collaborations for the third country exports, creating awareness amongst overseas buyers on Indian's technical expertise and supply capability, acquainting overseas buyers with business climate and policies prevailing in India, helping in amicable settlement of trade dispute, remove operational constraints, etc. For this purpose, regular interaction with Government agencies in India and abroad is part of an EPC's role.

EEPC India LTD

EEPC India is the premier trade and investment promotion organization in India. It is sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and caters to the Indian engineering sector. 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 nearly 13,000 out of whom 60 per cent 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 to 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 hub in the future.

Export Promotion Initiatives

EEPC India organizes a large number of promotional activities such as buyer-seller meets (BSM) – both in India and abroad, overseas trade fairs/exhibitions, and India pavilion/information booths in selected overseas exhibitions to demonstrate the capabilities of Indian engineering industry and to provide the overseas buyers with true value as propagated by Brand India. India Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) is EEPC India's own brand and is one of the largest expositions of engineering in the world. This has been happening for the last few decades and is established as the largest and most important showcase for Indian engineering. To encourage building global partnerships with India, EEPC India organizes International Engineering Sourcing Show (IESS), the largest display of engineering products and services every year. This is recognized as the only engineering sourcing event in India – showcasing the latest technologies and a preferred meeting place for global buyers & sellers. This show is also important to encourage foreign investments in line with the newly initiated "Make in India" campaign, by Government of India. Extending its regular agenda, EEPC India publishes several reports/studies to make the members aware about the international trends and opportunities in order to enhance their global footprints.

Engineering Export Scenario

Engineering exports have achieved a compound annual growth Rate (CAGR) of -0.11 per cent from 2011-12 to 2015-16. Engineering exports from India conceded 17 per cent decline during 2015-16 and dropped to US$ 58.78 billion during April-March 2015-16 from US$ 70.77 billion during the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, the current fiscal scenario depicts that after successive months of decline in engineering exports, there has been a signal of clear reversal in the export growth retaining the growth momentum for the third consecutive month post July 2016. In fact, the engineering exports for the first seven months of the current fiscal declined barely by 0.54 per cent from US$ 35.36 billion in April-Oct 2015-16 to US$ 35.17 billion in April-Oct 2016-17. This upbeat export trend seen in the last three months is expected to continue, going forward, as commodity prices, especially the price of crude oil have been on the rise in the international market.

The panels which registered a high growth rate of exports during April-Oct 2016-17 vis-à-vis April-Oct 2015-16 were Railway and Transport Equipments (115.1 per cent), Machine Tools (22.6 per cent), Electrical Machinery and Equipment (21.8 per cent), Office Equipments (21.4 per cent), Accumulators and batteries (15.2 per cent), Nuclear Reactors (14.2 per cent), Medical Instruments (14.1 per cent), Cranes and Winches (13.3 per cent), Aluminium and Products (12.2 per cent), Iron and Steel (11.2 per cent).

Major Initiatives

In order to provide boost to the engineering exports and arrest decline/stagnancy among the export of major engineering panels, EEPC India is proactively seeking consultations with different stakeholders like as Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises, Ministry of Micro Medium and Small Enterprises, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Science and Technology, etc., and National, Regional and sector specific industry associations, and other trade promotion bodies.

'Brand India Engineering' Initiative for global brand promotion

To accelerate exports by enhancing brand image of 'Made in India' engineering quality and capabilities of Indian engineering products and services, EEPC India under the aegis of the Department of Commerce is undertaking Brand India Engineering initiative since 2014. The initiative, implemented in support with IBEF (Indian Brand Equity Foundation), has identified Pumps & Valves, Electrical Equipments and Power Products, Medical Devices & Pharmaceutical Machineries for further expansion. In future, the council proposes to expand the ambit into the Defence & Security sector.

Initiative for Technological Upgradation

Low value addition and low quality have been identified as the key reasons that are contributing towards making Indian products highly uncompetitive in the international market, and leading to highly unsustainable growth in exports. In the light of the above, the Department of Commerce (DoC), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has undertaken the initiative of Technological Upgradation for boosting engineering exports.

The initiative aims to facilitate upgradation of technologies for products which have huge export potential, through partnership and collaborations with R&D labs and the Government. The DoC, in consultation with EEPC India has identified 98 focus products which have revealed significant potential for increasing India's export share in the global market. 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.

Technology Meets in 2016-17 along with the focus products

- Kolkata, April 26, 2016 (Foundry, Castings, Forgings, Engineering Equipments)
- Rajkot, June 3, 2016 (Castings, Forgings, Machine Tools, Electric Motors, Diesel Engine)
- Raipur, June 17, 2016 (Steel Re rolling, Castings & Metal Fabrication.)
- Aurangabad, July 4, 2016 (Electrical Machineries and transport equipments)
- Hubli, July 29, 2016 (Preparatory Meet held on Hubli July 16, 2016) (Industrial Valves, Castings and other engineering equipments)
- Bengaluru, August 12, 2016 (Electronics, Electric Motors, Industrial Machineries, Engineering Equipments)
- Jalandhar, August 26, 2016 (Hand Tools, Fasteners, Agriculture and Farm Implements, auto parts and General Engineering Equipments)
- Aurangabad, November 18, 2016 (Forging, Automobile and Automotive components, Electronics goods)

Quality Standards and International accreditations

EEPC India has launched the awareness campaigns in order to sensitize the industry on importance of Quality Standards and International accreditations in partnership with NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies). The initiative is being launched under series of campaigns across different engineering clusters.

Promotional Events

EEPC India was the lead agency for Partner Country India at Innoprom 2016 - the largest trade and industrial fair of Russia held in Yekantinberg from July 11-14, 2016.

The success of EEPC India in marketing Brand India Engineering overseas is evident from the omnipresence of the Council in all internationally acclaimed engineering shows: including Automechanika – the largest international automotive aftermarket trade show; Agritechnica - World's largest trade fair for agricultural machinery and equipment, Expo Nacional Ferretera, Guadalaraja, Mexico, - the Latin American Extravaganza in Construction and Hardware; Metalex- Malaysia's and ASEAN's largest Machine Tool & Metalworking Exhibitions and Asia Pharma – largest South Asian Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Expo. Other major participations are INDIA PAVILIONS in Wire & Tube 2016, Hannover Messe 2016, Jimex 2016, Hospitalar 2016, Wetex Dubai, The Big5 and PMV Exhibition and China International Hardware Show. India Engineering Exhibition (INDEE) shows which has covered 24 countries and 5 continents in three decades is one of the largest expositions of engineering in the world, like INDEE Kenya and INDEE Peru in the current financial year. IESS is entering into its 6th edition in 2017 - the largest display of engineering products and services every year have gained immense popularity and is awaited by both domestic and overseas participants.

India is emerging as reliable supplier of Medical Devices, Equipments & Pharma Machinery. Medical Devices is a sunrise industry in India registering a CAGR of 15 per cent. Medical tourism is another niche segment in the Medical Devices sector which is putting India in front on the global map. Against this backdrop, EEPC India organised RBSM with overseas sponsored buyers and potential domestic engineering exporters.

EEPC India along with Department of Heavy Industry, Government of India organized the 4th meeting of Indo-Czech Joint Working Group on Advanced Manufacturing and Heavy Engineering from October 3-6, 2016 in Brno, Czech Republic. The visit of the delegation discussed areas of cooperation in the Heavy Engineering and Advanced Manufacturing sectors particularly business cooperation in mining machinery, material handling segment, steel plant equipment, machine tool and railways.

Action Plan:

As part of strategy to scale up engineering sector exports, action points have been identified in this Department and EEPC was mandated to evolve an action plan to implement each of them with timeframe. Initiatives are being taken by the Department to implement both short and long term action plan in coordination with EEPC and other stakeholder agencies and Departments.

Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC)

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, the apex trade body of the Indian gems and jewellery industry is completing 50 glorious years of its existence this year. It has approximately 6,125 members. The gems & jewellery manufacturing sector is India's leading foreign exchange earning sector. Exports of gems and jewellery from India during the fiscal year 2015-2016 registered a performance of US$ 39,283.46 million. This sector contributes to about 14.98 per cent of the country's total merchandise exports estimated at US$ 262,290.13 million. It consists of a large number of SME units, employing skilled and semi skilled labour, almost entirely in the unorganized sector.

During the year 2016-17 (till October 2016), the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) participated in the following events/exhibitions in India and abroad:

- Vicenza Oro Dubai 2016, April 14-17, 2016 at Dubai
- INDIA SAARC IRAN JEWELLERY BSM, May 19-21, 2016 at New Delhi
- JCK Las Vegas Show 2016, June 3-6, 2016 at Las Vegas, USA
- Singapore International Jewellery Expo 2016, July 21-24, 2016 at Singapore
- Vicenza Oro Fall 2016, September 3-7, 2016.
- 33rd Edition of India International Jewellery Show (IIJS) 2016 – August 4-8, 2016 at Mumbai.
- Machinery Show – August 5-8, 2016 at Mumbai.

Special Notified Zone for consignment import of rough diamonds

The Indian diamond industry is import sensitive and constantly requires to procure its primary raw material – rough diamonds – from overseas diamond mining companies. With an objective to facilitate constant supply of rough diamonds and to make India an international diamond trading hub, the India Diamond Trading Centre-Special Notified Zone (IDTC-SNZ) has been created at Bharat Diamond Bourse, Mumbai. Requisite policy framework for operationalizing the SNZ has been put in place by the Government. The SNZ was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Commerce and Industry on December 20, 2015 and viewing operations by mining companies at the SNZ have started. 24 viewings (170 days) have been completed displaying 26,95,937 carats of rough diamonds worth US$ 426.55 million. 5 major rough diamond companies viz. Rio Tinto, De Beers, Alrosa (Arcos), Dominion and Okavango Diamond Company, have used the facility. This facility has already been booked for viewing till December, 2017.

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. The ESC is administratively with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

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-Seller 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.

During the period April 2015 to March 2016, export of Electronics is estimated to have reached US$ 5,704 million and software export is estimated to have reached to a level of US$ 107 billion. During the period April to September 2016, export of Electronics is estimated to have reached US$ 2,795 million and that of Software has reached to an estimated value of US$ 57.1 billion.

The following has been the participation in global expositions in the current year

- ICT EXPO, 13-16 APRIL, 2016, HONG KONG
- COMEX IT (TELECOM & TECHNOLOGY SHOW), 12-16 APRIL, 2016, OMAN
- JAPAN IT WEEK, 11-13 MAY, 2016, TOKYO, JAPAN
- GITEX DUBAI, 16-20 OCTOBER, 2016, DUBAI
- Events to be organised
- ELECTRONICA, 8-11 NOVEMBER, 2016, MUNICH, GERMANY
- CETI ASIA (CONSUMER, ELECTRONICS, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION) & 21ST WORLD ELECTRONICS FORUM, 30 NOVEMBER TO 02 DECEMBER, 2016, SINGAPORE
- INDIA IT SHOW 2017 - INDIASOFT, 13-14 FEBRUARY 2017, HYDERABAD, INDIA
- INDIA ELECTRONICS EXPO, 09-10 MARCH, 2017, NEW DELHI
- CEBIT 2017, 20-24 MARCH, 2017, HANNOVER, GERMANY
- SINGAPORE AND VIETNAM, 04-07 OCTOBER, 2016
- NAMIBIA AND BOTSWANA, 07-09 NOVEMBER, 2016

Council For Leather Exports (CLE)

The Leather Industry holds a prominent place in the Indian economy and is one of the major foreign exchange earners for the country. The sector has an estimated annual turnover of over US$ 12.35 billion (exports – US$ 5.85 billion and domestic market – US$ 6.5 billion) and provides employment to about 3.09 million people, 30 per cent of whom are women. Value added products (including finished leather) constitute almost 100 per cent of exports from the sector. The sector has many distinctions namely **a)** Contributor of 12.93 per cent of the world's leather production of hides/skins **b)** Second largest producer of footwear and leather garments in the world **c)** Fourth largest exporter of Leather Goods etc.

Export Performance

Export of leather and leather products showed a positive growth of 18.39 per cent and 9.38 per cent during 2013-14 and 2014-15, but exports declined by 9.86 per cent in 2015-16 due to external factors namely recession in European Union (to which about 55 per cent of exports are directed), sanctions against Russia, instability in Middle-East markets etc.

Export for Five years(US$ million)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Finished Leather	1,024.69	1,093.73	1,284.71	1,329.05	1,046.44
Footwear	2,079.14	2,066.91	2,557.66	2,945.58	2,737.85
Leather Garments	572.45	563.54	596.15	604.25	554.29
Leather Goods	1,089.71	1,180.82	1,353.91	1,453.26	1,369.00
Saddlery & Harness	107.54	110.41	145.54	162.70	146.38
Total	4,873.53	5,015.41	5,937.97	6,494.84	5,853.96
% Growth	22.80%	2.91%	18.39%	9.37%	-9.86%

Source: DGCI&S

As per provisional data export of leather and leather products for the period April – September 2016 reached US$ 2,902.91 million, as against US$ 3,111.41 million in April–September 2015, registering a decline of – 6.70 per cent. However, exports to many major markets like USA, Japan, Russia and UAE have registered positive growth during this period and the exports to EU countries have also revived. Also, footwear has shown positive growth in exports in Rupee terms during April – September 2016.

Import

As per officially notified DGCI&S export statistics, India's import of leather and leather products during April – September 2016 increased to US$ 630.64 million, as against US$ 616.63 million in April – September 2015. The major import items were raw hides and skins and finished leather (contributing for 51 per cent of imports) which are used as raw materials in manufacture of value added leather products and footwear.

Support Measures

Union Budget 2016-17: Abatement rate on footwear enhanced from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, so as to reduce the net cost of footwear sold in domestic market.

Under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

Textile and Textile items are used as lining and inter-lining materials in leather products and footwear. During 2015-16, DGFT had notified that Textile and Textile articles from countries namely European Union (EU) Countries, Serbia, Poland, Denmark and China need not be referred to Textile Committee for import clearance/ testing of textiles and textile articles for presence of AZO Dyes. This year, this relaxation has been extended to four more countries namely Australia, Canada, Japan and South Korea

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):

The benefits of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been extended for all country groups including markets like Australia, and SAARC Countries of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Nepal etc. and the requirement of landing certificate has been dispensed with w.e.f. May 4, 2016. Also, MEIS benefit has been extended for several small leather goods and leather-cum-synthetic goods while MEIS rate for certain categories of footwear and footwear components has been increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent w.e.f. September 22, 2016.

The 3 per cent Interest Equalization Scheme was notified in December 2015 on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit for 5 years with effect from April 1, 2015. This scheme will enable reduced interest rates on pre-shipment and post-shipment rupee export credit by 3 per cent for MSME units in leather industry and all units exporting footwear, saddler and harness and other articles of leather.

Marketing:

Assistance under MDA and MAIS has been provided for 16 overseas marketing events of CLE, as detailed below.

- As part of Design Development support under Make in India, Rs. 60 lakh MAIS grant approved by MAIS Sub – Committee for CLE's Designers Fair to be held during February 1-3, 2017 in Chennai with around 42 Designers, including 35 overseas Designers.
- Rs.165.80 lakh MAIS grant approved for engaging 3 Overseas Consultants (USA Footwear – 1, USA Goods & Garments – 1, Japan – Multi Products – 1) during 2016-17 to help market penetration.
- Rs. 675 lakh MAIS grant sanctioned under 2016-17 for marketing programmes in Uzbekistan, Italy, Japan, Germany, Spain, Vietnam, South Africa etc., and Rs. 297.93 lakh sanctioned under MDA for 2016-17 for various marketing activities of CLE.

Export Promotion Events completed (April – October 2016)

S. No	Name of the Event	Funding MDA/MAIS
1	5th International Fairs of Shoes, Leather Clothes and Accessories, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, May 18-20, 2016.	MAIS
2	86th edition of Expo Riva Schuh Garda Fair Italy June 11-14, 2016	MAIS
3	18th Shoes and Leather Fair at HO, Chi, Minch, City, Vietnam, July 13-15, 2016	MAIS
4	Magic Show, Las Vegas, USA August 14-17, 2016	MDA
5	Fairs of Shoes, Leather & Leather Goods, Poznan Fashion Fair, Poland, August 29-31, 2016	MDA
6	All China Leather Exhibition, Shanghai August 31-Sep 2, 2016	MDA
7	Spoga Horse Fair, Cologne, Germany September 4-6, 2016	MAIS

Events planned during October 2016 to March 2017

S. No	Name of the Event	Funding MDA/MAIS
1	Leathertech, Dhaka, Bangladesh, November 3-5, 2016	MDA
2	Fashion World Tokyo, Japan, November 7-9, 2016	MAIS
3	Footwear & Leather Show, Melbourne, Australia, November 15-17, 2016	MDA
4	87th edition of Expo Riva Schuh Garda Fair, January 14-17, 2017	MAIS
5	Footwear & Leather Fair, Srilanka, February 2017	MDA
6	Magic Show, Las Vegas, USA, February 20-23, 2017	MDA
7	APLF- Leather, Hong Kong, March 29-31, 2017	MDA
8	BSM in South Africa, March 2017	MAIS
9	BSM in Spain, March 20-22, 2017	MAIS

Infrastructure Projects in Exports Clusters under ASIDE 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 ASIDE Scheme as well as from the State Government and the Projects are developed by the Industry Associations based on need of a particular Cluster. So far, ASIDE grant has been sanctioned for 14 infrastructure projects, out of which 8 have been completed and the remaining 6 are on-going projects. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 9.32 crore (out of estimated expenditure of Rs.18.64 crore) was sanctioned under ASIDE for creation of additional 750 KLD capacity ZLD system at VISHTEC CETP, Tamil Nadu.

Basic Chemicals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL)

Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council popularly known as CHEMEXCIL was set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India in the year 1963 in Mumbai with the objective of promoting exports of Dyes and Dye Intermediates, Basic Inorganic & Organic Chemicals, including Agrochemicals, Cosmetics, Soaps, Detergents, Toiletries & Essential Oils and Castor Oil from India to various countries abroad.

The main roles of CHEMEXCIL are as follows:

- To be an interface with the Industry and the Government of India to formulate Export-oriented Policies and also to create a favorable environment to augment exports of the above items from India.
- Participate/organize International exhibitions/Buyer Seller Meets abroad and in India as also invites overseas delegations to India.
- Assists exporters in identifying potential markets and resolving their export constraints and operational bottlenecks,
- Assists importers/overseas buyers in locating appropriate suppliers of the aforesaid items coming under the purview of CHEMEXCIL.

Export Promotional activities:

Details of Export Promotional activities/events where CHEMEXCIL had Participated/organised from April 2016 to October, 2016.

	Name of the Foreign events
1	16th China Interdye Exhibition 2016 for Dyes and Dye Intermediates, Pigments and Textile Chemical industry held at Shanghai, China from 13th -15th April 2016.
2	' Iran Beauty and Clean Exhibition' held from 24th – 27th April, 2016 at Tehran, Iran.
3	Chemspec Europe-2016, held on 1st & 2nd June-2016 at Basel, Switzerland
4	8th International Agrochemical Exhibition & Southeast Asia Crop Protection Forum, AgroChemex Myanmar held on 8th & 9th June, 2016 at Yangon, Myanmar.
5	In-Cosmetics Korea ,COEX Exhibition Center, Seoul, South Korea held on 6th & 7th July, 2016
6	Indian Chemicals & Cosmetics Exhibition, Tanzania held on 28th & 29th July, 2016
7	BUYER SELLER MEET (Coincide with Indian Chemical & Cosmetics Exhibition, Tanzania) UGANDA & ETHIOPIA (i.e. on 1st August 2016 at Uganda & 3rd August, 2016 at Ethiopia)
8	Agri Business Global Trade Summit, Orlando, USA held from 17th-19th August, 2016
9	Viet Beauty 2016 held at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam from 18th–20th August 2016
10	25th Dye+chem Bangladesh 2016, International Expo held from 31st August to 3rd September, 2016 at Dhaka, Bangladesh.
11	Buyer Seller Meet held in Brazil on 17th October, 2016
12	Indian Chemicals & Cosmetics Exhibition held on 19th & 20th October, 2016 at Buenos Aries, Argentina.

	Names of the National events
1	CHEMSPEC India Show organised at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregaon, Mumbai on 7th April, 2016.
2	FTAs Seminar organised in Ahmedabad on 4th May, 2016
3	Seminar on "Handling of Dangerous Goods(Chemicals) Transportation by Sea and Road organised in Mumbai on 27th May, 2016
4	Seminar on Handling of Dangerous Goods (Chemicals) Transportation by Sea and Road, on 17th June 2016 at Vadodara.
5	Awareness Seminar on 'Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) & Export Incentives organised on 22nd July, 2016 in New Delhi.
6	Seminar on Custom Procedures for Export and Import held on 5th August 2016 at Garware Club, Mumbai.
7	9th Edition of India Chem Exhibition held from 1st -3rd September, 2016 in Mumbai.
8	FTA Awareness Seminars along with Membership drive at Nagpur on 26th August 2016, at Tarapur on 30thAugust and at Dahej on September 16, 2016.
9	Awareness Seminar on 'Forex Management/Risk Mitigation and Trade Finance' in association with the Yes Bank along with the AGM of the Council on September 29, 2016 in Mumbai.
10	Twin Seminars on "Model GST Law: Critical Issues Impacting Chemical Industry" & "Forex Management & Hedging" in Ahmedabad on October 21, 2016.

Reach:

CHEMEXCIL has been appointed by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry as a Nodal Agency for compliance of Pre-registration and Registration of substances of the member-exporters under EU's Regulation of Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH). The Matter of disbursement of MAI assistance to firms who had registered their substances in the EU during the 2nd phase of Registration is also being considered.

CAPINDIA 2017:

Chemexcil (as a lead council) along with the other three Councils under the EP (CAP) Division shall be organising the 2nd edition of CAPINDIA a comprehensive export related exhibition on Chemicals, Plastics and Allied Products under the aegis of Department of Commerce to showcase India as a sourcing hub for Chemicals & Plastics from 21st-22nd March 2017 in Mumbai.

The Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL)

PLEXCONCIL represents the Indian plastic industry exporters working on a wide spectrum of plastic items from plastic raw materials/polymers to semi-finished/ finished goods servicing various user segments like the plastic processing sector, packaging sector, engineering sector, industrial users (white goods, automotive, agriculture etc). In addition human hair and products thereof are also the mandate of the Council. The Council has its headquarters at Mumbai and three Regional Offices at Kolkata, Chennai and New Delhi. The total membership of the Council as on March 31, 2015 stood at 2,334. The Committee of Administration comprises of 23 members (10 from Western region; 6 from Southern region, 3 from Eastern and 4 from Northern Region

PLEXCONCIL acts as an interface between its members and the Government/other agencies. It organizes trade fairs, buyer-seller meets and other events in India/overseas, arranging seminars/ workshops etc. for its members.

Export Performance

(US$ million)

Panel	April 2014 - March 2015	April 2015 - March 2016	Growth (%)
Plastic Raw Materials	2,525.34	2,509.01	-0.65
Moulded & Extruded Goods	1,304.89	1,418.23	8.69
Plastic sheets, films, plates etc (incl. PET Film)	1,072.11	1,032.30	-3.71
Packaging materials	1,171.48	1,181.90	0.89
Other plastic items	709.33	656.36	-7.47
Human Hair and Products thereof	336.46	251.01	-25.40
All types of optical items (incl. optical frames lenses sunglasses etc)	307.47	343.92	11.85
Stationery/Office and School Supplies (incl. writing instruments)	250.11	244.06	-2.42
Grand Total	7,677.19	7,636.79	-0.53

The export during 2015-16 was US$ 7636.79 million. As compared to the last year there is a negative growth of 0.53 per cent. The plastic raw materials comprise about 33 per cent of the total plastic exports with a growth of about 32.85 per cent. The growth registered by value added items was about 1.27 per cent, which is encouraging given the adverse economic scenario still continuing. The share of the value added items has also increased which is an encouraging trend. Most value added items exhibited encouraging growth rates. The major directions of plastic export were USA, China, UAE, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Turkey.

Export Promotion measures:

The Council has organised the following events overseas for the period April 2016 to November 2016, under the MDA/MAI Schemes:

S.No.	Name of the Event – Exhibition/BSMs
1	Kenya Plast 2016 Exhibition held at Nairobi, Kenya between June 8 – 10, 2016
2	Plastics Myanmar Exhibition held at Yangon, Myanmar between July 8 – 10, 2016
3	Sri Lanka Plast Exhibition held at Colombo, Sri Lanka between August 5 – 7, 2016
4	BSMs in select African countries (Algeria & Tunisia) held between November 7–10, 2016

In addition to the above, the Council has also organised seminars on various subjects of export interest in different cities like Kolkata, Rajkot.

A service centre for product design and prototyping in plastic sector has been set under assistance from ASIDE scheme by PLEXCONCIL in Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 1.26 crore, out of which this Department has contributed Rs. 63 lakh under assistance from ASIDE Scheme. This centre help the small and medium enterprises in the plastics sector to come up with innovative designs within a short period of time, and develop prototypes at a reasonable cost, before commencing mass production. It provides a common facility for designing and prototyping of products in least possible time and will increase the efficiency of plastic moulding.

Chemical & Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL)

CAPEXIL is, a premier Export Promotion Council; an ISO 9001:2008 certified organization set up in 1958 by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India to facilitate the export of chemical based and allied products. CAPEXIL is a Multi Products Export Promotion Council and it has sixteen different groups of products subdivided broadly under Mineral and Non-Mineral Sector. This mega organization has now close to 4,000 members across India who are exporters of 16 broad product genres and represent the best in their fields.

Panel-wise export:

During the year 2016-17(Estimated), CAPEXIL's overall exports have estimated to increase of 5.95 per cent as compared to corresponding period of 2015-16 as shown in the below table:

US$ million

Sector -Panels	2015-16	Estimated 2016-17	Growth (%)
A. Minerals and Ores			
Natural Stones and Products	1,832.32	1,862.50	1.65
Processed Minerals	951.35	926.21	(2.64)
Bulk Minerals and Ores	1,978.29	2,205.36	11.48
TOTAL (A)	4,761.96	4,994.06	4.87
B. Non-Minerals			
Rubber Products	1,005.13	1,210.92	20.47
Auto Tyres and Tubes	1,387.24	1,450.30	4.55
Paints, Printing Ink and Allied Products	1,031.18	1,076.52	4.40
Glass and glassware	725.22	711.46	(1.90)
Plywood and Allied Products	787.88	795.94	1.02
Ceramics and Allied Products incl. Refractories	994.17	1,186.27	19.32
Cement, Cement Clinkers and Asbestos Cement Products	358.80	377.74	5.28
Paper, Paper Board and Paper Product	1,083.51	1,223.50	12.92
Books, Publications and Printing	285.49	299.21	4.81
Animal By Products	99.29	73.15	(26.32)
Ossein and gelatine	64.72	51.02	(21.16)
Graphite, Explosives and Accessories	223.21	177.98	(20.26)
Miscellaneous Products	275.16	233.50	(15.14)
TOTAL (B)	8,321.00	8,867.50	6.57
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	**13082.96**	**13861.56**	**5.95**

(Data Source: Export Import Data Bank)
*Estimated for entire financial year 2015-16 based on Actual export data from April to August 2016

As part of trade facilitation activity and regulatory requirements Capexil is the notified Competent authority for Export of Animal By products & Ossein and Gelatine, Export of Empty Gelatine Capsule to EU, Export of Bone and Bone Products, Ossein, Dog or Cat Food, Blood Products for Technical use in Medical Devices and Gelatine to EU, Export of River Sand & Stone Aggregate to Maldives and for Export of Sawn Timber Export made exclusively out of imported teak logs.

Export promotion measures: -

The Council has organized/participated in the following events abroad as a measure of export promotion:

- London Book Fair 2016, London UK during 12-14 April 2016
- Abu Dhabi International Book Fair 2016, Abu Dhabi, UAE of African Region during 27 April to 3 May 2016
- Rubber, Tyre, Paper & Coating Vietnam 2016 at Hanoi, Vietnam followed by B2B meet at Bangkok, Thailand during 26-29 April 2016
- Frankfurt Book Fair 2016-17, Frankfurt, Germany during 19th to 23rd October 2016
- BSM Cum Exhibition in Algeria, Morocco and Lebanon during 28th August to 7th September 2016
- BSM Cum Exhibition in Indonesia, Philippines & Malyasia during 20th to 28th September 2016
- BSM Cum Exhibition in Argentina, Chile & Peru during 20th to 28th September 2016.

During the year 2015-16, the Council had issued various certificates as part of an export facilitation exercise for members of Capexil:

For Export of river sand and stone aggregate to Maldives	220 NOCs.
For Animal By Products and Ossein & Gelatine Export	168 Annex 'C' Certificates, 1,491 Health Certificate, 216 Veterinary Certificate, 44 other Certificates for Animal By Products, 46 Certificates of origin, 124 Plant Registration & other Certificates and 1,769 Shipment Clearance Certificates, NOC and other certificate.
For export of Swan Timber	393 Swan Timber Contract Certificate.
Others	78 Visa recommendation letters to various embassies.

Initiatives:

To keep up with the Government of India's initiative for Digital India and keeping in view the difficulties faced by the exporters, Capexil decided to introduce an online system:

For issuance of Plant Approval Certificate, Shipment Clearance Certificate and Health Certificate etc, for products of animal origin	The details of all Approved Plants and Certificates issued by Capexil are displayed on this website https://www.capexilcertifications.in which can be used by officers of the Animal Quarantine and Certification Service (AQCS) and Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) for verification of the status of the Approved Plants and the details of the Health Certificate before signing. The online details can also be used by the Indian Customs at the Indian ports of shipment to confirm the authenticity of Shipment Clearance Certificates issued by Capexil. Port Health Authorities at the destination ports can also verify and confirm the Authenticity of Health Certificates.
For membership related services	The beta launch of our Membership Automation web application can be seen at https://membership.capexil.org for better services to our bona fide members.

CAPEXIL has launched new website development akin to that of IBEF as per advice of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India which can be seen at *http://capexil.org/*

Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL)

Shellac Export Promotion Council is the Nodal EPC for Non Timber Forest Produce. Major Product Groups under SHEFEXIL are – Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) & their value added variants and Guar Gum.

Panel-wise export:

(US$ million)

Panel	2015-16	Performance 2016-17		% of Growth	Target 2016-17
		As on 1st August, 2016			
Vegetable Saps & Extracts	658.72	217.32	223.43	2.81	717.63
Guar Gum	529.55	218.36	152.8	-30.02	415.86
Plant and Plant Portions	267.35	91.19	97.7	7.14	316.13
Fixed Vegetable Oil, Cake & Others	67.70	22.54	17.95	-20.36	73.17
Shellac & Lac Based Products	38.50	11.47	7.73	-32.61	32.26
Other Vegetable Materials	62.34	18.97	26.51	39.75	117.87
Total	1,851.64	749.29	526.12	-9.27	1,672.92

It is an irrefutable fact that SHEFEXIL's products have witnessed a downward trend, particularly during the last two years mainly on account of reduction of Guar Gum exports, and more specifically, the slump has been quite pronounced during 2015-16. In percentage terms, the negative growth has been to the extent of 39.99 per cent, for the April – March, 2015-16 period, when compared with the same period of previous fiscal. Two of our principal agri product export items, namely Guar Gum and Shellac & Lac products, have recorded minus growth due to global slowdown in trade, high cost of export credit, near stagnant export infrastructure, high transaction costs. Incidentally, SHEFEXIL's products are exported mainly to Europe and USA where the market conditions are yet to pick up.

SHEFEXIL undertakes the following activities to promote exports:

- Act as an Interface between its members and the Government/other agencies.
- Organizing trade fairs, buyer-seller meets and other events in India/overseas for members arranging workshops, seminars/workshops etc for members

Export promotion measures: -

Action was taken for smoothly carrying out the process of selection of a suitable research organization for conducting a Toxicity Study on Food Grade Shellac (E 904) for export to EU region. SHEFEXIL in consultation with Technical Evaluation Committee identified Vimta labs competent for undertaking the study and discovered its price. Once the final approval for the Toxicology study MAI proposal is obtained, the study will be awarded to the identified lab.

Research & Product Development of Hydrolysed Guar for dietary fibre use, Cationic Guar for personal care use, Hydroxypropyl Guar for construction, personal care, oil field users, odourless and tasteless Guar for use in food, removal of odour of Guar meal and use as a protein supplement for human consumption, etc. is being done. The Council also took up various issues regard to incentivizing of Guar Gum exports, a key item in SHEFEXIL's basket of products. This needs to be viewed in the backdrop of a continuing slump in India's export of Guar Gum, especially when Indian Guar has carved out a niche for itself in the international markets.

A Task Force has been constituted in Department of Commerce for identifying minor forest products which required significant attention both in promotional activities as well as by way of back-end support in terms of cultivation practices, productivity, packaging and marketing, etc. Such products by value addition and promotion can boost export to great levels and India can create a brand name in exports of such products. SHEFEXIL carried out a detailed analysis of 25 items of export potential Medicinal Plants, which find a prominent place in the council's basket of products in the category of non timber forest produce. And these 25 items of Medicinal plants were identified in consultation with the National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB), New Delhi. Comprehensive strategy for promoting production, processing and value addition of identified 25 medicinal plants has been made & special focus has been given for promotion of the short-list of 7 medicinal herbs: Senna (Senna alexandrina), Galangal Rhizomes (Kaempferia galangal), Periwinkle (Vinca rosea), Stevia (Stevia rebaudiana), Neem (Azadirachta indica), Isobgul (Plantago ovate), Sweet flag rhizome (Acorus calamus).

The Council has lent support and actively participated in the Niryat Bandhu workshop programmes in the North East region during April, 2016. Shefexil today has 500 active members under its fold and is well poised to carry the benefits to a large number of marginalized farmers and economically backward population including tribals living in the forest areas. The Council is fully geared to boost Non Timber Forest Produces exports and making these exports sustainable through brand promotion and product development on the one hand and to create backward linkages into organized cultivation on the other.

Other steps to be taken to enhance SHEFEXIL exports would be as follows:

- Achieving desired market shares in Focus Market countries
- Establish vertical linkages to enhance productivity, improve quality, etc.
- Focus on value additions
- Development of Brand India for sustainable market impact

Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC)

Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) is working for the promotion of India's exports of sports goods & toys. The total exports of Sports Goods and toys for the year 2015-16 based on export returns submitted by members of SGEPC is Rs. 1,024.56 crore as against Rs. 971.11 crore in the year 2014-15, registering a growth of 5.50 per cent. The top five export items of this sector are Inflatable balls, Inflatable Balls Accessories, Sports Nets, Athletic Goods–General Exercise Equipments and Cricket Bats. Indian Sports Goods and Toys are being exported to 130 countries in the year 2015-16 and are in demand in some of the most developed nations of the world like United Kingdom, Australia, USA, South Africa, and Germany etc.

Promotional activities 2016-17

- Kind & Jugend Fair Kind + Jugend, Cologne (15th to 18th September 2016)
- BSM in Spain (Barcelona & Madrid) and Portugal (7th to 15th Nov, 2016)
- Hong Kong Toys & Games Fair (9th to 12th Jan 2017
- Spielwarenmesse International Toy Fair (1st to 6th Feb 2017).
- ISPO Munich (5th to 8th Feb 2017).
- BSM in Brazil and Mexico (March 2017)

Telecom Equipment & Services Export Promotion Council

Telecom Equipment & Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC) as a Council plays a critical role in furtherance of Telecom Exports from the Country and assists its member companies in easy facilitation of their respective exports. The Council caters to the complete Telecom Ecosystem including Telecom Hardware Manufacturers, Telecom Service Providers, Telecom Software Vendors and Consultants.

Vision

- 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

The activities of the Council are manifold and in addition to direct marketing, structured promotional events are organized on a regular basis so as to create awareness on the capability of Indian telecom exporters. The various promotional activities carried out on a regular basis include product & services specific delegation to select countries, exclusive Indian TEPC Exhibitions, country participation in Specialized Trade Fairs, Road Shows, Buyer-Seller Meets, Product Specific Seminars and Conferences – both in India and abroad. TEPC had presented a new 'Consortium' based EXPORT approach which was appreciated not only by Hon'ble CIM but it encouraged a follow up from TEPC in the form of Project Documents. TEPC had provided Project Proposals to MEA, DoT and Dept of Commerce covering a) SAARC: Bangladesh, Bhutan, b) ASEAN: Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam, Thailand, Phillipinnes c) Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, South Sudan, Burundi d) Iran. TEPC has submitted projects for digital connectivity in Vietnam. Similar proposals have also been sent to other ASEAN countries by TEPC. The proposal encompasses intra-country digital connectivity, including training and inter-country digital connectivity.

TEPC provides support:

To promote and accentuate telecom exports from India, to create a healthy environment for growth of telecom ecosystem including manufacturing & services sector in India; to encourage both private overseas investments, to encourage strategic alliances, MOUs, consortium of TEPC members for end to end connectivity projects to boost trade and to support local IPRs & R&D initiatives so that design in India, Make in India, Skill from India can lead to export of world class equipment and services. TEPC provides RCMC to Member Exporters and acts as a link between Exporters and Department of Commerce to share their concerns and views with each other.

Strategic initiative & priorities in year 2016:

Indo-Africa ICT Expo 2016 in conjunction with IT and Telecom Conference was held on 1-3 September 2016 at Nairobi, Kenya. This event has been organized by Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC) with NASSCOM and support of Department of Telecommunications and Department of Commerce, Government of India. ICT Authority of Kenya supported this event. This event has been hosted by India in Kenya for the 2nd time. The second edition of the Indo-Africa ICT Expo cum Conference saw more than 75 ICT companies participating from India showcasing their latest products and solutions to explore synergies on ground. The delegation comprises of heads and senior officials from Government and private companies. The event also saw participation from business leaders from India, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, UK, Israel, South Sudan, Rwanda, Mauritius and Commonwealth Telecom Organization. A key highlight of the event on 1st September 2016 was the ICT Ministers Round Table Meeting on 'Digital Dreams of the Developing Nations', wherein Hon'ble ICT Ministers/Secretaries leading high level Government & business delegations from India, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda and Malawi participated. Government to Government bilateral talks were also held between India and official government delegations from Kenya, Uganda, Malawi and South Sudan. Industry had separate follow up meetings with visiting delegations and presented technologies from India.

Inauguration: indo Africa ICT Expo, 2016 at Nairobi:

TEPC led exporters to participate in following events in support of exports in telecom sector from India (2016).

- Communic Asia: 31st May – 3rd June 2016: Singapore, 14 member companies participated. In 2016 Communic Asia and Enterprise IT attracted more than 30,000 trade attendees over 4 days with more than 50 per cent from overseas.
- Buyer Seller Meet: 13th July 2016: Mexico, 10 member companies participated.
- Gitex Technology Week 2016 held from 16th to 20th October, 2016 in Dubai with 18 Indian exporters under MAI Scheme of DoC.

Events/exhibitions in India during 2016-17.

TEPC has organized an exclusive International B2B meet in India at New Delhi and Bangalore under MAI Scheme of DoC. More than 70 qualified buyers from 28 countries who are keen to source Indian telecom equipment and services from Latin America, Africa, Middle East and South-East Asia arrived for 3 days' business expo in New Delhi and also in Bangalore. TEPC Buyer-Seller meet is one of the most impactful events for the domestic industry, since more than 80 per cent of the visitors from earlier events have been converted into buyers of Indian telecom products and services. The "India Telecom International Buyer-Seller meet" is TEPC's flagship event and is a unique platform where potential buyers from across the globe are invited to meet Indian suppliers of telecom equipment and services as well as key stakeholders in the Indian Government. This event provides opportunities to Indian telecom exporters to meet qualified overseas buyers and develop long term business relationships. During this event, in addition to the Buyer-Seller business meetings by more than 90 Indian exporters, TEPC has also organized an exhibition where more than 25 Indian telecom exporters showcased their products and capabilities.

2nd Edition of India Telecom, 8th Buyer Seller Business Expo: 3rd October 2016

Export of Telecom Equipment (US$ million)

YEAR	Export
2013-14	3,641
2014-15	1,343
2015-16	1,280

Project Export Promotion Council of India

Project EPC, an export promotion council set up by the Government is an apex co-ordinating agency to facilitate project exports comprising of overseas projects contracted in any of the following modules:

- Civil Construction Projects
- Turnkey Projects including engineering, procurement and construction (from concept to commissioning) and essentially includes civil work/construction and all supplies specific to these turnkey projects
- Process and Engineering Consultancy services
- Project Construction Items (excluding steel and cement) Construction Engineering Products (Fittings & Fixtures/ Materials), Construction Equipments & Accessories, Other Project Goods

Project EPC acts as an apex coordinating agency for Indian project exporters to secure 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).

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.

As a facilitator of project exports – essentially involving export of engineering services - Project EPC also co-ordinates with the Government to seek necessary rectifications in policies or procedures (in the regulatory framework) which would tend to allure Indian project exporters not only to undertake overseas projects but would also lead to making their bids more competitive and successful. Project EPC not only has strategic alliance with various trade bodies in India and abroad (including Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India) but also continues to enlarge its sphere of such alliances with a view to enhancing project exports as well as export of project construction items.

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

Sector of Development: Project EPC has been actively engaged in the development and promotion of project exports in almost all sectors of economic and industrial development. The projects secured by the companies covered a range of works related to all kinds of civil engineering and industrial activities, such as dams, hydroelectric and thermal power plants, industrial plants, utility buildings, large scale oil and natural gas pipelines, petrochemical refineries and complexes, motorways, tunnels and bridges, seaports and airports, large-scale housing projects, high-rise and prestige buildings, hotels and tourist resorts etc.

Markets: The main markets for the Indian process and construction engineering contractors and consultants have been and are: Asia, SAARC, Middle East, Far East, Africa, Russia, & CIS, Europe, Latin America.

Most of the projects preferred by the Indian companies have been those funded by the multilateral funding agencies, i.e. World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank etc.

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI)

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India was established by the Government of India in the year 1955, with the active co-operation of the cashew processing industry with the object of promoting exports of cashew kernels, cashewnut shell liquid and allied products from India. By its very set-up, the Council provides the necessary institutional framework for performing the different functions that serve to intensify and promote exports of cashew kernels, cashewnut shell liquid and allied products.

The Council undertakes detailed studies and collects trade information and other particulars relating to the market potential of cashews and makes them available to the exporters. It also deals with the trade enquiries received from various parties and passes them on to its members. The global trade information on cashew and cashew products is updated on a continuous basis.

The Council sponsors Trade Delegations and Study Teams from time to time for on-the spot study of various markets abroad. These teams submit their reports on their return, on the markets visited, its potential and trends which serve as reference material and also provide the basis for necessary follow-up action. The market information collected by these teams / delegations is disseminated to the trade / industry.

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

In addition to the above the Council also undertakes publicity abroad with a view to projecting the 'Product Image' which serves to focus attention on the high quality and superiority of Indian Cashews.

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

The CEPC Laboratory and Technical Division at Kollam serves the food processing industry in general and cashew processing industry in particular in analyzing, testing, training and rendering advice on technical matters. The Laboratory has NABI- accreditation for chemical and biological analysis of food, agricultural products and water and is also approved by Bureau

of Indian Standards for analyzing packaged drinking water. The lab also has got A Grade approval from Kerala State Pollution Control Board for analysis of water/waste water and solid waste. The lab is equipped with most modern analytical instruments and associated facilities for carrying out analysis, basic, applied and advanced research in chemistry, bio-chemistry, bio-technology, food technology, microbiology and environmental sciences. The CEPC Laboratory is a recognized Doctoral Research Centre of Kannur University for Microbiology, Bio technology and Chemistry, Kerala University has recognized it for pursuing Doctoral research in Microbiology and Bio technology disciplines.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) under the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India has recognized CEPCI Laboratory under the Scheme on Recognition of Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations (SIROs), 1988.

The Council has also initiated research studies in India and abroad to bring out the health and nutritional benefits of consuming cashew.

The Council provides the necessary liaison for bringing together the foreign importers with member exporters of cashew kernels in India. The enquiries received from the foreign buyers are also circulated amongst member exporters.

Cashew Export Industry in India

The total installed processing capacity in India in terms of Raw Cashew Nuts (RCN) is about 20 lakh MT per annum, the actual processing requirement (based on a capacity utilization factor of about 80 per cent) would be 16 lakh tonnes per annum. The Indian domestic production (as per figures provided by the Directorate of Cashewnut & Cocoa Development, Ministry of Agriculture,

Government Of India), is about half of this, with the result that the industry has to depend on imports for the balance 8 lakh MT, mainly from Africa and Indonesia.

The main RCN producing states in India are Maharashtra (2.25 lakh MT per annum), Andhra Pradesh (1.20 MT per annum), Orissa (1.08 MT per annum) and Kerala (0.70 MT per annum).

One MT of RCN yields about 230 Kg of Cashew Kernels. The industry provides gainful employment to more than 10 lakh workers in the farms and factories and more than 90 per cent of these workers are women from the underprivileged sections of the society.

India exports more than 1 lakh MT of Cashew Kernels every year bringing in foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 5,000 crore per annum, our main markets being USA, Europe, UAE, Japan, etc.

A by-product of cashew processing, Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL) which finds application in the brake in the automotive brake lining industry as well as in the paint industry is also exported (approx Rs 40 crore per annum).

Our main competitors are Vietnam and Brazil, Vietnam being the major one, with exports of more than 2 lakh MT per annum.

Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)

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

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

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

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).

Strengthening Supply Chain:

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

Key functions of the Council

Fairs & Exhibitions:

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

IOPEPC serves as the common forum for the Indian oilseeds (including groundnuts) exporters, foreign buyers, the Indian Government, R&D agencies for oilseeds & edible oils in India, International agencies and many other official bodies & authorities globally.

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

Defending Interests in Global Markets:

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

- During the consultations at multilateral level such as WTO, UNCTAD; the Council provides inputs to the government to promote interests of India's oilseeds and derivatives products.
- The Council regularly communicates with Indian Embassies, trade bodies and associations in various countries in order to resolve the issues faced by exporters.
- Conducting Trade Meets, Surveys & Studies:
- Conducting Crop Survey to assess the supply-demand situation well in advance so that effective export strategy can be chalked out.
- Conducting market surveys and providing market intelligence through various cluster studies, research reports & journals.
- Assisting and encouraging scientific, technical and economic research for oilseed & oils sector.

Dispute Settlement Mechanism:

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

Training and Productivity:

- To increase productivity by upgrading technical skills of professionals engaged in the sector, the Council organizes various training programmes at different locations throughout India.
- Upgradation of infrastructure and quality to promote the export of agro products
- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality improvement, standards and specifications, certification such as HACCP.

Export Promotion Measures:

a. Regional Meeting:

Council organized workshops in Junagad, Gujarat on May 8, 2016 at Seminar Hall of College of Agricultural Engineering, Junagadh Agriculture University with the objective of spreading awareness amongst the stakeholders about up-gradation of groundnut processing units catering to exports and about menace of aflatoxins in groundnuts.

This workshop was organized in view of the fact that many importing countries are implementing strict quality enforcements on import of groundnuts and it is important that to initiate suitable actions to promote and boost exports of groundnuts from India.

b. Annual Trade Meet 2016 at Bangalore:

The Annual Trade Meet of IOPEPC was held during 22nd – 24th October, 2016 at Bengaluru, Karnataka which was attended by over 400 participants from industry and trade. The Annual Trade Meet provided an excellent platform to all the stake holders to discuss various issues and to network.
The Council released the book - A Journey from IOPEA to IOPEPC - A Memoir to commemorate 60 years of its glorious existence. Council also released its Souvenir, 2016 containing detailed information about the members, which serves as "Ready Reckoner" for all the stakeholders resulting in creation of newer business opportunities.

c. Participation in international trade fairs, conferences and trade fairs:

In order to promote exports of oilseeds and its oils, the Council participated in the various trade fairs. Brief report of each event is appended below.

World Food Moscow 2016 (WFM 2016):

Russia is a large market – it is the ninth most populated country in the world with 146 million people. Since Russia banned US$ 25 billion worth of food imports from the EU, US and other countries last year, it is desperate to secure new suppliers to meet demand. Indian exporters had huge potential in the Russian market. Over the last 24 years, World Food Moscow, has grown to become a major meeting place for the food and drinks industry and a vibrant source of products for the Russian market. To take advantage of this opportunity, the Council had organized participation in this trade fair. The Council had booked 135 sq. mtr stall space. Total 12 member exporters including IOPEPC participated in this fair.

Sial Paris 2016:

SIAL 2016 was held at Paris, France during 16th – 20th October 2016. This trade fair is considered to be one of the largest and best specialized food fairs in the world and is very popular amongst the importers and exporters of food products around the world. Besides the visitors from other parts of the world, buyers also attended this fair in large numbers.

Conferences: International Peanut Forum 2016:

This year's event was held at NH Hotel, Madrid during 13th – 15th April, 2016. Almost 340 members attended the conference.
Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference, Qingdao,

China:

The Groundnut and Sesame Seed Conference was organised by China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-products (CFNA) during 06th – 09th September 2016 in Qingdao Province of China.

Buyer Seller Meet (BSM):

China is one of the most important markets for groundnut and sesame seeds. In order to promote exports of oilseeds and oils from India, IOPEPC, in association with China Chamber of Commerce organized a Buyer-Seller Meet (BSM) at Qingdao China on 6th September 2016 at Shangri-La Hotel Qingdao for the first time in the history of the council.
It was an excellent opportunity for our member exporters since this BSM was organized along the sidelines of "African Consumption Goods Conference and China International Sesame Conference 2016" organized by China Chamber of Commerce (China Chamber of Commerce of Foodstuffs and Native Produce -CFNA).

Reverse Buyer Seller Meet:

With the objective of promoting exports of oilseeds and oils from India, the Council organized Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet (Reverse-BSM) along with our Annual Trade Meet held at Bengaluru. The meeting was held on 22nd October, 2016 at Hotel Marriott Whitefield, Bengaluru. The Council had invited many international buyers to attend this Reverse-BSM.

Field based Oilseed Crop Survey:

IOPEPC, undertook scientific field based groundnut and sesame crop survey during Kharif, 2016. The reliable crop estimates help the exporters to chalk out their appropriate strategies for supply contracts and price quotes.

Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (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. India's pharmaceutical industry is highly developed and sources its own bulk drugs & intermediates for most of its formulations but has to import some of its needs from China.

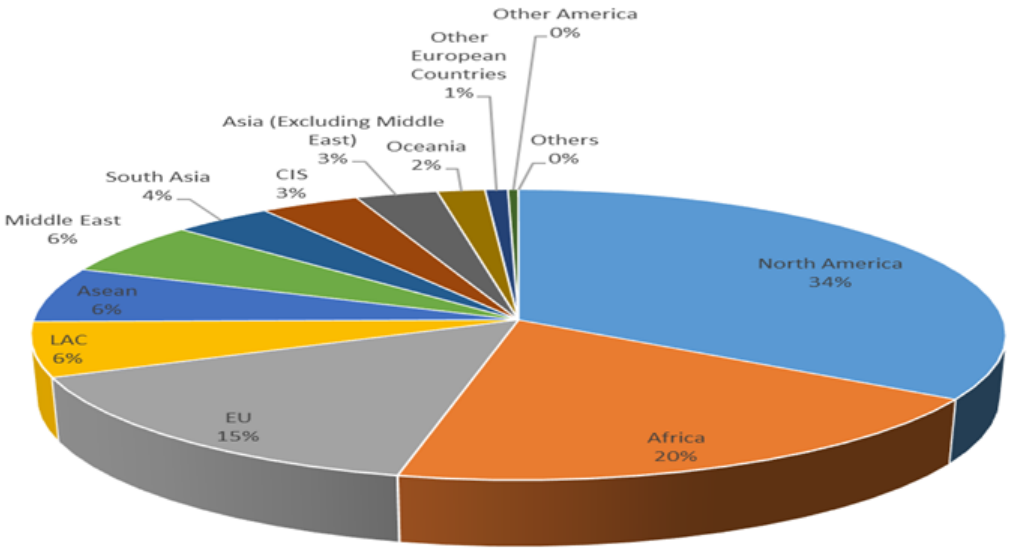
India plays a major role in supply of API's, and also drug intermediates, at global level. India exports bulk drugs to approximately over 190 countries/colonies, and to 62 of them, the export of Bulk Drugs/Intermediates is over US$ 10 million per annum (for each country). If the industry retains the present efficiency in terms of cost and continues to produce the quality, being produced now, India's exports may grow considerably.

India is considered as Global Pharmacy of generic drugs and has distinction of providing quality healthcare at affordable cost. India has proven international quality standard capabilities as measured by number of ANDA approvals, DMF filings, USFDA/ UK MHRA approved manufacturing facilities/bio equivalence centres, which are considered as key indicators to measure the capabilities of any national pharma sector. India exports APIs, intermediates, Pharmaceutical formulations, bio-pharmaceuticals, Clinical Services, medical devices, surgical, herbals, Nutraceuticals, Ayurvedia, Homeo, Unani products, veterinary drugs etc. to almost 220 countries in the world.

India's role in global anti-retroviral revolution is recognized world over. HIV treatment for patients in Africa and parts of Asia was revolutionized by India in 2001 producing three-in-one HIV/AIDS treatment.

Keeping in view the importance of the pharma exports from India and also the commitment of the GoI to the Industry, Brand Pharma Mission was launched in March 2012. The momentum is being carried forwarded since then in major Pharma events like CPhI WW, CPhI India, and India Shows in CIS Africa, Latin America regions etc.

Pictoral representation of Region Wise Exports in FY 2016, US$ million



Pharma export trends:

- 4th in the world in terms of production volumes
- 13th in domestic consumption
- 17th in terms of export value of bulk actives and dosage forms
- Over 55 per cent exports of India are to highly regulated markets.
- USA is the largest exports destination followed by EU
- One of the largest exporters of formulations

With many products going off patent, a huge market opportunity is emerging for Indian manufacturers to tap. Further, the prospects of India as outsourcing destination for CRAMS, Clinical research, biotechnology, bio-informatics etc are emerging stronger due to skill, cost and delivery advantages.

Trace & Track mechanism

Increasing competence of Indian pharma in the global market place especially the fact that India is emerging as 'pharmacy of the world' and reliable supplier of authentic, quality, safe and affordable drugs, resulted in a malign campaign by certain vested interests to brand generic medicines of India as sub-standard, spurious/fake. It was in this context that Department of Commerce took the initiative of proposing technological solutions for tracing and tracking the 'Made in India' drugs in the global market. Extensive consultations were held with the industry, concerned departments and it was decided that trace and track features need to be incorporated on all medicinal products being manufactured and exported from India as a measure to build better image and credibility of Indian pharma products.

Trace and track features for the time being based on GS1 global standards were decided to be mandated in 2011 as these

are widely used all across the globe in tracing and tracking various products. Bar code or digital mass serialization/unique numbers with GS1 global standards was mandated on all drugs consignments exported from India vide our Public Notice No. 59 dated June 30, 2011. Adoption of trace and track features was prescribed in stages starting from tertiary level packaging. The mandate for tertiary level packaging came into effect from October 1, 2011 and secondary level packaging implemented from January 1, 2013. Aggregation of data/maintenance of Parent-Child relation for all export consignments is being implemented with effect from July 7, 2016. Small scale exporters were given time up to March 31, 2017 to implement parent-child relation.

Brand India Pharma campaign:

Campaign launched in 2011-12 and indicated the success factor of pharma industry as the basis for continued efforts to do branding. DoC is working out a common platform for DoC/DoP and DHFW to get together and administer a pledge on "We are responsible" message for Indian Pharma products. IBEF has been authorized to work out a plan of action for kicking of a sustained campaign for a period of two years on theme basis. Taking into account the complaints being received from various sources and the need for the country to clarify the position, the thrust of the campaign has been made more on the reliability of quality of drugs exported from India. The website of CDSCO, the regulatory authority is also suitably being revamped for outsiders to access and register their issues with their imports.

Reducing reliability on import of APIs:

It is estimated that India imports about US$ 2.5-3 billion worth of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (raw materials for finished medicines) to meet the domestic requirement. The trend showed between 50-55 per cent of imports were from China.

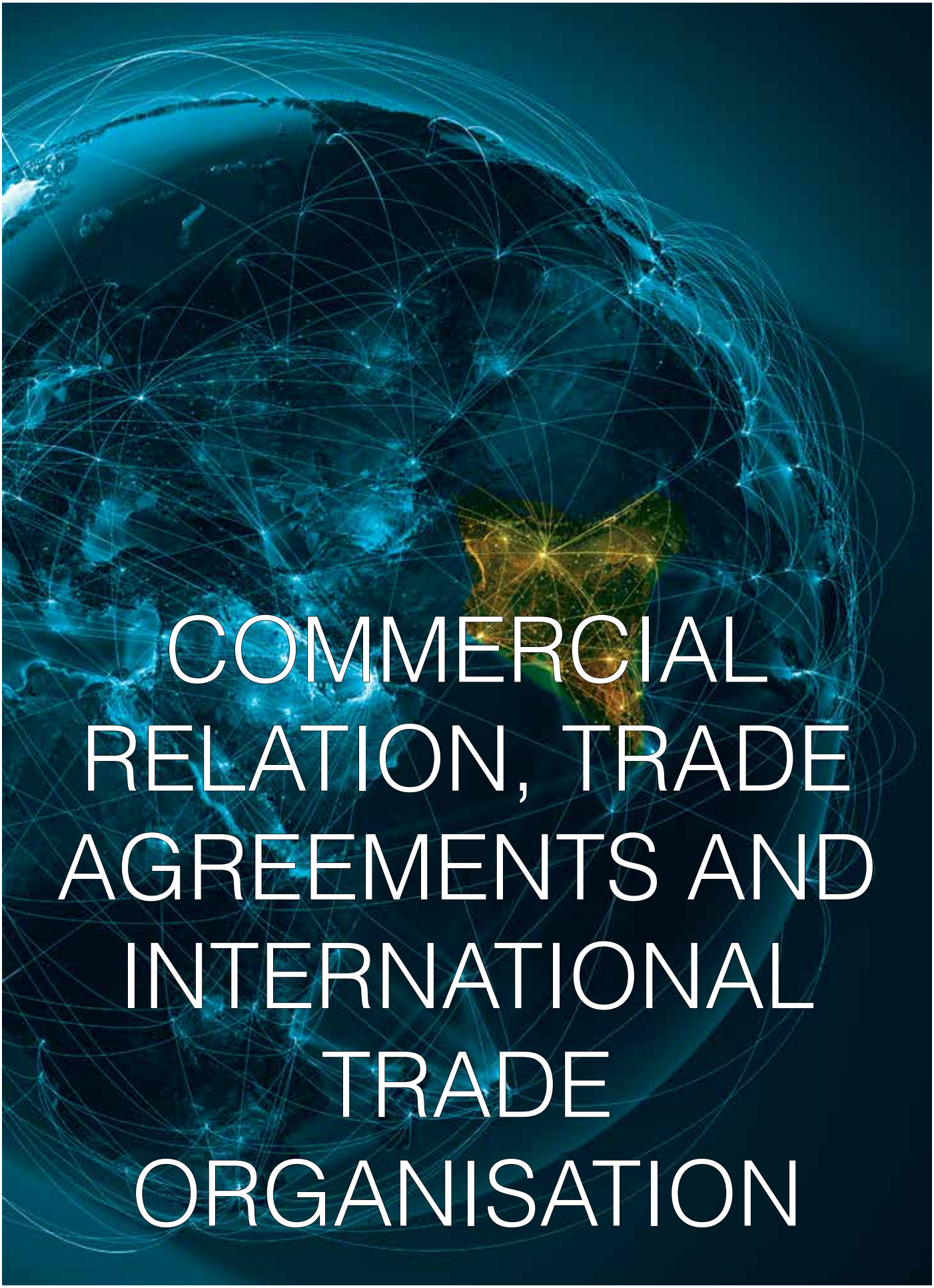
Indian API industry, which a decade ago played a pivotal role in the growth of Pharma sector in India by providing the raw materials for manufacture of drugs at affordable prices, lost the competitive edge to countries like China, primarily due to inadequate infrastructure, restrictive environmental policies, lack of financial support from Government etc. To strengthen Indian API manufacturing sector, a high-level committee was appointed by the Government. Report submitted by this Committee was reviewed by Department of Commerce in April 2016. Several issues focused to API sector were discussed. It is proposed to develop clusters for manufacture of APIs and Intermediates.

IPHEX:

IPHEX – a new initiative of Pharmexcil began in 2013 at the instance of DoC. The exhibition is being promoted as the biggest networking event for pharma sector which will bring pharma and health care sector under one umbrella. This annual event is being organized by Pharmexcil. So far four editions of this event were held at Mumbai, which provided tremendous impetus to Pharma companies from India and many overseas buyers and regulators participated and appreciated the India Pharma supply capabilities. The event has since been made an annual exercise and is expected to help many of the smaller players in the country and provide a boost to India's export capabilities. At the instance of DoC, this event will be held in different cities. Next edition of the event will be held in April 2017 at Hyderabad.

Other initiatives

- Taking into account of instances the increased complaints being reported on Indian drugs exported, DoC has initiated the process for developing a protocol for receiving and acting on such complaints in a time bound manner. This is expected to discourage vested interests abroad throwing mud at the quality aspects without supporting evidence etc.
- For Vaccines, meeting held with industry members and Pharmexcil assigned the task of formulating a report for taking the matter forward.
- Export growth to various regions has been identified and North America, CIS and Africa along with other areas are being targeted. At the instance of DoC, Pharmexcil participated in DCAT, AAPI (important pharma events in USA) for the first time. It also organized IPHEX Latum in Peru, IPHEX Africa in Nigeria, Expo-BSM in Russia to promote Indian pharma in these regions.
- Interactions being regularly held with the Nodal Departments for Pharma like Department of Health, DCGI, DoP etc. to strengthen manufacturing and regulatory support for the industry.
- To address specific issues of the Pharma exports, by revising the guidelines under MAI Scheme to support the industry including high regulatory costs abroad.
- Pharma World Centre being developed near Hyderabad in collaboration with the State Government. Pharmexcil supported in this venture through active collaboration with the State Government.
- Capital subsidy funding for MSME units for pharma units being worked out in consultation with Ministry of MSME.
- Exporters constantly encouraged to actively participate in the prestigious trade fairs and exhibitions abroad and in India.



COMMERCIAL RELATION, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION

I.Trade With Asia

(A) ASEAN Region-General

India announced its 'Look East Policy' in 1991 with a view to seeking greater engagement with East Asian countries. In order to address the economic content of the 'Look East Policy', a continuous dialogue is maintained with ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries viz. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Summit level engagements, Ministerial meetings and official level discussions are held in order to fulfill the Look East Policy agenda. India's trade with ASEAN countries was US$ 76.5 billion during the year 2014-15 and US$ 26.7 billion during 2015-16 (April-August) (P). Major destinations for India's exports in the region are Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand while the major sources of imports are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar.

India-ASEAN Trade data

S. No.	ASEAN Countries	2014-15			2015-16 (April to November)		
		Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
1	BRUNEI	41.99	840.88	882.87	20.06	394.55	414.61
2	CAMBODIA	142.53	17.96	160.49	92.65	31.94	124.59
3	INDONESIA	4,043.32	15,004.64	19,047.96	1,824.67	8,947.92	10,772.59
4	LAO PD RP	67.31	85.28	152.59	30.53	101.35	131.88
5	MALAYSIA	5,816.55	11,117.74	16,934.29	2,686.84	6,280.16	8,967.00
6	MYANMAR	773.24	1,231.54	2,004.78	458.23	774.48	1,232.71
7	PHILIPPINES	1,395.58	423.04	1,818.62	848.45	389.20	1,237.65
8	SINGAPORE	9,809.36	7,124.47	16,933.83	4,470.04	5,012.83	9,482.87
9	THAILAND	3,464.83	5,865.88	9,330.71	1,949.94	3,797.77	5,747.71
10	VIETNAM SOC REP	6,257.88	3,003.35	9,261.23	3,368.44	1,720.16	5,088.60
	Total (ASEAN)	31,812.58	44,714.77	76,527.35	15,749.86	27,450.36	43,200.22
India's Total		310,338.48	448,033.40	758,371.88	172,430.65	260,937.69	433,368.34
% Share in India's Total		10.25	9.98	10.09	9.13	10.52	9.97

Data Source: DGCI&S

Major Commodities of Export & Import – ASEAN

The principal commodities of exports include Petroleum products, Buffalo meat, Ship, Boat and Floating structures, marine products; organic chemical; pearl, precious, semi-precious stones; drug formulations; biological; copper and products made of copper; spices; industrial machinery for dairy etc.; iron and steel; motor vehicle/cars; electric machinery and equipment; auto components/parts and groundnut. Natural or cultured Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious stones, Copper and Products made of Copper, Marine products, Drug formulations biological, Iron and steel, Spices, Industrial Machinery for dairy etc., Groundnut, Electric machinery and equipment, Aluminum, products of aluminum, Auto components/parts.

The principal commodities of import include vegetable oils, coal, coke and briquettes etc. organic chemicals, computer hardware, peripherals; **Petroleum:** crude, plastic raw material, Telecom instruments, petroleum products, Bulk minerals and ores; Pulses; Iron and steel; Consumer electronics, Ship, boats and floating structures; electronics components and natural components.

Agreements with ASEAN

India and the ASEAN have signed the Agreement on Trade in Goods under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN on 13th August 2009. The Agreement has become fully operational between all the ASEAN Member States and India w.e.f. 1st January, 2010. India and ASEAN Member countries have signed the Agreement of Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment. The Agreements have come into effect from July 1, 2015.

India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

First Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) was signed with Singapore on 29th June, 2005 which became operational from 1st August, 2005. The 1st Review of India-Singapore CECA was concluded on 1st October, 2007 further deepening the economic cooperation agreement. The 2nd Review of India-Singapore CECA was launched on 11th May, 2010. A Joint Working Group for trade and investment has been agreed to be established. The modalities of the same are being worked out.

India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) was signed with Malaysia on 18th February 2011 which became operational from 1st July 2011. The first Joint Committee meeting under India-Malaysia CECA was held on 8th December, 2014 in New Delhi.

India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement

India and Thailand have signed on October 9, 2003, a Framework Agreement for establishing an India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. The Agreement envisages negotiation for establishing an India-Thailand FTA with a view to strengthening and enhancing liberalization of trade through progressive elimination of tariffs, progressive liberalization of trade in services, establishment of an open and competitive investment regime etc.

There is an Early Harvest Scheme under this Framework Agreement comprising 82 items of mutual interest for which both sides have undertaken tariff concessions during 2004-2006 in a phased manner.

2nd Protocol has been signed on 25th January, 2012 to amend Framework Agreement for establishing Free Trade Area between India and Thailand for (i) inclusion of compression-type combined refrigerator-freezers, fitted with separate external doors, household type in the list of Early Harvest Scheme (EHS) items and to eliminate tariff, simultaneously by both sides, on this item with effect from the date of implementation of this protocol and (ii) to amend Interim Rules of Origin for incorporating a clause of Third Party Invoicing.

India and Thailand are presently negotiating a Comprehensive India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement.

India-Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

Following the Joint Declaration of 2005 signed between Prime Minister of India and Indonesian President on establishing a New Strategic Partnership, a Joint Study Group was set up in 2007 to examine the feasibility of a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between the two countries. The Group held 5 meetings and submitted its Report in September 2009. The JSG recommended launching of negotiations between the two countries on a bilateral CECA by constituting a Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) covering substantially all trade in goods and services; investment; trade facilitation; and other areas of economic cooperation, as a 'single undertaking'. Both Governments internally processed the Report of the JSG and agreed to accept the recommendation to commence bilateral CECA negotiations to build upon and going beyond the ASEAN-India FTA. In January 2011, both sides announced the launch of bilateral CECA negotiations. The India-Indonesia CECA is presently kept in abeyance watching progress of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Engagements with Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam

India and Myanmar have a Joint Trade Committee (JTC) to look into the bilateral economic relations at the Minister level. Five meetings of India-Myanmar JTC have been held so far. The last JTC Meeting was held with Myanmar on 16 – 17 February 2015 at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. There is also India-Myanmar Border Trade Committee, Border Haat Committee and Joint Trade and Investment Forum. Three meetings of the Border Trade Committee have been held so far (First meeting was held on 8th November 2012 at Moreh, Manipur, second meeting was held on 28th November, 2013 at Tamu, Myanmar and the third was held on 3rd December, 2014 in New Delhi). One meeting each of Border Haat Committee and Joint Trade and Investment Forum has been held. Meeting of Border Haat was held at Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 18th October 2012 and meeting of Joint Trade and Investment Forum was held on 7th June, 2013 in Myanmar.

The land custom station at Zokhawthar in Mizoram was inaugurated by Hon'ble CIM on 25th March 2015 along with the Chief Minister and Industries Minister of Government of Mizoram. The LCS is expected to boost trade between the two countries.

India and Philippines have a Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment. 11th meeting of JWG was held in Manila on 29th-30th April, 2013.

India and Viet Nam have set up a Joint Trade Sub-Commission and two meetings have been held so far. The second meeting of the Joint Trade Sub-Commission was held at Hanoi, Vietnam on 20th January, 2015.

Trade Promotion Activities

India has an ASEAN - India Business Council (AIBC) and Joint Business Councils (JBC), with Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam and Philippines. Meetings of AIBC & JBCs are held between the business communities of both sides to discuss a wide range of issues of mutual interest for expansion of bilateral trade. Such meetings also act as fora for businessmen to mutually interact and explore the potential for growth in trade and investment relations. The participation of exporters has been promoted for trade exhibitions and fairs in various countries under MAI scheme of the Department of Commerce. Delegation visits of exporters are regularly organized for visiting and exploring new opportunities in ASEAN.

II. Bilateral trade relations with countries in South Asia and Iran

Export-Import Data for South Asian countries

Dated: November 10, 2016, Values in US$ million

S.No.	Country	2014-2015				2015-2016				% Growth	
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports
	South Asia										
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	422.56	261.91	684.47	160.65	526.60	307.90	834.50	218.70	24.62	17.56
2.	BANGLADESH PR	6,451.48	621.37	7,072.85	5,830.12	6,034.95	727.15	6,762.10	5,307.81	-6.46	17.02
3.	BHUTAN	333.94	149.87	483.81	184.08	468.95	281.27	750.22	187.68	40.43	87.68
4.	MALDIVES	152.38	4.32	156.70	148.06	179.04	4.29	183.33	174.75	17.49	-0.65
5.	NEPAL	4,558.77	639.91	5,198.68	3,918.86	3,930.09	470.59	4,400.67	3,459.50	-13.79	-26.46
6.	PAKISTAN IR	1,857.29	497.31	2,354.60	1,359.98	2,171.16	441.03	2,612.18	1,730.13	16.90	-11.32
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	6,703.72	756.17	7,459.89	5,947.55	5,309.53	742.79	6,052.32	4,566.74	-20.80	-1.77
	Total of South Asia	20,480.14	2,930.85	23,411.00	17,549.29	18,620.32	2,975.01	21,595.33	15,645.31	-9.08	1.51
	% Share in India's total	6.60	0.65			7.10	0.78				
	India's total	310,338.48	448,033.41	758,371.89	-137,694.93	262,290.13	381,006.63	643,296.75	-118,716.50	-15.48	-14.96

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata DOC-NIC

- Total exports from India to South Asian countries decreased from US$ 20.48 billion during 2014-15 to US$ 18.62 billion in 2015-16, showing a decrease of 9.08 per cent while total imports from South Asian countries to India increased from US$ 2.93 billion to US$ 2.97 billion in the same period, showing an increase of 1.51 per cent. India's total trade with South Asia decreased from US$ 23.41 billion in 2014-15 to US$ 21.59 billion in 2015-16, showing a decrease of 7.77 per cent.
- India has trade surplus with all its South Asian neighbours.
- South Asian countries feature prominently amongst top Indian export destinations. Bangladesh is at 9th place followed by Sri Lanka at 10th place, Nepal at 18th place and Pakistan is at 35th place (as per data of 2015-16).

IRAN

Export-Import Data for Iran

Dated November 9, 2016, Values in US$ million

2014-2015				2015-2016				% Growth	
Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports
4,175.11	8,955.02	13,130.13	-4,779.92	2,781.52	6,278.75	9,060.27	-3,497.23	-33.38	-29.89

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata DOC-NIC

- Total exports from India to Iran decreased from US$ 4.17 billion during 2014-15 to US$ 2.78 billion in 2015-16, showing a decrease of 33.38 per cent while total imports from Iran has decreased from US$ 8.95 billion during 2014-15 to US$ 6.27 billion in 2015-16, showing a decrease of 29.89 per cent. India's total trade with Iran has decreased from US$ 13.13 billion in 2014-15 to US$ 9.06 billion in 2015-16, showing a decrease of 30.99 per cent.
- Iran also features amongst top Indian export destinations and is at 29th place.

Trade with Oceania Region

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

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

(I) Australia

(a) India-Australia CECA negotiations

Based on the recommendations of the Joint Study Group (JSG) in 2010 and subsequent approval of the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) on April 29, 2011, India is negotiating with Australia a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services, investment and related issues. Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 1st round was held in July, 2011 and the latest round i.e. 9th Round was held during 21-23 September, 2015 in New Delhi.

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

A mechanism of Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) between India and Australia has been in place since 1989. The Commission is co-chaired by the Indian Minister of Commerce and Australian Minister of Trade. The mandate of JMC, inter-alia, includes consideration of measures to strengthen relations between the two countries in all areas, particularly in the fields of commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The Last 14th India-Australia Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) Meeting was held in New Delhi on 29th January, 2013. The issues discussed during JMC meeting were diverse and wide e.g. institutional framework and review of bilateral trade and investment, Australia and India's mutual interests in the effectiveness of global and regional economic institutions, strengthening of the East Asia Summit, G-20, WTO, IOR-ARC, Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) etc. The next JMC meeting is proposed to be held in Australia by January-March, 2017.

(II) New Zealand

India-New Zealand CECA negotiations:

Based on the recommendations of the Joint Study Group (JSG) and subsequent approval of Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) on January, 21, 2010, India is negotiating with New Zealand a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services, investment and related issues. Ten rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 1st round was held in April, 2010 and the latest round i.e. 10th round was held on 17-18 February, 2015 in New Delhi. Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee visited New Zealand and attended the Business Leaders Meet on 1st May, 2016 at Auckland.

The New Zealand Prime Minister made a visit to India on 25-27 October, 2016. Both Prime Ministers committed to continue to work towards a high-quality, comprehensive and balanced bilateral Free Trade Agreement which would deliver meaningful commercial outcomes to both sides.

The following table shows the Trade Data for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the year 2015-16 vis a vis year 2016-17 (Apr-July):

Value in US$ million

Country	2015-16				2016-17 (Apr-July)			
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Australia	3263.11	8898.78	12161.89	-5635.67	977.93	2269.59	3247.52	-1291.66
New Zealand	308.04	547.61	588.64	-239.57	96.77	162.13	258.90	-65.36
Fiji Island	44.15	0.37	44.52	43.78	19.62	0.10	19.72	19.52
Papua New Guinea (PNG)	39.45	179.59	219.05	-140.14	11.79	48.16	59.95	-36.37
Total	3654.75	9626.35	13014.10	-5971.60	1106.11	2479.98	3686.09	-1373.87

Top Ten Commodities of Export and Import in 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Apr-July)

Export to Australia (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	1,155.92	278.67
2.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones,pre.metals, clad with pre. metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewlry; coin.	287.66	79.22
3.	30	Pharmaceutical products	205.67	71.68
4.	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	118.75	36.34
5.	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	116.13	39.95
6.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	101.05	29.24
7.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	97.03	33.46
8.	73	Articles of iron or steel	94.24	25.54
9.	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers,and parts.	78.37	27.86
10.	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	71.05	21.72

Import from Australia (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	5,052.30	1,476.42
2.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre.metals, clad with pre. metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewlry; coin.	918.23	86.67
3.	26	Ores, slag and ash.	651.54	152.18
4.	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	624.34	66.86
5.	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. elem. or of isotopes.	262.19	82.05
6.	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.	164.74	55.70
7.	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	158.49	37.98
8.	72	Iron and steel	142.36	32.57
9.	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	139.40	54.68
10.	10	Cereals.	128.18	0.73

Export to New Zealand (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	30	Pharmaceutical products	38.78	12.68
2.	74	Copper and articles thereof.	23.81	3.64
3.	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	17.62	6.98
4.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre.metals, clad with pre. metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewlry; coin.	17.01	5.32
5.	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	17.00	6.06
6.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	13.56	4.12
7.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	10.46	3.78
8.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	8.47	1.91
9.	29	Organic chemicals	7.03	3.06
10.	73	Articles of iron or steel	7.02	2.03

Import from New Zealand (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	229.63	66.40
2.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	67.37	14.31
3.	72	Iron and steel	32.36	8.93
4.	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	29.11	16.63
5.	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	28.85	10.04
6.	47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.	28.66	9.27
7.	51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.	28.62	9.01
8.	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	17.72	6.00
9.	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod. of animal origin, not elsewhere spec. or included.	13.49	0.56
10.	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	13.31	4.93

Export to Fiji (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	5.20	2.34
2.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	4.53	4.57
3.	30	Pharmaceutical products	3.01	1.18
4.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre. metals, clad with pre. metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewlry; coin.	2.90	1.16
5.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	2.78	1.04
6.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	2.35	0.31
7.	54	Man-made filaments.	2.22	0.86
8.	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	1.87	0.90
9.	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted.	1.65	0.52
10.	55	Man-made staple fibres.	1.51	0.22

Import from Fiji (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre.metals, clad with pre.metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewlry; coin	0.34	0.06
2.	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	0.02	
3.	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers,and parts.	0.00	0.01
4.	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and ver; putty and other mastics; inks.	0.00	0.00
5.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	0.00	0.00
6.	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.		0.00
7.	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.		0.00
8.	70	Glass and glassware.		0.00
9.	73	Articles of iron or steel		0.00
10.	76	Aluminium and articles thereof.		

Export to Papua New Guinea (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	30	Pharmaceutical products	11.78	3.20
2.	90	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. and apparatus parts and accessories thereof;	5.07	0.41
3.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	3.98	1.25
4.	73	Articles of iron or steel	3.41	2.72
5.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	2.12	0.63
6.	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.	1.88	0.44
7.	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers,and parts.	1.35	0.51
8.	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	1.26	0.49
9.	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc	0.95	0.09
10.	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.82	0.57

Import from Papua New Guinea (Value in US$ million)

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-2016	2016-2017 (April-July)
1.	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	95.83	27.19
2.	26	Ores, slag and ash.	39.40	19.94
3.	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	29.21	
4.	75	Nickel and articles thereof.	12.68	
5.	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	1.61	0.44
6.	89	Ships, boats and floating structures.	0.48	
7.	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	0.25	0.33
8.	23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal foder.	0.06	0.25
9.	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	0.03	0.00
10.	72	Iron and steel	0.02	

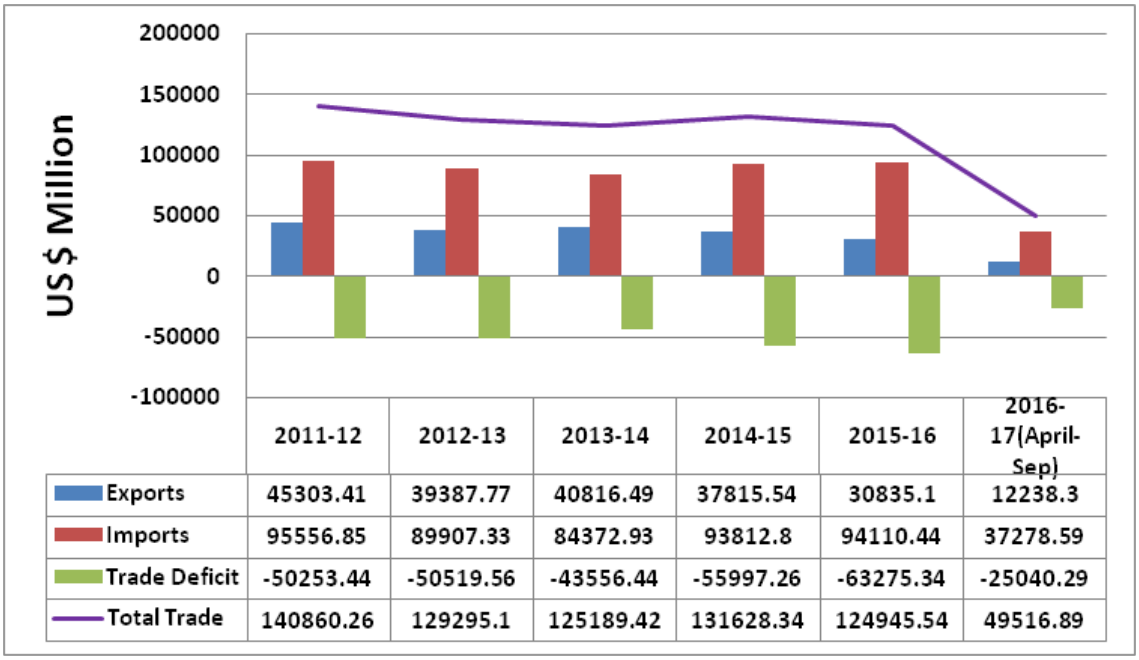
III Trade with North East Asia

1. India's Trade Environment with North East Asian (NEA) Countries: A Glimpse

1.1 India's Trade with NEA region

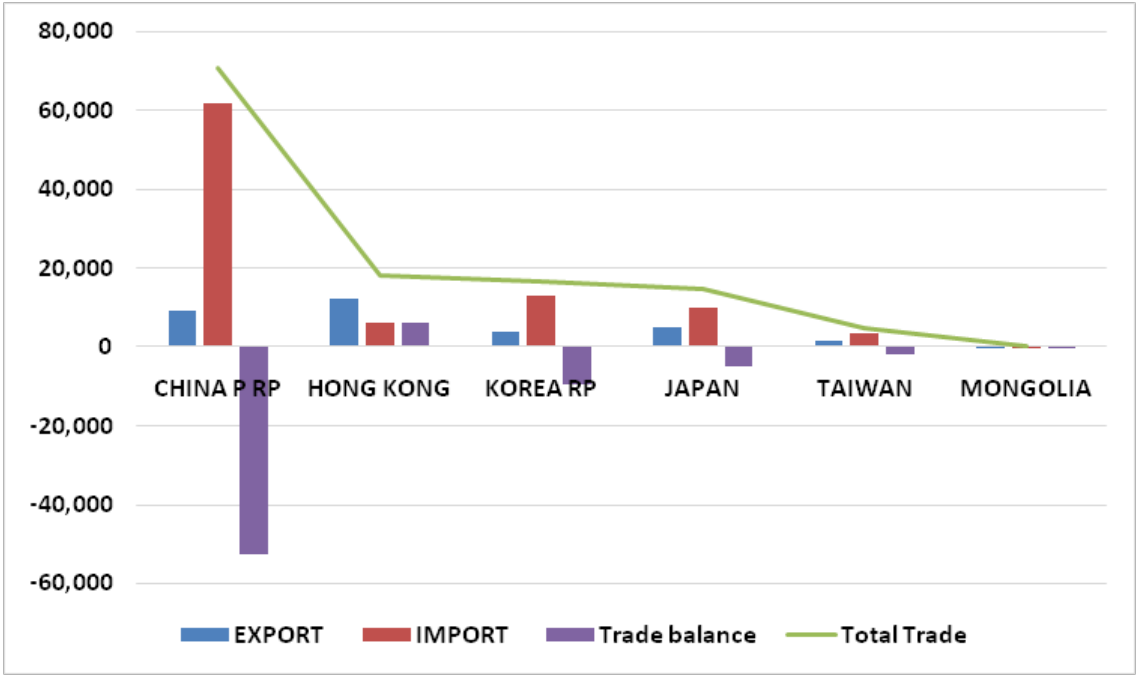
India's trade with the North East Asia (hereafter NEA) region comprising People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong China, Taiwan China, Democratic People Republic of Korea, Macao and Mongolia stood at US$ 124.8 billion during 2015-16, which is a decrease of 5.16 per cent over the previous year. Exports to the NEA region were of the order of US$ 30.8 billion during 2015-16, registering a negative growth of 18.5 per cent over the last year. Imports from the region increased by 0.32 per cent to US$ 94.1 billion during 2015-16. In 2015-16, India's trade deficit with NEA has widened to US$ 63.2 billion from US$ 55.99 billion in 2014-15, mainly on account of a decline in export and simultaneous increase in import. Trade with NE Asian countries from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (April-September Provisional) is given in graph as under;

Trade with North-East Asia Region



	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(April-Sep)
Exports	45303.41	39387.77	40816.49	37815.54	30835.1	12238.3
Imports	95556.85	89907.33	84372.93	93812.8	94110.44	37278.59
Trade Deficit	-50253.44	-50519.56	-43556.44	-55997.26	-63275.34	-25040.29
Total Trade	140860.26	129295.1	125189.42	131628.34	124945.54	49516.89

Trade with NE Asian Countries during 2015-16
US$ million



1.2 Commodity Composition with NEA region

The commodity composition of India's trade with the NEA region has undergone many changes and has been driven by trade policy, movements in international prices, and the changing pattern of domestic demand. Major items of export to the region include natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, mineral fuels, cotton, organic chemicals, copper and articles thereof, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, fish and crustaceans, iron and steel, salt; sulphur; ships, boats and floating structures etc. Major items of import include electrical machinery and equipment, nuclear reactors, organic chemicals, iron and steel, natural or cultured pearls, fertilisers, plastic and articles thereof, vehicles other than railway, optical, mineral fuels, mineral oils etc.

1.3 Trade Direction with NEA region

India's major trading partners in the region are China, Hong Kong, Japan and Republic of Korea. There has been significant market diversification in India's trade with the NEA region. India's export of US$ 30.8 billion during 2015-16 to NEA region have fallen by 18.5 per cent over the previous year while imports from the region, increased by 0.32 per cent to US$ 94.1 billion during this period. Trade with China crossed US$ 70 billion during the year 2015-16. Exports to China witnessed decline of 24.5 per cent while imports showed an increase of 2.14 per cent during the period 2015-16. Indian exports to Japan registered a negative growth of 13.42 per cent, while imports from the country registered a decline of 2.77 per cent during 2015-16 over the previous year. During 2015-16 India's exports to Hong Kong amounted to US$ 12.09 billion registering a negative growth of 11.09 per cent over the last year. Imports from Hong Kong in 2015-16 amounted to US$ 6.05 billion, recording an increase of 8.61 per cent over the previous year. Indian exports to the Republic of Korea during 2015-16 amounted to US$ 3.52 billion registering a decline of 23.47 per cent over the last year while imports from Korea amounted to US$ 13.04 billion registering a decline of 3.56 per cent during the year.

1.4 Trade Negotiations/Engagements

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Republic of Korea was signed on August 7, 2009, which came into force from January 1, 2010. 2nd Joint Committee meeting under India-Korea CEPA was held on June 18, 2016 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State for Commerce & Industry. The Joint Committee reviewed the progress made in trade between the two countries and declared commencement of negotiations for upgrading CEPA. The 1st round of negotiations were held on 27th-28th October 2016 in Seoul led by Joint Secretary, FT(NEA) Division as Chief Negotiator.

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Japan was signed on February 16, 2011, which came into force from August 1, 2011. 3rd Joint Committee meeting under India-Japan CEPA was held on 28th July 2016 in New Delhi and was led by Ms. Rita Teaotia, Commerce Secretary from the Indian side. The Joint Committee reviewed the implementation of CEPA and discussed trade and other bilateral cooperation issues raised by the two sides.

1.5 Recent Trade Related Activities

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Japan on 11-12 November 2016 to hold Annual Summit meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. During the visit, 10 Agreements/ MoUs were signed between Government of India and Japan in presence of leaders of two countries on 11th Nov 2016. These include Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on the Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Program, MoU for Cooperation in the Field of Outer Space, MoC in the field of Agriculture and Food related Industry, MoU for Transport and Urban Development, MoU in the field of Textiles among others. PM Shri Narendra Modi visited China from 3rd-4th September, 2016 for 11th G20 Summit, wherein talks were held on key bilateral issues with the host President of China as well as the Presidents of Russia, Turkey and Argentina, Prime Ministers of the U.K. and Australia, and Deputy Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

II. Trade with North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

In 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect, creating one of the world's largest free trade zones consisting of the United States of America (USA), Canada and Mexico. In order to resolve trade issues of concern with these countries, the following Institutional Mechanisms are in place.

USA

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

1. India-US Commercial Dialogue:

The India–USA Commercial Dialogue (CD) was signed on March 23, 2000 as an institutional arrangement between USA Department of Commerce (US DoC) and Department of Commerce (DoC) facilitating trade and maximizing investment opportunities across a broad range of economic sectors. Following the decision of Prime Minister Shri Modi and President Obama in 2015 to elevate the India-US 'Strategic Dialogue' to a 'Strategic and Commercial Dialogue (S&CD)', 1st India-US S&CD was held in September, 2015 at Washington D.C reflecting the significance of the trade and economic engagement between the two countries. As an adjunct to S&CD, the India-US Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) Forum forms an organic link guiding the agenda of the S&CD.

The 2nd S&CD along with CEO's Forum was held in August, 2016 at New Delhi. Both sides noted significant progress in Government-to-Government engagement and that bilateral trade and investment between India and the United States has held steady, in an otherwise sluggish global economy. The crucial role played by CEO Forum in strengthening partnership on commercial and trade related issues was also highlighted during S&CD meeting. Both India and USA recognized the positive progress achieved under all 4 work streams - Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Ease of Doing Business, Smart Cities Cooperation and Standards Cooperation. In the current S&CD it was agreed to take up a new work stream under the Commercial track of the S&CD, 'Travel and Tourism' for strengthening people-to-people ties and renew efforts for enhanced cooperation in promoting two-way tourism.

2. India-US Trade Policy Forum:

India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF), announced in July, 2005, is designed to expand bilateral trade and investment relations between India and the United States. The 10th meeting of TPF Dialogue with it's four Joint Working Groups on Agriculture, Trade in Goods and Trade in Services, Investment in Manufacturing and IPR co-chaired by Commerce and Industry Minister (CIM) and United States Trade Representative (USTR) was held on 20th October, 2015 at New Delhi. 10th TPF further strengthened the overall economic relationship and two-way bilateral goods and services trade reached US$ 109 billion in 2015. Both sides welcomed India's increased shipments of mangoes and pomegranates to the United States in 2016. The United States agreed to a timely review of the information submitted by export of grapes from India. Both sides stressed the need to explore policy measures that would facilitate enhanced mutual ties in service sectors. The importance of e-commerce, retail and direct selling in facilitating trade in goods was acknowledged by both sides. It was noted that the discussions in 2016 helped provide greater transparency and deeper understanding of IPR issues in both countries, and lay the foundation for further work in 2017. It was agreed to take forward the reforms that promote the ease of doing business and attract investment in manufacturing. Both sides agreed to continue their efforts for exploring possibilities for opening up the markets as well as expand share of existing trade to each other's territory.

CANADA

India-Canada Trade Policy Consultations:

Annual Trade Policy Consultations (TPCs) were formalized in October 2003 providing an effective platform to deal with trade barriers and explore new areas of economic cooperation. The 7th Meeting of the India-Canada Trade Policy Consultations was held in October, 2010 in New Delhi at the level of the Commerce Secretary (India) and Deputy Minister of International trade (Canada). No meetings has been held thereafter.

India-Canada Annual Ministerial Dialogue

During the visit of Prime Minister to Canada in June, 2010 it was agreed for an annual ministerial dialogue (AMD) on Trade and Investment between Canada's Minister of International Trade and India's Minister of Commerce and Industry. The first AMD was held at Ottawa in September, 2010 and the second in New Delhi in November, 2011. The third AMD was held in September 2016 after a gap of nearly 5 years. Incidentally, this was the first high level meet led by a Ministerial level delegation from India after the new Government came to power in Canada.

The discussion covered outstanding trade and investment related issues and among other things, focussed on expanding bilateral trade, having more B2B interface with constitution of CEO Forum by Canada. Canada is an important partner of India in the NAFTA region with a mutual trade of over US$ 6 billion and with a fairly decent growth in trade in the last couple of years. During 3rd AMD meeting, India and Canada aspired to take forward the bilateral trade and investment relations to the next level which hitherto, has not lived up to its true potential. Both the sides expressed their strong commitment for taking forward the negotiations in CEPA for early conclusion keeping in view the mutual benefits to both countries and working towards a balanced outcome by taking into account sensitivities in certain sectors.

India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Policy Agreement (CEPA):

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

Nine rounds of negotiations have been held till date, with the last round being held in New Delhi, India on 19th-20th March, 2015. 10th Round could not be held due to elections in Canada. The negotiations got a fillip with the visit of Commerce and Industry Minister to Canada in September 2016 and both sides resolved to take forward the negotiations for early conclusion.

MEXICO

India Mexico BHLG:

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

The Fourth Meeting of the India - Mexico BHLG on Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation was held in July, 2016 at Mexico led by Commerce Secretary from Indian side. The BHLG helped in engaging with Mexico on many issues concerning trade and possibilities for partnerships in promoting investment in sectors like telecom, IT, Pharmaceutical, Tourism, etc.

V. Trade with Europe

Europe's largest block is the European Union (EU) which presently consists of 28 countries viz. Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and U.K. Besides, there is also a bloc of EFTA countries comprising of Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia while considered part of Europe, are neither members of the EU nor EFTA blocs. European countries accounted for about 19.19 per cent of India's total export and 16.96 per cent of India's total import during 2015-16. During this year, India's trade with Europe has decreased by 11.70 per cent as compared to the previous year 2014-15 with exports decreasing by 10.59 per cent and imports also decreasing by 12.56 per cent. During the period (April-August) 2016 India's trade with Europe has decreased by 12 per cent as compared to the previous year with exports increasing by 2.07 per cent and imports decreasing by 22.33 per cent.

European Union (EU)

EU as a regional bloc is India's largest trading partner. The relationship between the European Union and India has matured substantially in recent years, from that of an aid donor-recipient, to one of partnership with opportunities for mutual benefit. The EU and India, as the two largest democracies in the world and global actors in a multi-polar world, today share a strategic partnership, of which commercial interaction forms a key component. The frequency and intensity of India's contacts with the EU have grown exponentially since 2000. India's engagement with EU in trade in goods has increased by around five times between 2001 and 2015.

India and the EU have enjoyed healthy economic relations. These relations have been built on the foundations of (i) Cooperation Agreement between European community and India on Partnership and Development - 20th December, 1993 (ii) Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, 2001 (renewed in 2007), (iii) Agreement on Customs Cooperation, 2004, (iv) EU-India Horizontal Civil Aviation Agreement, 2008, (v) Agreement on nuclear fusion energy research, 2009, (vi) Joint declaration on Culture in December, 2010 and (vii) India-EU Joint Declaration on Research and Innovation Cooperation, 2012. India also has bilateral framework Agreements with a number of individual EU countries in areas of trade, investment and avoidance of double taxation. India has agreements for investment promotion and protection with 28 countries of Europe, including 16 countries of EU. Similarly, agreements for avoidance of double taxation exist with 28 countries of Europe, including 20 countries of EU.

India-EU bilateral relations are periodically reviewed at the official level by the India-EC Joint Commission. Three Sub-Commissions on Trade, Economic Cooperation and Development Cooperation and seven Joint Working Groups on agriculture and marine products, textiles, steel, food processing industries, pharmaceuticals & bio-technology, Customs Cooperation and technical barriers to trade (TBT)/sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues are functioning.

India's trade with the EU is hampered by sanitary and phytosanitary standards, technical barriers, complex system of quota/tariff, anti-dumping/anti-subsidy measures against Indian products etc. These issues which have a bearing on market access for India's exports to the EU are regularly taken up in the Joint Working Groups and the Sub-Commission on Trade. The EU market has stringent quality norms and standards. Indian trade and industry also needs to meet these norms to increase the market share of Indian products in EU. Issues affecting trade with individual European countries are also taken up at the bilateral fora in the form of Joint Commissions. This continuous dialogue helps in creating an environment for enhancing bilateral trade and investment flows.

Updated status in respect of India - EU BTIA Negotiations

In order to deepen and strengthen trade and investment relations between India and the EU, negotiations are currently underway for a Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA). In September, 2005, the 6th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi decided to establish a High-Level Trade Group (HLTG) to explore ways and means to widen and broaden the economic relationship and explore possibility of a trade and investment agreement.

In October, 2006, the HLTG presented its report to the 7th India EU Summit at Helsinki. The summit decided that the two sides should enter into negotiations for the trade and investment agreement. The India-EU BTIA negotiations started in June, 2007. Sixteen rounds of negotiations have been held so far, the last being held in March, 2013 at Brussels. Recently, three stock taking meetings have taken place in India- EU BTIA on 18th January, 2016 (in New Delhi), 22nd February, 2016 (in Brussels) and 15th July, 2016 (in New Delhi). India is awaiting confirmation from the EU side to proceed with the negotiations.

Institutional Mechanism

India has established several Institutional mechanisms with European countries viz. UK, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Romania, Turkey and the European Union. These institutional mechanisms are handled by Department of Commerce at various levels.

JEC Meetings

The 8th Session of the India-Cyprus Joint Committee on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Industrial Cooperation was held through Digital Video Conference (DVC) between New Delhi and Nicosia on 8th June, 2016. The Indian Delegation was headed by Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce, and the Cypriot delegation was headed by Permanent Secretary, Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development. The Commission discussed issues related to bilateral trade, Economic and Industrial Cooperation, Banking, Energy, Tourism, Air Transport, Merchant Shipping, Telecommunication, Postal Services, Agriculture and Pharmaceuticals.

Bilateral Meetings of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister

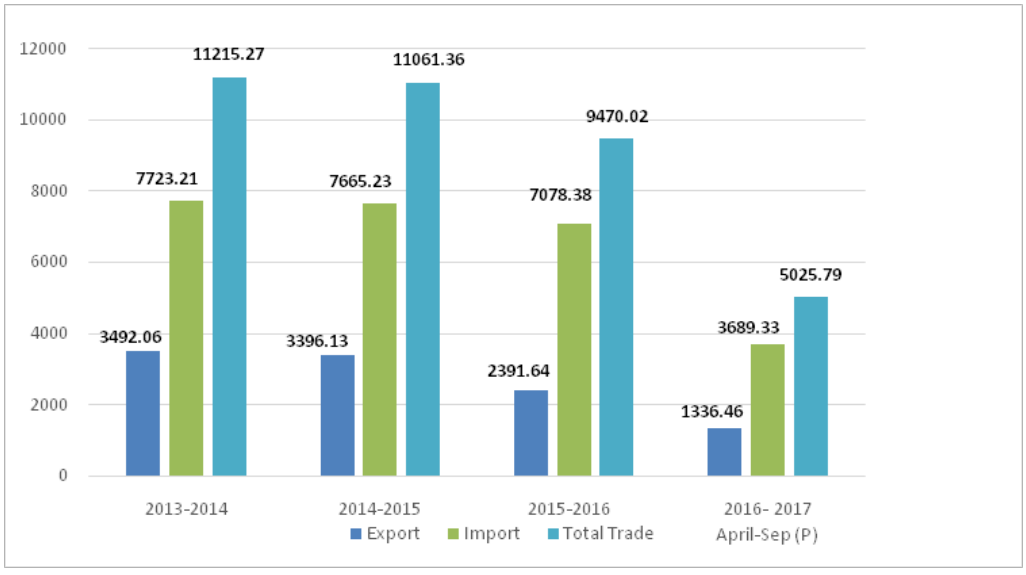
Commerce & Industry Minister had bilateral meetings with: -

- Mr. Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson, Foreign and External Trade Minister of Iceland, on April 4, 2016 in New Delhi.
- Rt. Hon. James Brokenshire, Immigration Minister, UK during bilateral meeting on July 1, 2016 in London
- Mr. Sajid Javid SOS(BIS) on July 8, 2016 in New Delhi
- Dr. Liam Fox, Secretary of State for International Trade during bilateral meeting on August 29, 2016 in New Delhi
- EU Trade Commissioner on the sidelines of WTO ministerial meeting on October 22, 2016 in Oslo, Norway

VI. Trade with Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises the Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (the last 5 countries jointly referred to as the Central Asian Republics). Bilateral trade with these countries is as shown in the graph below:

Bilateral trade with CIS region (US$ million)



Trade with CIS

(US$ million)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade	Growth (%)
2013-2014	3,492.06	7,723.21	11,215.27	(-) 3.01
2014-2015	3,396.13	7,665.23	11,061.36	(-) 1.37
2015-2016	2,391.64	7,078.38	9,470.02	(-) 14.39
2016-2017 (April-September) (P)	1336.46	3689.33	5025.79	--

(Source: DGCI&S)

The CIS region had a share of 0.91 per cent in India's exports and 1.86 per cent in its imports during 2015-16. The Principal commodities of exports to the region include Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & Fine Chemicals, Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts, Tea, Coffee, Iron and Steel, Tobacco Unmanufactured, Auto Components/Parts, Industrial Machinery for Dairy etc., RMG Cotton Including Accessories, Buffalo Meat. Important items of imports to India from this region are Vegetable Oils, Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones, Fertilizers Manufactured, Iron and Steel, Silver, Coal, Coke and Briquittes etc., Copper and Products Made of Copper, Inorganic Chemicals, Pulses, Newsprint, etc.

Russian Federation:

The Russian Federation, constituting a major portion of the former USSR, continues to be India's most important trading partner in the region accounting for about 65.18 per cent of India's total trade with CIS region in 2015-2016. During 2016-17, following meetings were held to discuss various issues concerning bilateral cooperation:

- The 22nd Session of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held on 13th September, 2016 in New Delhi, India, under the Co-Chairmanship of H.E. Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs from the Indian side and Mr. D.O Rogozin, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, from the Russian side.
- The 22nd Session of India-Russia Working Group on Trade & Economic Cooperation under the aegis of the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held on 9th September, 2016 in New Delhi, India, under the Co-Chairmanship of Shri. Sunil Kumar, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce from the Indian side and Mr. Evgeny Popov, Director of the Department of the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation from the Russian side.
- The 22nd Session of the Indo-Russian Sub Group on Banking and Financial matters was held on July 4-5, 2016 in St. Petersburg, Russia. During this meeting it was agreed that workable mechanisms for settlement of bilateral trade proposed by Indian and Russian Bank are already in place. However, it was realized that the choice of the currency of invoice and settlement depends upon the commercials judgment on the individual importers and exporters. Both sides therefore agreed to work on creating awareness of the existing mechanism for settlement in national currencies among the concerned stakeholders to reduce transaction costs and to evolve a user friendly and mutually beneficial relationship.

Central Asian Republics

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, constitute the five Central Asian Republics in the CIS region. Department of Commerce is the nodal Department for the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. During 2016-17, following meetings were held to discuss various issues concerning bilateral cooperation:

- The 8th Tajikistan-India Joint Commission Meeting on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held on January 13-14, 2016 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, under the Co-Chairmanship of Ms. Rita Teaotia, Commerce Secretary Department of Commerce from the Indian side and Mr. Nematullo Hikmatullozoda, the Minister of Economic Development and Trade from the Tajikistan side.

Other CIS Countries

Other six CIS countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Ukraine is India's second largest trading partner of the CIS region accounting for about 21.23 per cent of India's total trade with CIS region in 2015-16. Department of Commerce is the nodal Department for the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) with Azerbaijan. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the nodal for India-Belarus Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC).

- The 2nd Session of Georgia- India the Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological, Cultural and Educational cooperation was held on July 25-26, 2016 in Tbilisi, Georgia, under the Co-Chairmanship of Ms. Sujata Mehta, Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and Mr. David Jalagania, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Major Initiatives in CIS Region

Logistics And Connectivity – Instc: An International Agreement on North South Transport Corridor was signed by Ministry of Surface Transport (now Ministry of Shipping) of India, Republic of Iran (Ministry of Road & Transportation) and Russian Federation (Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Railways) on September 12, 2000 at St. Petersburg, Russia. It is now handled by Department of Commerce on the advice of MEA.

The route proposed in the Agreement was from India via sea to and through Iran, Caspian Sea and to Russian Federation and beyond and back. The transit movement is expected to be better and faster and also cheaper and less time consuming.
Dry run study commenced on July 24, 2014 on the following route:

- NhavaSheva (Mumbai) – Bandar Abbas (Iran)-Tehran-Bandar Anzali (Iran) – Astrakhan (Russia);
- NhavaSheva (Mumbai) – Bandar Abbas (Iran) – Baku (Azerbaijan).

Dry run has been completed by the **Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations in India (FFFAI)** under MAI scheme of DoC. Final report on Dry Run has been accepted by this Department. The same has been sent to the Council Secretariat of INSTC headquartered at Tehran with a request that the Council may share the Report with all the member countries. The result of the Dry Run indicates that transit on the INSTC route is expected to be faster and cheaper over the traditional route.
The 6th Meeting of Coordination Council of INSTC and 7th Expert Groups meeting were held during August 19-21, 2015 in New Delhi, India. The various issues for operationalization of INSTC i.e. Custom Issues, Shipping Issues/Port Issues, Railways Issues, Tariff Issues, Common Documentation for INSTC Cargo, Insurance Issues, Banking Issues, Visa & other Issues, IT Issues including common updating of INSTC website, Focal Point were discussed during this meeting.
INSTC Member countries, particularly, India, Iran and Russia need to ensure adequate movement of cargo on the INSTC route. To encourage actual movement of cargo on this new route, the Government of Russia and Iran have to suitably revise the transport tariff (rail charges) and the port handling charges and offer attractive discounts in the initial period so as to make the new route cost competitive.
A meeting was held on 2nd May, 2016 in New Delhi under the chairpersonship of Commerce Secretary to discuss the constraints and the facilitation measures need to be taken with different countries to popularize trade along the INSTC route.

JFSG for FTA with EAEU: A proposal was moved for setting up a JFSG (Joint Feasibility Study Group) for studying the scope of a FTA with member-countries of the Eurasian Economic Union viz the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia.
The first meeting of the JFSG with EAEU was held on July 31, 2015 in Moscow under the co-chairmanship of Joint Secretary, FT (CIS), Department of Commerce. The draft structure of the Report (Chapterisation), contents of chapter, Nodal Points for Chapters, Time-line for different chapters etc. were discussed during this meeting.
The 2nd meeting of Joint Feasibility Study Group (JFSG) on the EAEU-Indian Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was held on September 19, 2016 in Moscow, Russia. During this meeting JFSG report was finalized and sent to Prime Minister's Office for approval. It was agreed to initiate the FTA negotiations between the EAEU and its member states.

Export Initiatives to Russia:

- In view of Office International des Epizooties (OIE) plus norms insisted upon by the Russian Federation, India had not been able to export bovine meat products since long time. After persistent negotiations, four meat processing establishments in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra were approved by the Russian authorities for export of buffalo meat to the Russian Federation.
- A video-conference meeting was held with the Russian Authorities on March 30, 2016 wherein issues were discussed with FSVPS. The Russian side mentioned that they are awaiting the response of APEDA on FMD outbreaks in the state of Uttar Pradesh during the month of January and February, 2015. It was informed that no FMD outbreaks have been reported in the state of Uttar Pradesh during January to December, 2015. FSVPS was also informed that FMD reports have also been uploaded on the OIE website. The information has been sent to FSVPS through our Embassy on April 22, 2016.
- In a recent communication dated July 26, 2016, FSVPS has desired to revise the Protocol signed in November 2014 since the OIE, in its General Session held in May 2016, has given recognition to certain zones in Russia as free from FMD without vaccination. FSVPS has desired to amend the protocol to the extent that Indian meat will be imported for consumption in the regions of Russian Federation where FMD vaccination is being practiced and import will be restricted to two sea ports only namely Vladivostok and Novorossiysk as against four sea ports in the existing Protocol. APEDA has taken up the matter with FSVPS through our Embassy on August 5, 2016 requesting to maintain the existing protocol since India is exporting meat following the OIE guidelines. India is also exporting meat to several FMD free countries including recently opened Indonesian market which has been FMD free without vaccination for the last 25 years which proves that Indian meat is safe and risk free. A response from FSVPS is awaited.
- FSVPS has considered import of milk products from two establishments subject to rectification of deficiencies. The corrective action taken by establishments has been forwarded to EOI, Moscow for onward transmission to FSVPS. A revised Protocol is signed between EIC and FSVPS which will facilitate exports from India.
- APEDA, the issue regarding authorization of 14 testing laboratories by the Russian Authorities was also discussed in the tele-conference held on November 6, 2015. The Russian side mentioned that they have not received the list of laboratories as yet. The same was again forwarded by APEDA to the Russian side on November 24, 2015 along with Specimen Signatures of Authorized Signatories. The matter was followed up through Embassy of India letter dated 15th July 2016, Chairman APEDA letter dated 18th July, 2016 to Mission in Moscow to expedite approval of 14 laboratories. However, there is no tangible development and a response from Russian side is awaited.

Inter-Governmental Commission/Joint Commission - with CIS Countries under Department of Commerce

- India-Azerbaijan Inter Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technological Cooperation under the Co-Chairmanship of Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.
- India-Kyrgyzstan Inter Governmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technological Cooperation under the Co-Chairmanship of Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.
- India-Uzbekistan Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technological Cooperation under the Co-Chairmanship of Minister of State for Commerce and Industry.
- India-Tajikistan Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technical Cooperation under the Co-Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary.

VI. Trade with Latin American and Caribbean Countries

1. Relations with Latin American and Caribbean Countries

India and the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region stand at opposite ends of the globe yet their relations have always remained closer, warm and cordial. This region, comprised of 43 countries, of which 33 are sovereign countries and 7 overseas territories, is endowed with immense supplies of natural resources such as fresh water, minerals and arable land. India shares a common history of colonialism and struggle for independence with the region. With some of the Caribbean nations, India shares a special bond of people of Indian origin, who form a valuable link of friendship and understanding between the two regions. The rapid and growing commercial relationship is testimony to the fact that geographical distance is not a deterrent for the India-LAC relationship.

2. Trade and Investment with the Latin American and Caribbean Countries

India's economic ties with countries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region have grown manifold since the turn of the millennium. Both regions have assiduously overcome the limitations posed by geographical distance to build mutually rewarding bilateral partnerships that exemplify South-South Cooperation. Growing bilateral trade volumes are a definitive indication of the robustness in India-LAC economic ties. Both the regions are highly complementary in the energy and natural resources, pharmaceuticals, auto and services sectors. Diversification of trade and access to new markets are also a priority of both India and LAC countries.

There has been significant increase in our bilateral trade and economic relations with LAC region during the last decade. The total bilateral merchandise trade with the region excluding Mexico increased from a modest US$ 5.12 billion in 2005-06 to US$ 25.22 billion in 2015-16 registering a growth of 392.68 per cent. Our bilateral trade with the LAC region constituted 3.92 per cent of the India's total global trade with export 2.87 per cent and import 4.64 per cent during the same period.

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

(Values in US$ million)

Year	India's exports to LAC	% growth of exports	India's import from LAC	% growth of imports	Balance of trade	Total trade
2006-07	3,729.97	46.23	5,340.29	107.90	(1,610.32)	9,070.26
2007-08	5,081.66	36.24	5,368.62	0.53	(286.95)	10,450.28
2008-09	5,513.04	8.49	8,240.44	53.49	(2,727.40)	13,753.48
2009-10	5,614.40	1.84	9,356.30	13.54	(3,741.90)	14,970.70
2010-11	9,324.48	66.08	13,042.52	39.40	(3,718.03)	22,367.00
2011-12	12,276.85	31.66	16,178.56	24.04	(3,901.70)	28,455.41
2012-13	13,518.03	10.11	27,497.09	69.96	(13,979.07)	41,015.12
2013 -14	10,791.60	(20.17)	28,128.07	2.29	(17,336.47)	38,919.68
2014-15	11,528.43	6.83	26,951.76	(4.18)	(15,423.33)	38,480.19
2015-16	7,530.85	(34.68)	17,691.79	(34.36)	(10,160.94)	25,222.63

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

Current trends – April-August, 2016

(Values in US$ million)

2015-16				2016-16 (P)				% Growth	
Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance	Exp.	Imp.
3,494.50	7,866.40	11,360.90	-4,371.90	2,900.88	6,003.44	8,904.32	-3,102.57	-16.99	-23.68

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

a) Top ten commodities of India's exports to LAC 2014-15 & 2015-16

(Values in US$ million)

S. No.	Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	% Growth	% Share 2015-16
1	Motor vehicle/cars	614.10	691.67	12.63	9.18
2	Drug formulations, biologicals	697.68	652.32	(6.50)	8.66
3	Petroleum products	3,242.05	578.20	(82.17)	7.68
4	Two and three wheelers	431.40	433.12	0.40	5.75
5	Agro chemicals	400.92	390.48	(2.60)	5.19
6	Manmade yarn, fabrics, madeups	508.37	375.00	(26.23)	4.98
7	Auto components/parts	315.62	280.78	(11.04)	3.73
8	Products of iron and steel	244.92	275.33	12.42	3.66
9	Iron and steel	455.92	241.56	(47.02)	3.21
10	Bulk drugs, drug intermediates	253.83	234.12	(7.77)	3.11
	Sum of top 10 commodities	7,164.83	4,152.58	(42.04)	55.14
	Sum of all commodities	11,528.28	7,530.69	(34.68)	100.00

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

Top ten commodities of India's imports from LAC 2014-15 & 2015-16

S.No.	Commodity	2014-15	2015-16	%Growth	% Share in 2015-16
1	Petroleum: crude	17,031.69	7,771.78	-54.37	43.93
2	Vegetable oils	2,074.47	2,920.55	40.79	16.51
3	Bulk minerals and ores	3,181.99	2,176.90	-31.59	12.30
4	Gold	1,110.02	1,778.26	60.2	10.05
5	Sugar	595.2	604.71	1.6	3.42
6	Iron and steel	324.67	335.9	3.46	1.90
7	Other wood and wood products	253.81	256.16	0.93	1.45
8	Organic chemicals	112.93	136.26	20.66	0.77
9	Ship, boat and floating struct	17.09	126.44	639.76	0.71
10	Petroleum products	157.44	112.95	-28.26	0.64
	Sum of top 10 commodities	24,859.31	16,219.90	-34.75	91.68
	Sum of all commodities	26,951.71	17,691.74	-34.36	100

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

India's investments in LAC are concentrated in natural resource sectors, pharmaceuticals, automobile parts, mining, hydrocarbons and IT/ITES. While Indian investment in LAC has increased gradually over the years, LAC investment in India is still low. As our economies complement each other, efforts are underway to fully utilize the opportunities that exist between us.

3. Focus: LAC Programme

With the objective to further deepen India's trade relations with LAC region, an integrated programme "Focus LAC" was launched in November, 1997 initially for a period of 5 years. This has been extended from time to time. It was last extended upto March, 2019. The programme aims at sensitizing the organizations viz. Export Promotion Councils, Chambers of Commerce & Industry, EXIM Bank, ECGC, etc. involved in trade promotion efforts, granting various incentives to Indian exporters and launching of export promotion measures, focusing on the Latin American region with added emphasis on major trading partners of the region, focusing on the major product groups for enhancing India's exports to the Latin American region which include Textiles including ready-made garments, carpets and handicrafts, Engineering products and Computer Software, Chemical products including drugs/pharmaceuticals. Under this programme, incentives and export promotion measures have

been designed. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of 2015-2020 gives special focus to the LAC region as part of our long term strategy to diversify our trade basket. For this purpose, Double Weight Scheme, Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS) have been started. The objective of MEIS Scheme is to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in export of goods/ products, which are produced/ manufactured in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential and thereby enhancing India's export competitiveness. 41 countries of Latin America have been kept under Category B and 2 countries under Group C. SEIS Scheme encourages export of notified Services from India. Service Providers of notified services, located in India, are rewarded under the Scheme. The details of the Schemes are available at the website of DGFT *(http://dgft.gov.in)*

4. Institutional Mechanisms

India has 12 institutional mechanisms with LAC countries to review trade and investment linkages at the bilateral level. Bilateral Joint Economic Commission meetings with Brazil and Venezuela are held at External Affairs Minister level. The list of the Institutional Mechanisms between India and countries of LAC Region is as under: -

- Indo-Argentine Joint Commission
- Indo-Argentine Joint Trade Committee
- Indo-Mexican Joint Commission
- Indo-Brazilian Commercial Council
- Indo-Cuban Joint Commission
- Indo-Cuban Trade Revival Committee
- Indo-Suriname Joint Commission
- Indo-Guyana Joint Commission
- Indo-Venezuela Joint Commission
- Indo-Trinidad Joint Commission
- India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM)
- India-Ecuador Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO)

5. Commercial Staff in the Indian Missions

There are 14 full-fledged Indian Missions and one Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil in LAC region. Department of Commerce had sanctioned commercial posts in Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Bogota and Mexico City to exclusively manage trade related matters and assist Indian exporters and importers interested in the region. These posts are in addition to the existing 10 posts of Marketing Assistant in our LAC region.

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

As part of the trade promotional activities, a number of events were organized in the LAC region with the help of Apex bodies and Industry Chambers. Some of these events include Expocomer, Panama, India Sourcing Fair, Santiago, Chile, Automec 2015, Sao Paulo, Brazil, INDEE 2015, Peru, ARTEXTIL, 2015, Venezuela, Apparel Sourcing Show, Guatemala, Feria del Hogar, Bogota, Trade Fair IPLAS, Colombiatex, Colombia, Textiles House Fair, Brazil and Buyer Seller meets in El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Nicaragua, Colombia in various sector Plastics, Chemicals, Books and Textiles.

7. Engagement with LAC Region

a) Expansion of India-MERCOSUR PTA: India signed a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with the four original members of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) on January 25, 2004 with 5 annexes which came into operation from June 1, 2009. In the existing PTA, India offered Margin of Preference (MoP) on 450 tariff lines and MERCOSUR offered MoP on 452 tariff lines. The existing India-MERCOSUR PTA is being expanded as substantial scope exists for India and MERCOSUR to explore complementarities and benefit from increased bilateral trade.

b) Expansion of India-Chile PTA: As a follow up to the Framework Agreement signed on January 20, 2005, India-Chile PTA was signed on March 8, 2006 which came into effect from 17th August, 2007 in Chile and in India on September 11, 2007. Under the PTA, Indian and Chile offered Margin of Preference (MoP on 178 and 296 tariff lines at 8-digit level respectively. The existing India-Chile PTA has been expanded. The agreement on expansion of India-Chile PTA was signed in New Delhi on September 6, 2016. Under the expanded PTA, India has offered concession on 1,031 tariff lines to Chile and the latter has offered concession on 1,784 tariff lines to India. After the completion of necessary procedural formalities, the PTA will be implemented soon.

c) India-Peru Joint Study Group: India is exploring the possibility of entering into a trade agreement with Peru. India-Peru Joint Study Group (JSG) established for this purpose has finalized the report based on which both sides will start the process for negotiations on a trade agreement covering trade in goods, services and investment.

d) Engagement with Pacific Alliance: India is making efforts to engage with Pacific Alliance Countries, which consists of Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. India participated as an Observer State of PA in the Ministerial Meeting held on July 2, 2015 in Peru where India showed its interest to engage with Pacific Alliance by opening a dialogue in the areas of Science & Technology, Education, Infrastructure, Environment and SMEs.

e) India-Ecuador Joint Economic & Trade Committee (JETCO): Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding on Economic Cooperation between India and Ecuador, signed in Quito, on the April 19, 2013, India-Ecuador have established a Joint Economic & Trade Committee (JETCO) on October 9, 2015 with the objective to promote trade, economic and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage.

f) India- Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism: The 4th meeting of India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM) was held on September 30, 2016. The meeting provided a platform to discuss all trade and investment issues which hinder our bilateral trade. During the meeting India highlighted its concerns on issues relating to market access in agriculture, textiles, pharma and services including high tax on import of services to Brazil. Brazil has responded favourably and has assured to address these issues. Collaboration in areas such as auto, food processing, leather and civil aviation was also discussed. Both sides have agreed for discussions on an agreement on social security.

8. Lines of Credit

EXIM Bank extends Lines of Credit (LOCs) to overseas financial institutions, regional developments, banks, sovereign governments and other entities overseas to enable buyers in those countries to import goods and services from India on deferred credit terms. This financing mechanism provides a safe mode of non-recourse financing option to Indian exporters especially to SMEs and serves as an effective market entry tool. Details of Lines of Credit are available at the website of EXIM Bank: http://www.eximbankindia.in/lines-of-credit

As per the EXIM Bank, there are twelve operative lines of credit to the banks/Governments in the LAC region as on 6th October, 2016.

9. ECGC Cover

The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) undertakes periodically a comprehensive review of the grading of the countries based on the methodology of risk scoring. As per ECGC Country Risk and Cover Policy on LAC region (reviewed as on September 30, 2016) thirteen (13) Latin American countries have been placed in low risk categories of 'A1' and 'A2'. Only Venezuela has been placed in very high-risk category of 'D'. Details of ECGC cover are available at the website of ECGC: https://www.ecgc.in

10. Observer Status of Pacific Alliance

Pacific Alliance has accorded "Observer Status" to India in February, 2014. As Observer Member of the Pacific Alliance India participated in the Ministerial Meeting of Observer States of Pacific Alliance held on July 2, 2015 in Paracas, Peru. Pacific Alliance, formed in the year 2013, is an important and emerging trade block consisting of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile and with the emergence of the Pacific Alliance, India has another opportunity for enhancing its engagement with this regional grouping.

VII. Trade with Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Region

1. Trade with Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Region

Since Independence, India has had cordial and friendly trade relations with countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Region, consisting of Eastern, Western, Central, and Southern Africa. India's trade with SSA Region since 2010-2011 is given in the table below.

(Value in US$ million)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade	Annual Growth Rate-Total Trade (%)
2010-2011	15,727	26,062	41,789	34.71
2011-2012	19,980	36,648	56,629	35.51
2012-2013	23,461	34,387	57,848	2.15
2013-2014	25,785	31,518	57,303	-0.94
2014-2015	27,130	34,569	61,699	7.67
2015-2016	20,432	28,774	49,206	-20.25
April-October 2015	12,699	19,001	31,700	
April-October 2016	10,866	13,317	24,182	-24

Total bilateral trade with countries in SSA Region during 2016-17 (April-October) was US$ 24,182 million with exports amounting to US$ 10,866 million and imports at US$ 13,317 million. Bilateral trade with West African countries was US$ 10,614.68 million during 2016-17 (April-October) as compared to US$ 14,953.12 million during 2015-16 (April-October). Rice (Other than Basmati), Drug Formulations, Biologicals, Cotton Fabrics, Madeupsetc, Indl Machinery for Dairy, Petroleum Products etc were the major items of export during 2016-17 (April-October). Petroleum: Crude, Cashew, Petroleum Products, Gold, Cotton Raw Incl Waste, were the major items of import during 2016-17 (April-October).

Bilateral trade with countries in Southern Africa was US$ 8,184.75 million during 2016-17 (April-October) as compared to US$ 10,414.24 million during 2015-16 (April-October). Petroleum Products, Motor Vehicle/Cars, Drug Formulations and Biologicals, Rice (Other than Basmoti), RMG Cotton Incl Accessories etc were the major items of export during 2016-17 (April-October). Coal, Coke and Briquittesetc, Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones, Gold, Pulp and Waste Paper, Iron and Steel were the major items of import during 2016-17 (April-October).

Bilateral trade with countries in East Africa was US$ 4,519.11 million during 2016-17 (April-October) as compared to US$ 5,177.73 million during 2015-16 (April-October). Petroleum Products, Drug Formulations, Biologicals, Sugar, Iron and Steel, Rice (Other than Basmoti) etc. were the major items of export during 2016-17 (April-October). Pulses, Gold, Spices, Cashew, Other oil seeds etc. were the major items of import during 2016-17 (April-October)

Bilateral trade with countries in Central Africa was US$ 863.9 million during 2016-17 (April-October) as compared to US$ 1,155.03 million during 2015-16 (April-October). Drug Formulations, Biologicals, Two and Three Wheelers, Indl Machinery for Dairy etc, Paper, Paper Board and Product, and Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc. were the major items of export during 2016-17 (April-October). Petroleum: Crude, Pulses, Bulk Minerals and Ores, Fertilizers Manufactured, Cotton Raw Incl Waste were the major items of import during 2016-17 (April-October).

2. Brief on India and SACU (Southern African Customs Union) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA).

SACU consists of a group of 5 countries, namely, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa. India and SACU (Southern African Customs Union) are negotiating for a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). Till now, five rounds of negotiations have been held for negotiating the PTA.

The following two Working Groups have been constituted for negotiating the PTA:-

- Working Group on Market Access comprising of two subgroups, namely:
  - Sub Group I responsible for market access for trade in goods
  - Sub Group II responsible for Rules of Origin and Customs Procedures.

- Working Group on Legal and Institutional Issues responsible for the legal vetting of the text of the PTA, Dispute Settlement, SPS and TBT measures and Safeguards and Trade Remedies.

3. Bilateral Cooperation

Department of Commerce has made out a strategy to boost export to Africa and as a part of the strategy had identified commodities for export such as Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical and electronics equipment, Mineral products, Vehicles, transport equipment, Chemicals and allied products and textiles.

The Export Promotion Councils dealing with these sectors such as Engineering Export Promotion council (EEPC), Chemexcil, Plexconcil, APEDA, Textiles among other stakeholders are being consulted to ensure action towards enhancement of exports.

The Third Session of the India-Namibia Joint Trade Committee was held in New Delhi, September 7, 2016. The Indian delegation was led by Hon'ble Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State for Commerce & Industry (Independent charge), Government of the Republic of India. The Namibian delegation was led by Hon'ble Mr. Piet Van der Walt, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development, Government of the Republic of Namibia. During the meeting, both sides stressed the need to enhance the bilateral trade between the two countries and further agreed to enhance sectoral cooperation on diamond and precious gems, Hydro-Electric Projects and Solar- Power projects, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, Infrastructure, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Tourism, Water Resources etc.

On July 2, 2009 Government of India decided to formally put on hold India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Partnership Agreement (CECPA) negotiations until Mauritius agreed to sign the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC). India-Mauritius CECPA negotiations have been put on hold since then. DTAC has been signed on May 10, 2016. An Indian delegation visited Mauritius in September, 2016 with the objective to have an exchange of views with Mauritian Authorities and consider taking forward India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Partnership Agreement (CECPA)

VIII. Trade with countries in the West Asia & North Africa (WANA) Region

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

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

India's total trade with WANA countries during 2015-16 was US$ 123.92 billion (19.26 per cent of India's total trade with the World) as compared to US$ 168.63 billion in 2014-15 (22.24 per cent of India's total trade with the world). While India's total exports to WANA countries in 2015-16 were US$ 51.38 billion and India's imports were US$ 72.54 billion during the same period i.e. India is in a trade deficit vis-a-vis WANA countries.

India's share of exports to WANA countries as a percentage of India's total exports to the world was of the order of 19.59 per cent in 2015-16. WANA region's share in India's total imports from the world accounted for 19.04 per cent in 2015-16. Our exports to WANA countries decreased by 17.16 per cent and our imports decreased by 31.95 per cent during 2015-16.

During the period from April-October (2016-17) India's total trade with the WANA Region registered a decline of 8.24 per cent over the corresponding period April-October 2015-16. Exports declined by 1.96 per cent while imports declined by 12.46 per cent for the same period.

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

The details of bilateral trade between India and countries of WANA Region during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the table below.

Bilateral trade between India and countries of WANA Region during 2014-2015 and 2015-16

Values in US$ million

S. No.	Country	2014-2015				2015-2016				% Growth	
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports
1	ALGERIA	1,063.73	551.82	1,615.55	511.92	787.81	299.44	1,087.24	488.37	-25.94	-45.74
2	BAHARAIN	472.98	446.25	919.23	26.74	654.14	356.9	1,011.04	297.24	38.3	-20.02
3	EGYPT A RP	3,025.60	1,741.77	4,767.37	1,283.83	2,337.65	1,221.20	3,558.85	1,116.45	-22.74	-29.89
4	IRAQ	829.32	14,247.66	15,076.98	-13,418.34	1,004.39	10,837.58	11,841.98	-9,833.19	21.11	-23.93
5	ISRAEL	3,289.87	2,328.04	5,617.91	961.82	2,821.23	2,095.33	4,916.56	725.9	-14.24	-10
6	JORDAN	1,431.11	857.85	2,288.96	573.26	499.76	853.12	1,352.88	-353.36	-65.08	-0.55
7	KUWAIT	1,198.89	13,381.97	14,580.85	-12,183.08	1,247.51	4,969.69	6,217.20	-3,722.19	4.06	-62.86
8	LEBANON	279.66	39.74	319.39	239.92	239.55	27.61	267.16	211.94	-14.34	-30.51
9	LIBYA	163.74	70.14	233.87	93.6	122.58	8.86	131.44	113.72	-25.14	-87.37
10	MOROCCO	326.31	936.25	1,262.56	-609.93	342.19	1,077.58	1,419.77	-735.39	4.87	15.1
11	OMAN	2,379.44	1,752.24	4,131.69	627.2	2,190.79	1,674.71	3,865.50	516.08	-7.93	-4.43
12	QATAR	1,054.98	14,604.71	15,659.69	-13,549.74	902.04	9,022.16	9,924.20	-8,120.12	-14.5	-38.22
13	SAUDI ARAB	11,162.55	28,107.56	39,270.11	-16,945.01	6,394.48	20,321.33	26,715.81	-13,926.86	-42.71	-27.7
14	SOUTH SUDAN		66.24	66.24	-66.24			0	0		
15	SUDAN	882.47	569.66	1,452.13	312.81	782.35	149.2	931.56	633.15	-11.34	-73.81
16	SYRIA	187.89	28.34	216.23	159.55	136.83	40.54	177.37	96.29	-27.17	43.04
17	TUNISIA	249.83	196.19	446.02	53.64	222.37	136.49	358.86	85.88	-10.99	-30.43
18	UAE	33,028.08	26,139.91	59,167.99	6,888.17	30,290.01	19,445.68	49,735.69	10,844.33	-8.29	-25.61
19	YEMEN	992.13	540.68	1,532.82	451.45	399.79	6.88	406.67	392.91	-59.7	-98.73
Total of WANA Region		62,018.58	106,607.03	168,625.60	-44,588.45	51,375.48	72,544.30	123,919.78	-21,168.82	-17.16	-31.95
India's Total		310,338.48	448,033.41	758,371.89	-137,694.93	262,290.13	381,006.63	643,296.76	-118,716.50	-15.48	-14.96
% Share		19.98	23.79	22.24		19.59	19.04	19.26			

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

India's top Commodities of Export to WANA Region during 2015-16

- West Asia- GCC Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region with share of consists of Petroleum Products (15.32 per cent), Gold (13.18 per cent), Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery (12.15 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (5.32 per cent), Rice - Basmati (4.01 per cent), Rmg Cotton Including Accessories (3.50 per cent), Rmg Manmade Fibers (2.95 per cent), Products of Iron and Steel (2.62 per cent), Rmg of Other Textile Material (2.53 per cent), Ship, Boat and Floating Structure (2.23 per cent). During 2015-16, Exports of Petroleum Products (-50.02 per cent), Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery (-23.74 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-13.53 per cent), Rice -Basmati (-17.96 per cent), Products of Iron and Steel (-27.52 per cent), Ship, Boat and Floating Structure (-41.8 per cent), have registered negative growth.
- Other West Asia Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region with share of consists of Petroleum Products (24.17 per cent), Rice -Basmati (21.41 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (15.12 per cent), Iron and Steel (8.84 per cent), Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts (4.43 per cent), Products of Iron and Steel (3.96 per cent), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (3.11 per cent), Drug Formulations, Biologicals (2.89 per cent), Buffalo Meat (2.61 per cent), Residual Chemical and Allied Products (2.22 per cent). During 2015-16, Exports of Petroleum Products (-32.87 per cent), Rice -Basmati (-30.56 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-10.11 per cent), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (-1.45 per cent), Buffalo Meat (-48.36 per cent) have registered negative growth.
- North Africa Region: India's Top-10 export commodities to this Region with share of consists of Petroleum Products (13.56 per cent), Motor Vehicle/Cars (12.61 per cent), Buffalo Meat (11.98 per cent), Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups (6.51 per cent), Industrial. Machinery for Dairy Etc. (5.18 per cent), Cotton Yarn (5.07 per cent), Sugar (4.45 per cent), Drug Formulations, Biologicals (3.86 per cent), Auto Components/Parts (3.80 per cent), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (2.64 per cent). During 2015-16, Exports of Motor Vehicle/Cars (-2.33 per cent), Industrial. Machinery for Dairy etc. (-6.88 per cent), Cotton Yarn (-1.04 per cent), Sugar (-18.73 per cent), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates (-2.48 per cent) have registered negative growth.

India's top Commodities of Import from WANA Region during 2015-16

- West Asia- GCC Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region consists of Petroleum: Crude (43.29 per cent), Petroleum Products (20.72 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (9.026 per cent), Gold (6.07 per cent), Organic Chemicals (3.77 per cent), Plastic Raw Materials (3.47 per cent), Fertilizers Manufactured (2.03 per cent), Aluminum, Products of Aluminum (1.49 per cent), Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts (1.45 per cent), Copper and Products Made of Copper (1.30 per cent). During 2015-16, imports of all top commodities have registered negative growth except Fertilizers Manufactured (25.61 per cent), and Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts (37,544.1 per cent).
- Other West Asia Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region with share of consists of Petroleum: Crude (74.68 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (5.19

per cent), Fertilizers Manufactured (4.08 per cent), Inorganic Chemicals (3.30 per cent), Fertilizers Crude (2.05 per cent), Dye Intermediates (1.64 per cent), Organic Chemicals (1.09 per cent), Plastic Raw Materials (0.89 per cent), Fresh Fruits (0.86 per cent), Petroleum Products (0.85 per cent).During 2015-16, imports of Petroleum: Crude (-29.39 per cent), Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones (-4.45 per cent), fertilizers Crude (-3.6 per cent), Dye Intermediates (-17.86 per cent), Organic Chemicals (-18.28 per cent), Petroleum Products (-74.12 per cent) have registered negative growth.

- North Africa Region: India's Top-10 import commodities from this region with share of consists of Petroleum: Crude (34.98 per cent), Inorganic Chemicals (32.13 per cent), Fertilizers Crude (13.58 per cent), Petroleum Products (5.70 per cent), Other Commodities (2.23 per cent), Cotton Raw Including. Waste (0.85 per cent), Fresh Fruits (0.72 per cent), Pulses (0.70 per cent), Consumer Electronics (0.60 per cent), Auto Components/Parts (0.58 per cent). During 2015-16, imports of Petroleum: Crude (-54.21 per cent), Petroleum Products (-25.63 per cent), Fresh Fruits (-21.79 per cent) have registered negative growth.

Institutional Arrangements: Issues pertaining to trade and economic cooperation are regularly reviewed in Bi-laterals, Joint Commission Meetings or Joint Trade & Economic Committee Meetings. Apex trade bodies like CII, FICCI, FIEO, ASSOCHAM etc. sponsor business delegations to facilitate trade with India through the mechanism of Joint Business Council (JBC). The Joint Commissions being steered by Department of Commerce are given below:

List of JCM/JTECs Chaired by C&IM

Sl. No.	Name of country	Committee	Chaired by	Date of last Meeting	Next Meeting
1	Algeria	Joint Commission	C&IM	May 25-26 2015, Algiers	To be scheduled
2	Morocco	Joint Commission	C&IM	April 29, 2011, New Delhi	To be scheduled
4	Syria	Joint Commission	C&IM	June 10, 2010, Damascus	To be scheduled
5	Israel	Joint Trade & Economic Committee	C&IM	January 13-14, 2004,Tel Aviv	Not being scheduled in view of ongoing FTA negotiations with Israel
6	Oman	Joint Commission	C&IM	October 28-29, 2014, New Delhi	To be scheduled
7	Jordan	Trade and Economic Joint Committee	C&IM	March 29-30, 2015, Amman	To be scheduled

Initiatives:

Two FTAs are under negotiations in WANA Division:

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

a) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Israel:

The eighth round of negotiations between India and Israel was held in Israel from 24th to 26th November, 2013. Negotiations also took place on trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Customs Procedure, and Movement of Natural Persons. The offers exchanged by both sides earlier in September 2013 in Goods and Services were discussed. The benefit of the FTA is predominately in favour of Israel in the areas of Goods. Therefore, to have a balanced FTA, India is looking to obtain reasonable concessions in the field of Services from Israel.

b) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries:

After obtaining the mandate from the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) for negotiating an FTA with the GCC (comprising of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE), negotiations commenced with GCC. Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far in 2006 and 2008. Further rounds have not been held in the last 8 years since GCC has deferred its negotiations with all countries and economic groups and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.

IX. International Trade Organizations

State of Play in the WTO Negotiations

1. The Doha Round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO), which began in 2001, is still underway. The round is also referred to as the Doha Development Agenda as a fundamental objective is to improve the trading prospects of developing countries. The Doha Development Agenda (DDA) includes agriculture, market access for industrial products, market access in the form of enhanced FDI and regulations relating to services trade, trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), rules relating to anti-dumping and subsidies, trade facilitation etc.

2. The Tenth Ministerial Conference of the WTO was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 15 to 19 December 2015. The outcomes of the Conference, referred to as the 'Nairobi Package' contains Ministerial Decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to least developed countries (LDCs). These cover public

stockholding for food security purposes, a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries, a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports particularly from the developed countries and measures related to cotton. Decisions were also made regarding preferential treatment to LDCs in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences.

3. The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration acknowledges that members "have different views" on how to address the future of the Doha Round negotiations but noted the "strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues." The Ministerial Declaration also records that WTO work would maintain development at its center. It also reaffirms that provisions for special and differential treatment shall remain integral. On the introduction of other new issues for discussion, the Declaration acknowledges the differences in views and states that any decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on such issues would need to be agreed by all Members.

Current State of Play

4. The eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO (MC11) will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December 2017. Discussions have begun on the issues on which there could be outcomes in MC11 and beyond. There have been informal meetings of Trade Ministers in the sidelines of some major events (i) in Davos on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum on January 23, 2016, (ii) in Paris on June 2, 2016 on the sidelines of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting and (iii) in Shanghai, China where the G20 Trade Ministers Meeting was held on July 9-10, 2016. An informal WTO Ministerial gathering was hosted by Norway in Oslo on October 21-22, 2016. The purpose of this engagement was to provide an indication of the future direction of work in the WTO, including the possible outcomes for MC-11.

5. In the Ministerial meetings as well as in the meetings in Geneva, India has clearly stated the need for implementation of Ministerial Decisions taken at previous WTO Ministerial Conferences; in Bali and Nairobi, especially those relating to the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism for developing countries. India has also emphasized the need for outcomes on other issues in the Doha agenda, with special and differential treatment to the developing countries remaining at the core of any negotiations in the WTO. India is also working towards facilitation of services trade through conclusion of a Trade Facilitation Agreement in Services on the lines of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which is applicable only to trade in goods.

6. India has tabled a "Concept note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services" on October 6, 2016 followed by elements paper on November 14, 2016 in the WTO. Like the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in goods adopted by WTO members in 2014, it is felt that a counterpart agreement in services, an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services ("TFS Agreement"), can result in reduction of transaction costs associated with unnecessary regulatory and administrative burdens on cross-border movement of services. The TFS agreement will address the key issues pertinent in facilitating trade in services, such as transparency, streamlining procedures and eliminating bottlenecks.

Trade Facilitation:

7. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the WTO, which aims at simplifying border procedures, thereby increasing the ease of doing business, inter alia contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It further contains provisions for technical assistance and capacity building in this area. In line with the decision adopted at the Bali Ministerial Conference of the WTO in December, 2013, members adopted a Protocol of Amendment on November 27, 2014 to insert the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) into Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement. The Trade Facilitation Agreement will enter into force once two-thirds of members have completed their domestic ratification process. **The total membership of the WTO as on date stands at 164 and as on November 22, 2016, 98 countries have ratified the Agreement.**

8. India ratified the TFA in April 2016. A three tiered National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF), as required by the TFA, has also been set up to facilitate both domestic coordination and implementation of the provisions of TFA, under the Chairpersonship of Cabinet Secretary There will be Steering Groups and Ad-hoc Committees at different levels for monitoring and implementing the TFA provisions once the TFA comes into force.

Duty Free Quota Free Tariff Preference

9. India provides Duty Free Quota Free access to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), through its Duty Free Tariff Preferences (DFTP) scheme. India provides duty free/ preferential market access on 98.2 per cent of India's total tariff lines (at HS 6-digit level of classification). Of the total 5,205 tariff lines, only 97 lines are in India's Exclusion list i.e. where duty free/preferential access is not granted. In the rest of the lines LDCs are allowed duty free/preferential access to India's market.

10. The most recent entrant into India's list of DFTP beneficiaries is Guinea Bissau vide Notification No. 46/2016-Customs, dated August 23, 2016. There are now 32 LDCs notified as DFTP beneficiaries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Yemen and Zambia.

Measures towards promoting services trade

Global Exhibition on Services (GES)

11. With an objective to a provide a global platform for increasing trade in Services, enhancing strategic cooperation and strengthening multilateral relationships between all stakeholders are to explore new business avenues, the Department of Commerce, in association with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), organized the second edition of the Global Exhibition on Services (GES) from April 21–23, 2016 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida. A large number of seminars and conferences were organised. The spotlight was on ways to increase India's share in global services exports by understanding the potential of each sector to increase FDI. The focus sectors in GES-2016 were banking & financial services, education, environmental services, exhibition and event services, facility management, healthcare, international pavilions, IT & telecom, logistics, media

& entertainment, professional services, R&D, skills, SMEs in services and tourism & hospitality. About 75 countries participated in the event. The third edition of GES-2017 is scheduled to be held from April 17-20, 2017 at the India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida.

'Advantage Health Care India'

12. After the successful launch of the inaugural edition in 2015, the second edition of Advantage Health Care India 2016 (AHCI-2016), an international Summit on Medical Value Travel, was jointly organized by Department of Commerce, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and Services Export Promotion Council from October 3-5, 2016 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida. The objective of this international summit was to promote India as a premier global healthcare destination and to streamline medical services exports from India.

13. AHCI-2016 brought together stakeholders from 67 countries. The Summit provided an opportunity to interact, network and collaborate through the hosted buyer's program, the exhibition, the conference, regional forums as well as visits to some of the world class hospitals in Delhi and NCR. The exhibition had seen participation from all major hospital chains like Apollo Hospitals, Max Hospitals, Fortis Healthcare, Artemis Hospitals, Aster DM healthcare etc. Government of Kerala participated as the partner state. The Summit also showcased the medical devices sector –which was an opportunity for encouraging foreign companies to start manufacturing in India with local partners. It also showcased the Indian pharma sector especially the strength of bulk drug manufacturers, pharma machinery and packaging industry and the opportunity to tie up with pharma manufacturers for JVs, services exports and export of machinery. The third edition of AHCI was held in New Delhi from October 5-7, 2017.

Standards and technical regulations

14. Internationally tariffs have been going down, the overall global average import weighted tariff on industrial goods has gone down to just around 4 per cent. With FTAs being negotiated among a large number of countries, average global tariff rates will go down further, reducing the role of tariffs in market access. At the same time the use of technical regulations (mandatory standards) has grown worldwide along with the growth of a variety of conformity assessment procedures which have a vital impact on market access and global trade.

15. There is synergetic relation of standards and technical regulations with trade. Standards and technical regulations are trade enhancing because standards reduce information asymmetries, signal quality to consumers and create a common language for potential trading partners, thus reducing overall transactions costs. However, at the same time the concerns over the impact of standards and technical regulations as non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in global trade are also well-documented.

16. Mandating standards on products and putting in place a proper eco-system related to technical regulations, standards, metrology, conformity assessment and accreditation would help to prevent flooding of the domestic market with unsafe imports, which adversely affect consumers as well as domestic industry.

17. In the globalised marketplace following the creation of the World Trade Organization, a key challenge facing developing countries is the lack of domestic capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade and to comply with the requirements of agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary conditions, which are now basic prerequisites for market access, embedded in the global trading system. The WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) are two important agreements in this area.

18. For the Indian industry to survive and thrive, it has to adopt global standards. The Ministries/regulators/state governments have to also realize that their initiatives and schemes have to be built around global standards in order for them to succeed in their objectives. Moreover, by measuring up to standards and conformity assessment procedures, exports can also be increased both in volume as well as in value terms.

19. Understanding the implications of standards in international trade is therefore very important from Central Government Ministries as well as State Governments' perspective. Upgrading to international standards, making standards mandatory, creating requisite infrastructural facilities for testing, certification, trace-back, packaging and labelling as well as schemes for promoting adherence to international standards can go a long way in meeting challenges of large number of SPS and TBT measures.

Standards Conclave

20. The Department of Commerce, Government of India in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) and other knowledge partners organized the 3rd National Standards Conclave on June 23-24, 2016 in New Delhi.

21. The objective of the two-day Conclave was to bring awareness among Industry, Ministries/Departments concerned, State Governments, regulatory/standard setting and conformity assessment bodies about the importance of "Standards" in the changing scenario of global trade. Prior to this conclave 8 standards conclaves (3 national and 5 regional) have been held to generate awareness.

Project for monitoring of draft SPS/TBT notifications

22. One of the recommendations of the standards conclave was to improve preparedness to meet of importing countries regulations. The SPS-TBT notifications of importing countries need to be analysed from various aspects namely, assessment of whether these are based on international standards; trade impact assessment and whether less trade restrictive alternatives are available. In this regard, the Department of Commerce has implemented a project for monitoring of SPS/TBT notifications of other countries through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for SPS and Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) for TBT. As a result, India has been able to send its concerns and response in nearly 128 cases during the last one year.

Indian Trade Portal

23. The trade portal (www.indiantradeportal.in) has been upgraded through FIEO and launched to enable businesses to obtain information about the changing dynamics of trade at a single point. It also acts as a source of information about the increased market access provided through various Regional & Bilateral Free Trade & Comprehensive Economic Cooperation/ Partnership Agreements This portal was unveiled by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister on 8th December 2014. Following

are its highlights:

(a)This portal helps businesses to evaluate the competitiveness of their products in a particular market based on applicable Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff and concessional tariff (if any) under any bilateral or regional preferential trade agreement. The information is provided in a user friendly manner contributing to ease of doing business for trade & industry. This portal makes available important data like (i) MFN tariff, (ii) Preferential tariff, (iii) Rules of Origin (RoO) and (iv) Non-tariff measures for use of exporters & importers at one place, in respect of countries, with which we have FTAs.
(b) Another important feature of the portal is information it provides on Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) like standards, technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures which may affect trade adversely.
(c) The portal also provides information like – How to Export, Export Acts of India, Export Promotion Schemes, banking regulations, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on various topics.

Trade Remedies and the Rules Negotiations:

24. DoC undertook a number of Industry awareness programs during the year on the need for timely action on trade remedial measures against Indian export products. Various stakeholders including the concerned State Governments were involved in these programs.

Dispute Settlement Mechanism of WTO

WTO disputes involving India:

25. So far, India has been complainant in 23 cases and respondent in 23 cases. India has been third party in more than 120 disputes. A few of India's disputes still remain open for further escalation as these have not been closed after the Consultation under DSU. Details of the WTO dispute cases are available in the public domain and can be accessed at https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_status_e.htm.

26. Status of India's six ongoing WTO disputes is indicated below:

(i) US complaint on Import restrictions by India on certain agricultural products including the Poultry and Poultry products (DS430):-

The United States, in March 2012 requested consultations with India with respect to the prohibitions imposed by India on the importation of various agricultural products from the United States due to concerns related to Avian Influenza (AI). The WTO Dispute Panel findings in October 2014, which were later confirmed by the Appellate Body (AB) and adopted by Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO (DSB) indicated that India's AI measure was inconsistent with the relevant WTO rules. On July 13, 2015, India informed the DSB that it intended to implement the DSB's recommendations and rulings in a manner that respects its WTO obligations.

On December 8, 2015, India and the United States informed the DSB that they had agreed that the reasonable period of time for India to implement the DSB recommendations and rulings shall be 12 months from the date of adoption of the Appellate Body and panel reports. Accordingly, the reasonable period of time was set to expire on June 19, 2016.

Pursuant to the agreement with the US on the Reasonable Period of Time (RPT) for one year, valid till June 19, 2016, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture held stakeholders' meetings to work out ways to comply with the WTO Ruling on DS 430. DADF issued the final notification on 8 July, 2016 on which the US had some concerns. These were resolved subsequently following an amendment notification issued on September 19, 2016. India considers that with the issuance of the amendment notification, it had complied with the WTO Rulings. India would be filing a petition before the WTO Compliance Panel to close this issue.

(ii) India's complaint on the Exorbitant Countervailing duty (CVD or Anti-Subsidy duty) imposed by the US on Certain Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products (DS436): -

The issue relates to the imposition of countervailing duties by the United States on certain hot rolled carbon steel flat products from India, which was challenged by India as being inconsistent with the WTO rules. After adoption of the report of Panel and Appellate Body, the United States in January 2015 indicated that it intended to implement the DSB's recommendations and ruling in a manner that respects its WTO obligations and that it would need a reasonable period of time to do so.
The ruling of the WTO Appellate Body (AB) has been to a large extent in line with the expectations of India. It is hoped that the ruling will have an impact on the anti-subsidy investigation and the duty imposed thereof by the US on various products originating from India.
Through mutual consultations, the Reasonable Period of Time (RPT) for complete implementation of the AB ruling was fixed as 15+1 months, which ended on April 19, 2016. The US issued its review findings within the RPT without significantly reducing the duties imposed. Since the US does not seem to have complied with the AB ruling, India is in the process of filing a request with the WTO for establishment of compliance panel to resolve the issue.

(iii) US complaint on Domestic Content Requirements (DCR) in Phase I and Phase II of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) program of MNRE (DS456): -

The WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) ruled against India's domestic content requirements (DCR) in its Solar Mission program under Phase I and Batch I of Phase II of JNNSM. The Appellate Body report was adopted on October 14, 2016. India has expressed its intention to implement the rulings for adoption of the report and work towards bringing its measures into conformity with the Reasonable Period of Time to be negotiated with the US.

(iv) Chinese Taipei's complaint on Anti-Dumping duty by India on USB drive from Chinese Taipei (DS498): -

As requested by Chinese Taipei, consultations were held on November 09-10, 2015 in New Delhi to discuss the anti-dumping investigations and the duty imposed thereof by India on the Chinese Taipei USB drive from Chinese Taipei. Consultations were held under the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism and both parties expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the consultations.

(v) India's complaint against US Measures affecting Non-Immigrant Service Suppliers from India (DS-503): -

India complained against the United States' measures affecting Non-Immigrants from India engaged in providing services in the U.S. The U.S. introduced measures enhancing the fees in respect of non-immigrants in the H-1B and L-1 categories in the

year 2010, based on whether the applicant for the visa is a U.S. entity that has 50 or more employees, and 50 per cent of whose workforce are non-immigrants in the H-1B or L-1 categories. Further in December 2015, the US doubled the already increased fees, from USD 2,000 to USD 4,000 for the H-1B category, and USD 2,250 to USD 4,500 for the L-1 category. India considers that the U.S. measures are not only discriminatory, but also run counter to the basic principles of a transparent and predictable trading environment, which lies at the very heart of the WTO agreements.

As mutually agreed, consultations were held on May 11-12, 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland. Since the replies provided by the US were unsatisfactory, India is working with the stakeholders for possibly escalating the dispute to the Panel stage.

(vi) India's complaint against the WTO inconsistent Renewable Energy Programmes of the United States at their sub federal level (DS-510): -

India filed its consultation request under the WTO Dispute Settlement system claiming that eleven of the US renewable energy programs in their eight states, with domestic content requirement, are inconsistent with WTO laws and regulations. As mutually agreed, consultations were held on 16-17 November 2016 in Geneva.

B. Economic and Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)

India is one of the founding members of ESCAP, the regional development arm of the United Nations, which serves as the main economic and social development centre for the United Nations in Asia and Pacific. With a membership of 62 Governments, 58 of which are in the region, and a geographical scope that stretches from Turkey in the west to the Pacific island nation of Kiribati in the east, and from the Russian Federation in the north to New Zealand in the south, ESCAP is the most comprehensive of the United Nations five regional commissions. It is also the largest United Nations body serving the Asia-Pacific region.

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

- Macroeconomic Policy and Development
- Statistics
- Sub regional activities for development
- Trade and Investment
- Transport
- Environment and sustainable development
- Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Social Development

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

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

Annual Session of ESCAP

The Commission meets annually at the Ministerial level to discuss and decide on important issues pertaining to inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in the region, to decide on the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies and of the Executive Secretary, to review and endorse the proposed strategic framework and programme of work, and to make any other decisions required, in conformity with its terms of reference. The 72nd Session of ESCAP was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The 1st phase was held from May 15-17, 2016 and IInd phase was held from 17-19 May, 2016. The theme for the Session was "Science, technology and innovation(STI) for sustainable development".

India's contribution to ESCAP

The delivery of ESCAP's programmes is supported by the regional institution and the sub-regional offices. India has worked in close cooperation with ESCAP during the year. India has also committed continued financial support to the following regional institutions of ESCAP:

- Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi, India:
- Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea:
- Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM), Beijing, China

Sub Regional Office in India

A new dimension was added in India's partnership with UN-ESCAP by establishment of Sub-Regional Office (SRO) for South and South West Asia in New Delhi with financial assistance of US$ 1,54,000 provided by Government of India in December, 2011. Out of this US$ 75000/- was a one-time grant and US$ 79000/- is recurring grant per annum as India's contribution for the office.

The main activities for SRO are to:

(i) implement the Commission's agenda at the sub-regional level by serving as a link between sub-region and Commission headquarters;

(ii) promote and support specific sub-region priorities and programmes concentrating on the priority sectors of member States within the sub-region;

(iii) operate as sub-regional nodes for knowledge management and networking;

(iv) spearhead the delivery of technical assistance activities and act as the Commission's implementing arm in the sub-region;

(v) establish close working relations with United Nations country terms with in the sub-regional and promote the coordination of United Nations systems activities at the sub-regional level.

(vi) build strong partnerships and network with other relevant actors

in the sub-region, including other sub-regional intergovernmental bodies, to promote sub-regional cooperation with a regional framework.

The theme of the Commission's 72nd Session in 2016-17, viz "Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for sustainable development", after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, focuses on a key pillar of the means of implementation for achieving the SDGs and one in which regional cooperation can play a pivotal role in fostering this achievement.

C. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) aims at integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD serves as the focal point within United Nation for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. Three pillars of UNCTAD's existing mandate are: a) independent policy analysis; b) consensus building; and c) technical assistance.

The Ministerial Conference, which meets every four years, is UNCTAD's highest decision making body and sets priorities and guidelines for the organization and provides an opportunity to debate and evolve policy consensus on key economic and development issues. The XIV Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held on 17 to July 22, 2016 at Nairobi, Kenya.

D. Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)

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

A Ministerial Meeting of the GSTP Negotiating Committee was held on December 15, 2010 in Foz do Iguacu, Brazil for signing of the "Final Act Embodying the Results of the Sao Paulo Round" and the "Sao Paulo Round Protocol on the Agreement on GSTP". So far, 8 out of 44 member countries, including India, have signed the protocol. Of these 8 countries, three countries, viz. India, Malaysia and Cuba have ratified it. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on August 23, 2012 had approved implementation of India's Schedule of Concessions under the Third Round of negotiations. India's offer is as per the agreed modalities of the GSTP offer namely 70 per cent of the dutiable tariff lines with a 20 per cent margin of preference (MOP). In addition, India has unilaterally offered 77 per cent dutiable lines at an MOP of 25 per cent to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The schedules of concessions under the Third Round of negotiations will be implemented thirty days after a minimum of four participants ratify their schedules and inform the GSTP Secretariat. The tariff concessions will be implemented amongst such four participants and other participants will avail of the concessions after they ratify their schedules.

E. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through exchange of tariff concessions among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region. Till date, three Rounds of Trade Negotiations have taken place. The First Round was in 1975 when the agreement was signed and the Second Round was completed in 1990. The Third Round of Negotiations under APTA was launched in 2001 and was concluded in July, 2004. Upto the Third Round, India has offered tariff preferences on 570 tariff lines at an average margin of preference (MoP) of 23.9 per cent and an additional 48 tariff lines to LDC members at an average MoP of 39.7 per cent at the 6-digit HS level.

The member countries are in the process of implementing the 4th Round of negotiations outcomes in tariff concessions on goods.

F. Bay of Bengal Initiative on Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization, comprising seven member states-Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand, came into being on 6th June, 1997. The initiative is aimed at furthering economic cooperation on economic cooperation on sub regional basis involving contiguous countries of South East and South Asia grouped around the Bay of Bengal.

BIMSTEC has identified 14 priority areas of cooperation where a member country takes lead. India is a lead country for Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Environment and Disaster Management, Tourism and Transport and Communication.

BIMSTEC members have agreed to establish BIMSTEC Free Trade Area Agreement in 2004 covering Trade in Goods, Services, Investment and Customs Cooperation. So far, 20 rounds of Trade Negotiating Committees took place, the last one in Khon Keaen, Thailand in September, 2015. Members have reached agreement on text of Agreement on Trade in Goods, Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs matters.

BIMSTEC Leaders' Retreat was held in Goa on October 16, 2016. The Leaders renewed their commitment for early conclusion of BIMSTEC FTA and to take further steps to enhance trade facilitation. They also agreed to provide Special and Differential treatment for Least Developed Countries for their integration into the regional economy.

G. BRICS (Brazil, Russia, China, India and South Africa)

The BRIC [Brazil, Russia, India and China] idea was institutionalized with the first meeting of BRIC Foreign Ministers in New York in September 2006.

The BRIC Foreign Ministers at their meeting in New York on September 21, 2010 agreed that South Africa may be invited to join BRIC. Accordingly, China, as the host of 3rd BRICS Summit [in fact the 1st BRICS Summit as South Africa joined BRIC at this Summit], invited South African President to attend the 3rd Summit in Sanya with the concurrence other BRIC leaders.

India has taken over the chairmanship of the BRICS from February, 2016 onwards. During the Presidency period of BRICS, this year Department of Commerce organized two Seminars on Services, one Seminar on Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) and a Round Table on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), three meetings of Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI), 6th Trade Ministers Meeting and 1st BRICS Trade Fair. The Seminars and Round Table were useful in exchange of views between experts with a view to looking at the specific areas of cooperation among the BRICS countries. Many specific areas of interest within these broad topics for the BRICS countries were deliberated upon.

The 8th BRICS Summit was held on October 15-16, 2016 in Goa, India under the theme **"Building Responsive, Inclusive and Collective Solutions."** Some of the key issues in the 8th BRICS Summit Declaration known as the Goa Declaration were the reaffirming support for the multilateral trading system and the centrality of the WTO including implementing the decisions taken at the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences, to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha Development Agenda (DDA) issues as a matter of priority, realisation of the major BRICS economic initiatives such as enhanced cooperation in e-commerce, "single window", IPR cooperation, trade promotion and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), recognizing non-tariff measures (NTMs), services sector and standardisation and conformity assessments as possible areas of future cooperation, recognizing India's initiative to host the first BRICS Trade Fair in New Delhi.

The 6th BRICS Trade Ministers meeting was held on 13th October, 2016 in New Delhi. The Ministers adopted Trade Ministers Communique and six documents namely (i) BRICS MSME Cooperation Framework, (ii) Framework for Cooperation on Trade in Services, (iii) Terms of Reference of IPR Cooperation Mechanism of BRICS Countries (iv) Framework for BRICS Single Window Cooperation (v) Terms of Reference of Trade Promotion Working Group and (vi) BRICS Framework for Standardisation. Some of the key issues figuring in the Communique are the global economic developments, importance of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to the balanced economic development of the BRICS countries, BRICS Business Council (BBC) to speed up the development of the BRICS Roadmap for Trade, Economic and Investment Cooperation, agreed in principle to the concepts in the BRICS Mechanism for NTM Resolution discussed in the Working documents, importance of implementing the decisions taken at the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences, to advance negotiations on the remaining DDA issues as a matter of priority, WTO members to work together with a sense of urgency and solidarity to ensure a strong development oriented outcome for MC 11 and beyond.

The 13th CGETI meeting was held on October 11-12, 2016 in New Delhi. The CGETI discussed and finalized six documents, which was adopted by the BRICS Trade Ministers on 13 October, 2016. This included Frameworks for Cooperation on MSME, Services, Single Window and Standardisation. Apart from this a working group on trade promotion and a mechanism for cooperation on intellectual property was also adopted.

BRICS Trade Fair

India organized the 1st BRICS Trade Fair from 12-14 October, 2016 at India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Trade Fair was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice President of India in the presence of the BRICS Trade Ministers. There were 397 exhibitors in the BRICS Trade Fair with participation from 14,612 business representatives. Small, medium and large enterprises from BRICS countries participated in the Trade Fair. A number of key sectors such as Agriculture and agro processing, Auto and auto components, Chemicals, Green energy, Handicrafts, Healthcare and pharmaceuticals, High technology, ICT, Infrastructure, Leather, Machine Tools, Mining and Textiles and apparel were represented in the Fair. There were 1,601 Business to Business (B2B) meetings held during the BRICS Trade Fair. The participation of the investment promotion agencies from BRICS countries provided opportunities for potential investors to understand the investment regimes in the region. The BRICS Business Forum was also held on the sidelines of the BRICS Trade Fair. The Forum discussed a number of pertinent topics of interest for the business representatives from BRICS region such as green energy, infrastructure development and finance etc.

H. IBSA (India Brazil and South Africa)

IBSA is a trilateral development initiative between three major democracies from three different continents to promote cooperation and coordination on global issues relevant to these developing countries. Formally established on June 6, 2003, through the "Brasilia Declaration", IBSA represents a major initiative of policy coordination aiming at strengthening multilateralism, reinvigorating south-south cooperation and fostering democratization of decision making within major international instances. IBSA Trade Ministers frequently meet to exchange views on issues like WTO Doha Round.

India hosted the 10th meeting of the IBSA Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI) on May 23, 2013 at New Delhi.

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 (Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand)

The Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) and its FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand) have been deliberating on a Regional Economic Architecture for East Asia for greater integration. During the 20th ASEAN Summit held in Cambodia in April 2012, ASEAN States agreed to move towards establishing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) involving ASEAN and its FTA partners.

The objective of launching RCEP negotiations is to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement among the ASEAN member States and ASEAN's FTA Partners. So far, 15 rounds of negotiations have been held. The fifteenth round was held from October 11-21, 2016 in Tianjin, China with the 4th RCEP Ministerial held on August 5, 2016

The negotiations cover a number of areas like goods (including rules of origin; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures; customs procedures and trade facilitation), services (including specific negotiations on financial services and telecom services), investment, intellectual property, competition, economic & technical cooperation, legal & institutional issues and e-Commerce. Some of the key areas of discussion are tariff modalities on goods as well as modalities on services and investment.

J. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

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

The 13th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the IORA held on November 1, 2013 in Perth, Australia has adopted IORA as the new name of the organization. The 16th meeting of the Council of Minister was held on October 27, 2016 in Bali, Indonesia. The Ministerial meeting was preceded by the 16th meeting of the IORA Working Group on Trade and Investment on October 24, 2016 in Bali, Indonesia.

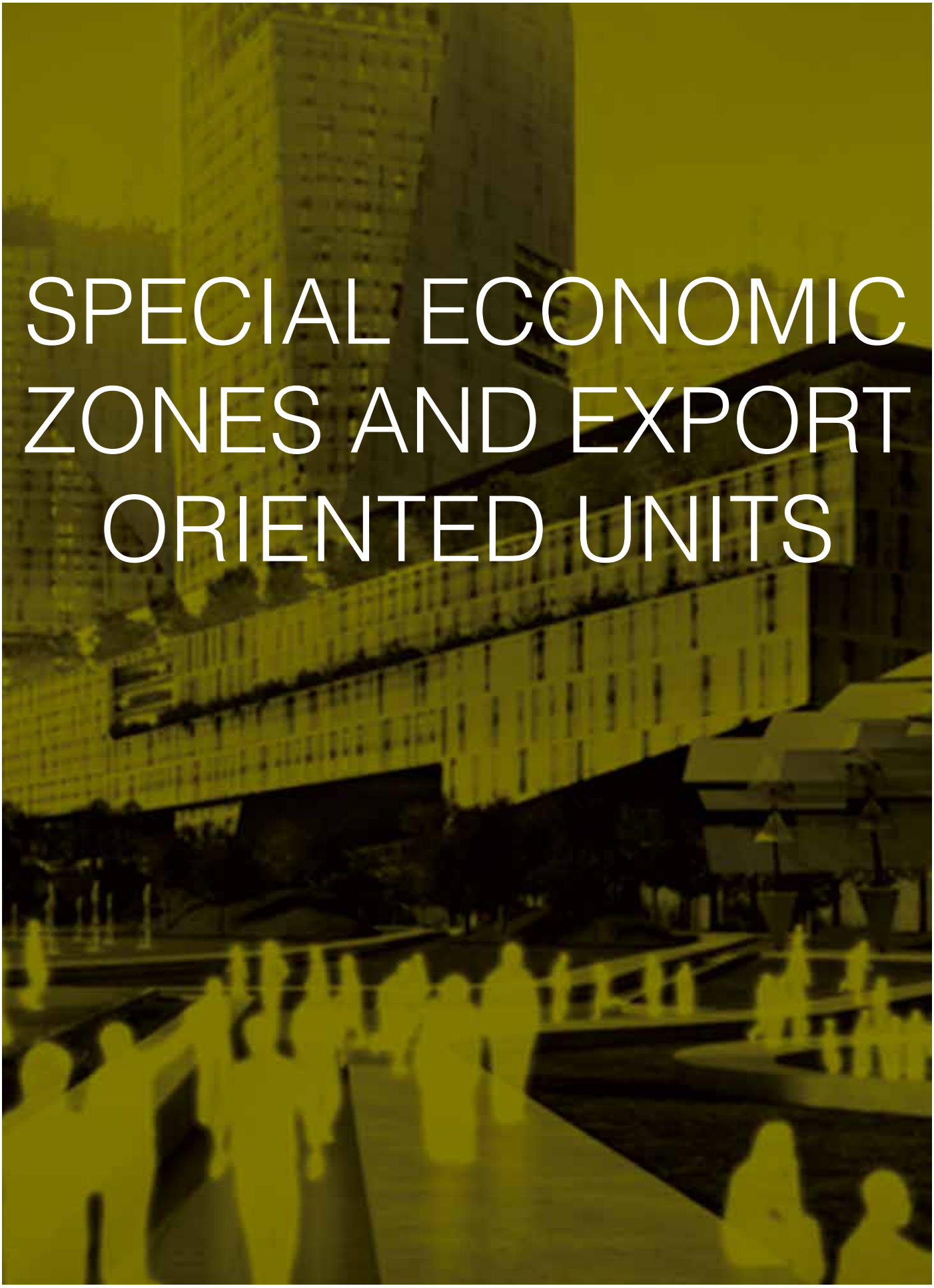
K. G-20 and India

Commerce Secretary led the Indian delegation at the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting held in Shanghai, China on July 6-7, 2016. The Trade Ministers' Meeting discussed various issues relating to trade and investment and endorsed the work done by the Working Group on Trade and Investment(TIWG) during the year. Earlier, during the China's G20 Presidency, three meetings of the TIWG were held which culminated in the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting in Shanghai. The decision to institutionalize TIWG was taken at the G20 Leaders' Summit in December 2015 in Antalya, Turkey to support the Trade Ministers.

The Trade Ministers issued a statement at the conclusion of the meeting. The Ministers also approved the G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth and G20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policy making. The Trade Ministers reaffirmed the central role of the WTO in the global economy, acknowledged that provisions for special and differential treatment would remain integral to the WTO and committed to advance negotiations on remaining issues in the Doha Development Agenda, listing, inter alia, services. The G20 Strategy for Global Trade Growth states that G20 members agree to consider work on issues that can expand trade in all modes of services, a sector of vital importance for India. For advancing the WTO negotiations, the Ministers committed to implement the outcomes of the Bali and Nairobi Ministerial Conferences. The Ministers also committed to coherence in trade, investment and other public policies. Other issues of importance on which cooperation in the G20 was discussed relate to Global Value chains(GVCs), Small and Medium Enterprises(SMEs) etc.

The G20 Leaders' Summit was held in Hangzhou on September 4-5, 2016. The Leaders endorsed the work done by the Trade Ministers and among other matters, reiterated opposition to protectionism on trade and investment in all its forms. They also underlined the importance of the WTO and DDA along with other issues like GVCs, SMEs, RTAs etc.

Germany took over the G20 Presidency from China in December 2016.



SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

The Special Economic Zones Policy was announced in April 2000 with the objective of making the Special Economic Zones an engine for economic growth, supported by quality infrastructure and an attractive fiscal package both at the Central and State level with a single window clearance. The SEZ concept recognizes the issues related to holistic economic development and provides for development of self-sustaining Industrial Townships so that the increased economic activity does not create pressure on the existing infrastructure.

Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006

Asia's first EPZ was set up in Kandla in 1965. Seven more zones were set up thereafter. However, the zones were not able to emerge as effective instruments for export promotion on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances, the absence of world-class infrastructure and an unstable fiscal regime. While correcting the shortcomings of the EPZ model, some new features were incorporated in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy announced in April 2000.

To instill confidence in investors and signal the Government's commitment to a stable SEZ policy regime and with a view to impart stability to the SEZ regime and thereby generating greater economic activity and employment through the establishment of SEZs, a comprehensive Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005. The Act received Presidential assent on the June 23, 2005. The SEZ Act, 2005, supported by SEZ Rules, came into effect on February 10, 2006, providing simplification of procedures and single window clearance on matters relating to Central and State governments. As a result of this Act and Rules coming into force, it was envisaged that the SEZs would attract a large flow of foreign and domestic investment in infrastructure and production capacity leading to generation of additional economic activity and creation of employment opportunities.

The main objectives of the SEZ Act are:

- Generation of additional economic activity;
- Promotion of exports of goods and services;
- Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- Creation of employment opportunities; and
- Development of infrastructure facilities.

Amendments in the SEZ Rules, 2006

The following important amendments have been made to the SEZ Rules, 2006:

- Prescribing minimum built up area for Bio-technology and Gem & Jewellery Sectors;
- Prescribing minimum processing area for Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ);
- Inclusion of specific provisions regarding grant of in-principle approval and its extension;
- Providing for a lease period of not less than five years as against the earlier provision of lease period being co-terminus with the validity of Letter of Approval;
- Stipulating the Upper limit of the area required for multi product SEZs at 5,000 hectares, with the State Governments having the option to prescribe a lower limit;
- Revising the minimum processing area uniformly at 50 per cent for multi- product SEZs as well as sector specific SEZs;
- Type of land to be mentioned in the application form of SEZ;
- Reimbursement of duty in lieu of drawback for supply of goods to SEZ developers against Indian rupees;
- Term "vacant land" defined for the purpose of SEZs;
- Clubbing of contiguous existing notified Special Economic Zones notwithstanding that the total area of resultant Special Economic Zones exceeds 5,000 hectares
- A number of other amendments to delegate powers and to simplify the procedure;
- SEZ Authority Rules, 2009 has been made for the smooth functioning of zones and SEZ Authority has been set up accordingly.
- Routing proposal for setting up of SEZ through Development Commissioner, to facilitate developers and for better administrative efficiency.
- Including all the existing legislation/rules for generation, transmission and distribution of power. Prescribing a time limit of 10 years for constructing the minimum built up area prescribed under Rule 5.
- Adding a new provision that once SEZ is notified and becomes operational, the validity of Letter of Approval will continue as long as the SEZ remains notified.
- Prescribing various forms and procedure for smooth functioning.
- Making it mandatory for all the developers and units to use the online system for better monitoring as also better facilitation in respect of the users.
- Classifying Cities of the country.
- Promoting IT/ITES SEZs in smaller cities of the country.
- Allowing setting up of FTWZs without any minimum area requirement in the existing SEZs.
- Paving way for import of prohibited items by a unit in a Special Economic Zone or Developer of the Special Economic Zone from a place outside India to the Special Economic Zone with prior approval of the Board of Approval.
- Amending Annexure-II of Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006 to substitute the term "Apparel" mentioned is column (3) against Serial Number 3 of the Annexure by the words "Textiles and Articles of Textiles".
- Enabling Board of Approval to extend validity of Letter of Permission of unit beyond 4th year.
- Making validity of Letter of Approval of a co-developer of SEZ co-terminus with that of the developer.
- The following amendment to the SEZ Rules, 2006 were notified on August 12, 2013:-
    - Minimum Land Area Requirements for setting up of SEZs in various categories has been reduced by half.
    - To allow greater flexibility and address the intermediate size land tracts falling between different categories, Graded Scale for Minimum Land Criteria has been introduced.
    - Sectoral broad-banding provisions have been introduced for categories of sectors to encompass similar/related areas.
    - IT and ITES SEZs – Minimum land requirement criteria has been dispensed with.
    - Transfer of Assets by SEZ Units upon their exit.
    - Vacancy Norms clarified.
- Notification of Dual use of infrastructure in NPA issued and

published on January 2, 2015. This would facilitate creation of social and commercial infrastructure and other facilities in Non-Processing Area of SEZs.

- Guidelines issued for setting up of the first International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) in SEZs vide notification dated April 8, 2015.
- Annexure-II of Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006 has been partially amended to substitute the figures and word "38 hectares" in serial number 3, in column (4) by the figures and word "20 hectares" vide notification dated July 16, 2015.
- In supersession of all previous guidelines Power Guidelines for power Generation, Transmission and Distribution in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has been issued on February 16, 2016.
- Notification of amendment for insertion of Rule 47(5) and Rule 79 in SEZ Rules, 2006 issued and published on August 8, 2016. This issued in order to incorporate provisions for Audit, Demand, Refund, Adjudication, Review and Appeal in SEZ Rules, 2006 & for better administrative efficiency and to take effective steps for implementation of the approved proposals.
- Notification in respect of amendment for insertion of new Rule 2(1)(zg) and 22(1)(v) in the principle Rule of SEZ Rules, 2006 has been issued in order to empower the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (EPCES) to issue Registration Cum Membership Certificate to SEZ Developers, Co-developers and Units under SEZ Rules, 2006.
- Notification in respect of amendment notifying the investigating agencies under section 20,21 and 22 of the SEZ Act, 2005 has been issued.
- Instruction No. 85 issued allowing of authorized employees of IT/ITES units in SEZ to Work from Home or place outside the SEZ unit.
- Instruction No. 86 issued for amendment to instruction No. 9 regarding procedure for reimbursement of Duty (RoD) in lieu of drawback for supply of goods to SEZ Developers against Indian Rupees.
- Notification of amending time limit for filing of Annual Performance Reports by SEZ units has been issued.

Setting Up Special Economic Zones

Current status of approvals

Seven Export Processing Zones set up by the Central Government at Kandla (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Noida (U.P.), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Falta (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), were converted to SEZs on announcement of the SEZ Policy. Another EPZ set up in the private sector in Surat was also converted to an SEZ. In addition to these, 11 more SEZs were set up by the State Governments/ private sector during the period 2000-2005 in the States of West Bengal (2), Gujarat (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), Rajasthan (1) and Tamil Nadu (4). After the coming into force of the SEZ Act, 2005 on February 10, 2006, 405 formal approvals have been granted for setting up of Special Economic Zones, out of which 328 SEZs have been notified and are in various stages of operation. A total of 206 SEZs are exporting.

While there is some concentration in certain states, the fact that the approved SEZs are spread over 19 States and 3 Union Territories indicates that these are not confined to any particular region. State-wise distribution of SEZs as on November 21, 2016 is in Table 7.1. The total land area involved in the formally approved SEZs including notified SEZs is around 48,742.77 Ha.

Table: 7.1
State-wise Distribution of approved Special Economic Zones
(As on November 21,2016)

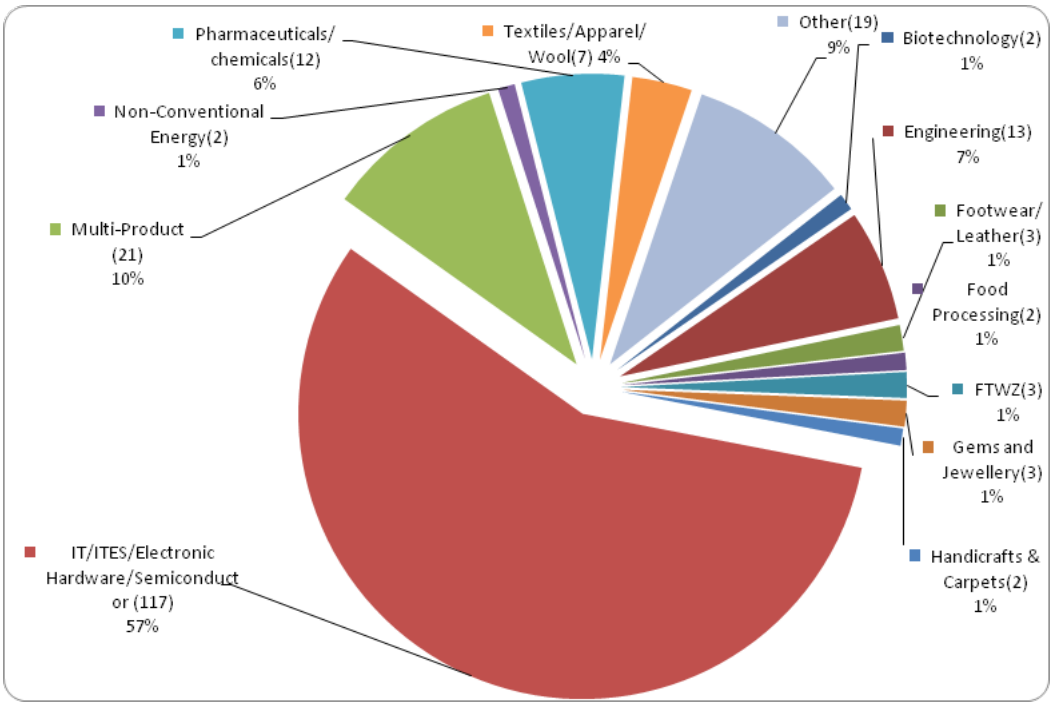
States/UTs	Formal Approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Government + State Government/Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
Andhra Pradesh	29	4	24	19
Chandigarh	2	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	1
Delhi	2	0	0	0
Goa	7	0	3	0
Gujarat	28	4	24	18
Haryana	23	3	20	7
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0
Karnataka	62	0	41	25
Kerala	29	0	25	16
Madhya Pradesh	9	1	5	2
Maharashtra	55	9	50	26
Manipur	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Odisha	7	0	5	3
Puducherry	1	1	0	0
Punjab	5	0	2	2
Rajasthan	9	1	8	4
Tamil Nadu	48	4	46	36
Telangana	52	0	44	27
Uttar Pradesh	24	1	19	11
West Bengal	7	2	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	**405**	**31**	**328**	**206**

*14 Formal Approvals granted in 2015-16.**2 In-principle approvals granted in 2015-16

Source: Department of Commerce

The six major sectors of IT/ITES, Hardware etc., Textiles and Apparel (including Wool), Pharma and Chemicals, Biotech, Engineering and Multi-products account for bulk (82.22 per cent) of the SEZ formal approvals granted so far. IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware/Semiconductor is the single most important segment accounting for about 63.46 per cent of the total formal approvals followed by Biotech and Engineering SEZs. More than one third of the 405 formal approvals issued so far have reached the stage of notified SEZs. Sector-wise details of SEZs is as in the following diagram:

Table -7.2
Sector-wise Distribution of SEZs in India
(Number & Percentage of Operational SEZs (206) as on September 30, 2016)



Employment, Investment and Exports in SEZ

The details of employment and investment generated in the Special Economic Zones are given in Box 7.1 and Box 7.2.

Box 7.1
Direct Employment in Special Economic Zones (As on 30.09.2016)

- SEZs in India provide direct employment to over 16,88,337 persons;
- The incremental employment generated by the SEZs in the short span of time, since the SEZ Act came into force in February 2006, is of the order of 15,53,633 persons.

Box 7.2
Investment in Special Economic

- The total investment in the SEZ is Rs.4,06,690 crore.
- Incremental investment in the Special Economic Zones is Rs.3,79,016 crore since the coming into force of the SEZ Act in February, 2006

Export Performance

The exports from SEZs as on September 30, 2016 i.e. in the first two quarter of the current financial year 2016-17, have been to the tune of Rs. 2,35,900 crore approximately. Exports from the functioning Special Economic Zones during the last seven years and current year are in Table 7.3.

Table: 7.3
Exports from SEZs during the last eight years

Year	Value (Rs. crore)	Increase (%) (over previous year)
2008-2009	99,689	50.00
2009-2010	2,20,711	121.40
2010-2011	3,15,868	43.11
2011-2012	3,64,478	15.39
2012-2013	4,76,159	31.00
2013-2014	4,94,077	4.00
2014-2015	4,63,770	-6.13%
2015-2016	4,67,337	-0.77%
2016-2017	2,35,900 (as on September 30, 2016)	6.54%

Source: Department of Commerce (SEZ Division)

SEZ Policy Reform Initiative

While above achievements are in no way insignificant, a comprehensive analytical assessment of the performance of the sector has highlighted the need that certain aspects of the SEZ Policy and Operational framework perhaps require a re-look with a view to possible reform in order to ensure that the laid down objectives of the SEZ Policy are better achieved.

The geographical dispersion of the SEZs is mainly limited to seven States, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. These States account for the nearly 75 per cent of the SEZs established so far. Further, most of the established SEZs, Particularly, IT/ ITES SEZs have come up in and around major urban centres. The sectoral dispersion of the SEZs also indicates that manufacturing SEZs are not markedly visible. With the availability of land becoming increasingly difficult, setting up of multi product SEZ becomes more challenging as it required minimum 1,000 hectares of contiguous and vacant land. The operational issues relating to FTWZs, procedure for refund of CST, service tax etc., also need further elaboration.

In order to address these concerns, inputs have been received from the stakeholders after meetings with the Principal Secretaries (Industries) of the State Governments, and by organizing outreach seminars under the auspices of the Zonal DCs. Inputs have also been received from trade associations like NASSCOM, ASSOCHAM, Federation of Indian Chambers and CII etc. Further action in this regard is in progress.

In short span of about ten years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 405 SEZs out of which 328 have been notified. Out of the total employment provided to 16,88,337 persons in SEZs as a whole 15,53,633 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act has come into force. This is apart from million of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs has increased from Rs. 4,63,770 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 4,67,337 crore in 2015-16, registering a growth of 0.77 per cent. There has been overall growth of export of 1,946.13 per cent over past eleven years (2005-06 to 2015-16). The total physical exports from SEZs as on September 30, 2016 i.e. in the first two quarters of the current financial year 2016-17, has been to the tune of Rs. 2,35,900 crore approximately. The total investment in SEZs till September 30, 2016 is Rs. 4,06,690 crore approximately, including Rs. 3,79,016 crore in the newly notified SEZs set up after SEZ Act, 2005. A total of 206 SEZs are exporting at present. Out of this 117 are IT/ITES, 21 Multi product and 68 other sector specific SEZs. There are a total of 4,218 units setup in the SEZs.

Export Oriented Units (EOUS)

The Export Oriented Units (EOUs) scheme was introduced in early 1981, primarily to boost exports by creating additional production capacity. It was introduced as a complementary scheme to the Free Trade Zones/Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Scheme introduced in the sixties, which had not attracted many units due to locational restrictions. It adopts the same production regime as SEZs (erstwhile EPZs) but offers a wide option in locations.

Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services, except permissible sales in the DTA, as per the Foreign Trade Policy are referred to as Export Oriented Units (EOUs). The EOUs function under the administrative control of the concerned Development Commissioner of Special Economic Zones i.e., under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

The EOUs are governed by the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and its procedures, as contained in the Handbook of Procedures (HBP). Provisions of the said Chapter 6 and its procedures have also been made applicable to the electronics hardware technology parks (EHTPs), software technology parks (STPs) and biotechnology parks (BTPs). Hence the scheme is for EOU/STP/EHTP/BTP and is referred in common parlance as EOU Scheme.

As on November 24, 2016, 1,886 units are in operation under the EOU Scheme. State-wise distribution of EOUs is given in table 7.3.

Table: 7.3
State-wise distribution of functional EOUs

States/UTs	Functional EOUs as on November 24, 2016
Andhra Pradesh	77
Telangana	173
West Bengal	37
Bihar	1
Jharkhand	2
Orissa	2
Meghalaya	1
Gujarat	185
Kerala	80
Karnataka	422
Tamil Nadu	403
Pondicherry	13
A & N Island	3

States/UTs	Functional EOUs as on November 24, 2016
Maharashtra	224
Goa, Daman & Diu	38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20
Delhi	12
Haryana	57
Uttar Pradesh	56
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	54
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Chandigarh	2
Uttarakhand	2
Madhya Pradesh	7
Total	1,866

Table 7.4
Export Performance by EOUs (upto September 30, 2016); Figures in Rs crore/US$ billion

Year	EOUs Exports
2011-12	79,343.28/(11.72)
2012-13	92,089.80/(13.61)
2013-14	82,072.71/(12.13)
2014-15	98,803.29/(14.60)
2015-16	97,493.23/(14.89)
2016-17	39,412.03/(5.88)

Exports from EOUs during 2016-17 (upto September 30, 2016) are of the order of Rs. 39,412.03 crore (US$ 5.88 billion) as compared to exports of Rs. 97,493.23 crore (US$ 14.89 billion) during 2015-16.

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Department of Commerce operates a number of Commodity Boards, Development Authorities, Institutional Trade Facilitation and Public Sector Corporations that are specialized agencies, looking after specific sectors. These include:

Plantations Sector

The Plantation Sector comprising Tea, Spices, Coffee & Rubber, is important to India's economy as it gives livelihood to large number of people in the industry and its ancillary activities and the protection it offers to the historical, cultural and ecological uniqueness of the regions where they are grown. Trade and exports of the commodities has been growing steadily, increased value realization per unit, through processing and packaging, niche marketing and organic products are in focus. Following significant steps have been made during the current year:

- 13th World Spice Congress held at Gujarat University Convention & Exhibition Centre, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) during February 27-29, 2016.
- Cardamom e-auction centres in Puttady (Kerala) and Bodinayakanur (Tamil Nadu) have been established. Spices Board has emerged as paperless office and has been implementing e-office at its Head Office.
- E-Chilli Bazaar e-Commerce platform for better market reach and price realization for Chilli farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana" - e-Spice Bazaar web portal is designed in association with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) to ensure total traceability of farms and to strengthen the farming community to negotiate with traders and to improve the digital literacy in the project area.
- Government launched composite promotional programme for spices by releasing promotional films on Spices Board, coffee table book on Spices and tagline for branding Indian Cuisine - **'Indian Cuisine Symphony of Spices'**.
- The "Flavour of India-Fine cup Award Competition 2016" was organized on 20th June 2016 at Dublin, Ireland prior to the "SCAE's World of Coffee Conference 2016 scheduled from June 23-25, 2016 at Dublin, Ireland.
- India International Coffee Festival was organized in Mumbai from January 19-23, 2016 to showcase India as a quality producer of coffee to foreign delegates at the same time promoting domestic consumption of coffee.
- To support the fast growing consumption of coffee in the domestic market, Government has launched skill building and entrepreneurship development programmes in R&G manufacturers, retailing and Barista skills through Coffee Board.
- A state-of-the-art Quality Control Laboratory (QCL) at Tea Park, Siliguri has been established to undertake testing of quality parameters, pesticide residue, biopesticides, biofertilizer, pesticide residue, heavy metal, microbiological contaminants etc in tea samples in accordance with standards of the national and international regulatory bodies.
- PAN India Auction - Started from Sale no. 25 in the auction centres of South India on June 23, 2016 at Kochi and Coonoor and on June 24, 2016 at Coimbatore. Sale percentage is well over 90 per cent at the three centres
- The Government has approved the implementation of a Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crop (RISPC) from 2016-17. The objective of the scheme is to protect the growers from the twin risks of weather and prices resulting in loss of income/ sustainability and for stabilizing income.
- A Web-Clinic for online diagnosis of diseases and pests in rubber plantations and advisories thereof is already in existence. "WhatsApp" facility for growers to upload photos of infected rubber trees in the portal was installed on July 4, 2016 and official Twitter and Facebook on July 20, 2016 for the stakeholders in rubber sector and public.

Tea

India is the largest producer and consumer of black tea in the world. Tea is grown in 15 States in India, of which Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala account for about 97 per cent of the total tea production. The traditional States where tea is grown to a small extent are Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Karnataka. The non-traditional States that have entered the tea map of India in the recent years include Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. The teas originating from Darjeeling, Assam, Nilgiris and Kangra are well known for their distinctive quality the world over. On an average 18 per cent of the total production is exported and balance 82 per cent is consumed within the country. Besides bringing in valuable foreign exchange, tea industry is one of the important sources for revenue for the tea growing states. The most significant feature of the industry is its ability to provide direct employment to more than a million workers, of which a sizeable number are women. Additionally, more than six million people derive their livelihood from ancillary activities associated with the industry.

Production:

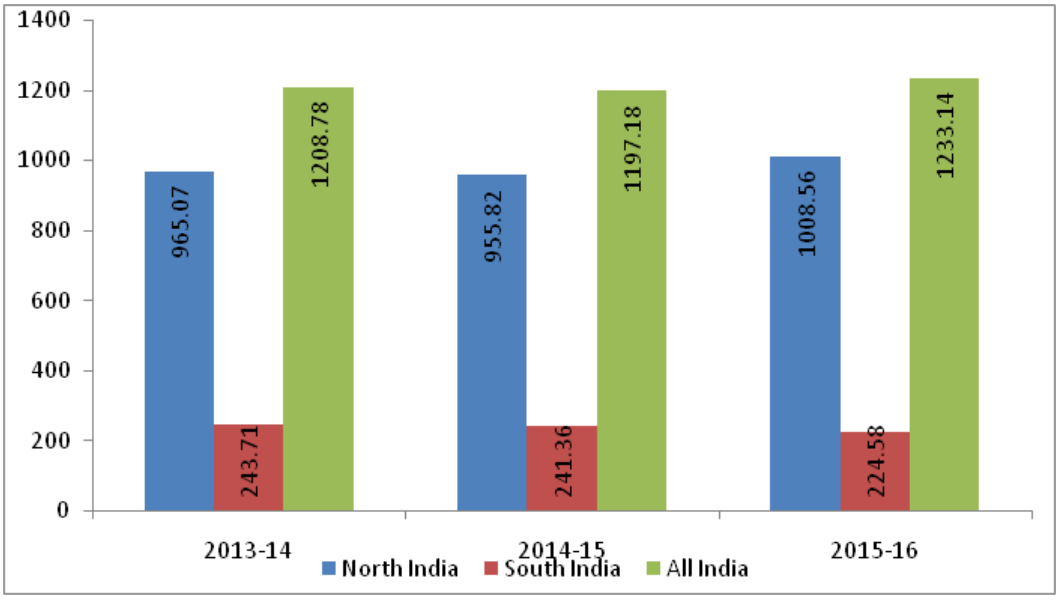
The cumulative tea production during 2016-17 (Apr-Aug) reached 611.29 M.Kgs., decline of 29.11 M.Kgs (-4.55 per cent) as compared to its corresponding period. North India production declined by 11.77 M.Kgs (-2.23 per cent) while South India production declined by 17.54 M.Kgs., (-15.55 per cent) during the current period.

Production of Tea in India during last three financial years (in million kgs)

Year	North India	South India	All India
2013-14	965.07	243.71	1208.78
2014-15	955.82	241.36	1197.18
2015-16	1008.56	224.58	1233.14

Source: Tea Board

Production of Tea in India (M. kgs)



Exports: During 2016-17, exports data are provisional and based on the returns received from the registered exporters. During current financial year 2016-17 (Apr-Aug), provisional exports stood at 80.19 M.kgs., with FOB value of Rs. 1,647.68 crore, as compared to 83.28 M.Kgs., and FOB value of Rs. 1656.39 crore, of corresponding period. During the current period, value realization was US$ 345.97 million as against US$ 259.44 million, decreased by US$ 13.47 million.

Exports of tea from India during the last two financial years

2015-16					2014-15				
Qty M.Kgs	Value Rs. crore	Value US$ million	Unit Price Rs./Kg.	Unit Price ($/ Kg)	Qty M.Kgs	Value Rs. crore	Value US$ million	Unit Price Rs./Kg.	Unit Price ($/ Kg)
232.92	4493.10	686.67	192.90	2.95	199.08	3823.64	625.55	192.07	3.14

Source: Tea Board

Increase of tea exports were registered mainly to Russia, Iran, Germany, Pakistan, Bangladesh, UAE, U.K., Poland and China.

Imports: During current financial year 2016-17 (April-August), provisional imports stood at 10.35 M.kgs., with CIF value of Rs. 244.48 crore, as compared to 7.15 M.kgs., and CIF value of Rs. 95.02 crore, of corresponding period. During the current period, the import value in US$ is 20.44 million as against US$ 14.88 million, an increased by US$ 5.56 million.

Prices: During the financial year 2016-17 (Apr-Aug), the All India auction prices increased by Rs. 12.88 (10.11 per cent) per Kg. compared to the corresponding period of last year. North India auction prices were increased by Rs. 1.52 (1.01 per cent) per Kg., while South India prices increased by Rs. 24.19 (31.24 per cent) per Kg.

Average Prices of Tea per kg sold in Public auctions (Rs/Kg)

Period	North India	South India	All India
2013-14	137.61	95.82	126.12
2014-15	141.46	81.15	125.59
2015-16	142.91	85.64	127.62

Source: Tea Board

Tea Cess: Cess is levied on all teas produced in India under Section 25(1) of the Tea Act, 1953. Tea cess is the main source of funding for the Non Plan Expenditure of Tea Board. Presently the rate of tea cess is 50 paise per kg of made tea for all teas produced in the country except Darjeeling tea which is at 20 paise per Kg of made tea.

Tea Development: One of the important functions assigned to Tea Board under the Tea Act includes formulation and implementation of development schemes aimed at increasing tea production and productivity of plantations, modernization of tea processing, packaging and value addition facilities and encouraging co-operative efforts amongst small tea growers. Financial assistance for the above activities is extended through Plan schemes approved for implementation.

Small Grower Development Directorate: The Small Grower Development Directorate is catering exclusively to the needs of the small tea growers through offices set up in the areas of major small grower concentrations in the tea growing States. Activities supported include uprooting and replanting/rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes, creation of irrigation facilities, field mechanisation, new planting in organised and small holdings, collectivisation of small growers by way of Self Help Groups/producer groups, training, demonstration, study tours, modernisation of tea processing factories, value addition, quality certification, incentivisation of production of orthodox and green teas.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan: For the current financial year a sum of Rs. 3 crore has been earmarked for extending assistance to SC small tea growers. The expenditure incurred upto September 2016 adds upto 0.34 crore.

Labour Welfare: Supporting welfare measures for securing better working conditions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers and their dependants is one of the major objectives and functions of the Tea Board, as mandated in the Tea Act 1953. Since the regulatory and welfare of plantation workers fall under the ambit of Plantation Labour Act (PLA) and the same being implemented by the State Government, the welfare activities undertaken by the Board are supplementary in nature and cover general welfare measures.

The Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs.100 crore including Rs. 50 crore for gap funding to the major tea growing states in alignment with the National Level Welfare scheme under the Human Resource Development component of Tea Board for implementation during the 12th Plan period. This scheme aims at achieving improvements in the life and living conditions of the Tea Plantation workers/wards of workers and their dependants on the following three broad areas:

- Improving the health and hygiene of workers - capital grants for hospital/medical clinics, assistance for disabled persons
- Education of wards of workers - Stipends for wards of tea plantation workers, Nehru Award, Book and School Uniform Grant, Bharat Scout & Guide
- Imparting vocational training to the wards of workers and their dependents

Tea Promotion: Tea Board carried out various promotional activities through its overseas offices at Moscow & Dubai and the Head Office to enhance demand for Indian tea and increase market shares in the key markets of Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Egypt, USA, Germany, UK, Japan, UAE, Australia and China.
India continued with the memberships of the Tea Councils/ Associations of USA, Japan and Canada and benefited from the generic tea promotion conducted by the Tea Councils/Associations.

Other activities included sustainability of Indian Tea promotion programmes under project 5-5-5 in important five markets viz., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, USA and Egypt, tracking of consumer preferences, popularizing the usage of Board's logos in various promotional activities in order to enhance the equity of Indian Tea and its various single-origin teas.
For Iran, there was one inbound technical delegation to India during November 2015 and one outbound delegation headed by the Chairman during February 2016 to address various issues concerning quality & safety protocols being followed in India & Iran (ISIRI Standards), GMP registration & renewal, Iranian Customs valuation etc.

For Egypt, the outbound trade delegation mounted during March 2016 was important in terms of strong possibility of Indian tea import by Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade (MSIT), collaboration for setting up a JV unit with Egyptian buyers for undertaking value-addition activities and partnership for substantive promotion of Indian tea through Chamber of Commerce in Cairo and Alexandria.
As a major incentive boost to exporters Transport Subsidy was continued for teas exported from ICD Amingaon, Assam.
Tea Research: The following activities/achievements made in the field of Research till September, 2016 are furnished below:

- Developing of hand-held device for testing of residue in green leaf: A prototype of Colorimetric Biosensing System has been developed for Detection of Pesticide in Tea and validated with tea samples spiked with Monocrotophos (Organophosphorus pesticide) jointly by Tea Research Association (TRA), C-DAC and BITS Pilani, Goa. A prototype of Electrochemical Biosensing System has been developed along with Bio-Sensor the in house designed and developed and evaluated with tea samples. Patent process is on-going for Colorimetric Bio-Sensing System.
- Prototype micronizer were successfully demonstrated by scientists of Tocklai Tea research Institute (TTRI), Jorhat and installed in Diffoo Tea estate for commercial trial.
- Application for registration of new clones (TTRI–I and TTRI–II and Seed stock TSS1) under PPVFRA, Ministry of Agriculture has been submitted by TTRI, Jorhat.
- Scientists of TTRI, Jorhat have identified 12 tea germplasm as drought tolerant and susceptible using DNA markers.
- Standardization of processing parameters of white tea and screening of germplasm suitable for white tea is on progress at TTRI, Jorhat.
- Code of Practice & Recommendations for GMP in Black Tea Production" developed and referred for training by UPASI-TRF, Valparai.
- Modified pheromone trap with glue trap for tea mosquito bug was successfully tested by scientists of United Planters' Association of Southern India – Tea Research Foundation (UPASI-TRF), Valparai.
- UPASI-TRF, Valparai has brought out the revised recommendation on manuring of tea.
- Molecular and Biochemical documentation of elite tea varieties of Darjeeling continued by Darjeeling Tea Research and Development Centre (DTR&DC), Kurseong.
- A Quality Control Laboratory has been set up at Tea Park, Siliguri for analysis of bio-chemical parameters, pesticide residue, heavy metals etc. which is under the process of NABL accreditation.

Regulatory Issues and Technological Support: Research Directorate of Tea Board had pursued regulatory issues of tea on fixation of MRL of pesticide residue, iron filing, nature identical flavour and fixation of standards of instant tea etc with the national and international regulatory bodies. This division has also rendered support for knowledge dissemination to stakeholders in the form of seminars/workshops.

- **MRL Fixation:** Revised GAP data of four pesticides were submitted to CIB &RC and FSSAI for revision of MRLs and another four to CCPR/CODEX) for fixation of realistic MRLs of pesticides in tea.
- **Plant Protection Code:** Tea Board of India has recently come up with a comprehensive guideline for safe usage of Plant Protection Formulations (PPFs) in the tea plantations in India called "Plant Protection Code" for the Indian tea industry. Plant Protection Code Ver 7.0 has been released recently.
- **SPS TBT issues:** Various tea specific SPS TBT notifications issued by different countries were replied.
- **Anthraquinone and propargite issue:** As per the requirement of EU on toxicological data, one CSIR institute has been contacted for providing required data on Anthraquinone. TRA has also submitted some findings on Anthraquinone in tea. Similarly, initiative has been taken to counter the revised MRL of Propargite in tea by EU which is hampering the tea trade to EU.
- **Dolomite issue in Dooars:** A technical team had visited the dolomite affected tea gardens of Dooars and submitted its report which was forwarded to MOC & I. Subsequently, a short term project was sanctioned to TRA, Nagrakata for finding out the possible solution. They have submitted the final report and suggested some recommendations. Based on expert's opinion, TRA has started work to match the dolomite from Bhutan and Dooars and water seepage is being studied.
- An Indian delegation led by Chairman, Tea Board having members from Dept of Commerce, different organization viz TRIs and Tea association, DTD and Director(Research) of Tea Board visited Naivasha, Kenya to attend 22nd Session of FAO/IGG during May 25- 27, 2016. There was sharing and exchange of scientific information between tea producing/importing countries and research institutes related to pesticide residue, tea trade and quality, climate change and organic tea etc.

Coffee

Coffee is cultivated in an area of around 4.34 lakh hectares predominantly in the traditional areas covering the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which contribute to around 97 percent of the total production. Coffee is also cultivated to some extent in Non-Traditional Areas of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and to a lesser extent in the North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur with main emphasis on tribal development and afforestation. There are about 3.34 lakh coffee holdings in the country, of which around 3.31 lakh holdings (99 per cent) constitute the small growers' category (upto 10 hectares holding) and the balance 1 per cent of the total holdings fall under the large grower category with holding size of more than 10 hectares.

Production: The final crop estimates for 2015-16 have been placed at 3,48,000 MT consisting of 1,03,500 MT of Arabica and 2,44,500 MT of Robusta as compared to the 2014-15 final crop estimates of 3,27,000 MT comprising of 98,000 MT of Arabica and 2,29,000 MT of Robusta. The post-blossom crop estimates for the year 2016-17 have been placed at 3,20,000 MT comprising of 1,00,000 MT of Arabica and 2,20,000 MT of Robusta.

Productivity: Based on the estimated crop production for the year 2015-16, the overall productivity of coffee was 876 kg/ha. The productivity for Arabica was 537 kg/ha and for Robusta, it was 1,196 kg/ha. As far as the traditional area is concerned, the overall productivity for 2015-16 was 1,008 kg/ha. with the productivity of Arabica being 709 kg/ha. and that of Robusta being 1,202 kg/ha.

Export: Coffee is primarily an Export Oriented Commodity and presently 75 per cent of coffee is being exported while balance is being consumed domestically. The total quantity of coffee exported from India during 2015-16 including re-exported coffee after value addition was 3,18,115 Metric Tonnes. The top five export destinations for Indian Coffee are Italy, Russian Federation, Germany,

Belgium and Turkey which accounted for about 52.20 per cent of our total coffee exports. The value realization out of coffee exports during 2015-16 was Rs. 5176.77 crore. During the year 2016-17 (upto September 30, 2016), India has exported 1,87,857 MT of coffee valued at Rs. 2,806.30 crore, as against the export target of 2,70,000 MTs for 2016-17.

Value Added Export: The export of value added coffee used to be in the range of 50,874 MT to 64,966 MT during the period 2003-04 to 2007-08. In 2008-09, the export of value added coffee was about 48,812 MT which started growing steadily and consistently at an annual compound growth rate of 8.58 per cent and it has reached to 96,083 MT in 2015-16. During the year 2016-17 (upto September 30, 2016), the total quantity of value added coffee exported has reached 49,107 MT valued at Rs. 814.72 crore.

Export Promotion Measures: Export Promotion activities include participation in International Coffee Conference/events, organising buyer seller meets, brand promotion activities, Organizing Flavour of India - Cupping Competitions, India International Coffee Festival and presenting Export Awards annually to encourage coffee exporters to maximize their export performance. The export promotion scheme is formulated to boost the export of coffee with the following strategy viz.,

- India International Coffee Festival was organized in Mumbai from January 19-23, 2016. This festival showcased India as a quality producer of coffee to foreign delegates at the same time promoting domestic consumption of coffee.
- Coffee Board had devised 16 logos to depict 13 regional varieties and 3 specialty coffees. The Board obtained certification of registration for these logos. To promote India brand, Coffee Board has operationalized a system for the use of these logos by coffee stakeholders.
- To promote the Indian Coffee in the international market, Board participated in 5 international fairs and organized 2 Buyer Seller Meets (BSM). This has paved way to Indian coffees earning huge premiums in the international market.
- Coffee Board has been regularly contributing to blogs on IBEF website: www.teacoffeespicesofIndia.com.
- Providing incentives @ Rs.3/kg for export of value added coffee in retail packs as "India Brand" and providing incentives @ Rs.2/kg for export of high value green coffee to the far-off destinations viz., USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Finland and Norway.
- During 2015-16, the Board participated in 12 overseas exhibitions and organized 5 Special events/cupping sessions alongside the events, with active involvement of the Indian coffee exporters and in 2016-17 (as on September 2016) the Board has participated in 5 overseas exhibitions and organized 2 Buyer seller meets.

The emergence of cafes in India during the last few years has opened up numerous career opportunities for persons possessing barista skills.

Flavor of India-Fine Cup Award–2016: The Board is organizing Flavour of India - The Fine Cup Award Cupping Competition every year with an objective of promoting production of fine quality coffees. This has been successful in showcasing the fine coffees from India in the International market.

The final cupping session of "Flavour of India-Fine cup Award Competition 2016" was organized on June 20, 2016 at Dublin, Ireland prior to the "SCAE's World of Coffee Conference 2016 scheduled from June 23-25, 2016 at Dublin, Ireland. In the final cupping session of Flavour of India, a team of 9 International Jury members participated and assessed the coffee samples which had reached the final stage of cupping competition.

Domestic Promotion: During 2015-16, Coffee Board participated in 44 important exhibitions held in India, thus promoting coffee as a beverage in the non-conventional coffee drinking areas. During 2016-17 upto September 2016, Board participated in 15 reputed domestic exhibitions, against the target of 25 events. The Board continued its efforts of providing pure coffee experience to the consumers through its two India Coffee Depots and 11 India Coffee Houses functioning at key locations in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Tirumala and Guruvayur besides developing Entrepreneurial Skills by holding trainings on Coffee Roasting, Brewing, etc. A new coffee house was also opened in July 2015 at JNU Campus, New Delhi.

Initiatives to promote Entrepreneurship: Board has been actively contributing to the growth of this domestic coffee segment by conducting awareness programmes through participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions and publication of advertisements and information on career opportunities in the coffee sector. The Board conducts training programmes for capacity building of stakeholders and entrepreneurs in roasting & brewing of coffee through Kaapi Shastra Training Programmes–which are 5 day training workshops.

During 2016-17, four programmes benefitting 81 participants have been organized. A one year Post Graduate Diploma in Coffee Quality Management certificate programme is being conducted by the Coffee Board. This Diploma helps in developing professional manpower in the area of Coffee Quality Evaluation. During the current year 12 students have enrolled for the programme.

The emergence of cafes in India during the last few years has opened up numerous career opportunities for persons possessing barista skills. Recognizing this crucial need for the sustained operations of cafes, the Coffee Board conducted a five – day Barista Skill Training Programme from November 21-25, 2016 with the objective of developing well-trained Baristas for the Indian coffee sector. Further, one Barista Judges Training Workshop was organized for 13 new participants and 11 participants also underwent calibration session in October 2016.

Prices: Coffee prices in India are largely influenced by the New York Exchange (NYBOT) renamed as ICE for Arabicas and London Exchange (LIFFE) for Robustas. The international coffee prices are volatile and have a tendency to fluctuate. After prolonged coffee crisis which prevailed from 2000 to 2004, the international coffee prices started recovering from 2005 onwards. The improvement in ICO indicator prices was more significant from 2009 onwards reaching a record high of US cents 300.12 per lb for Arabica coffee in April 2011 and US cents 121.98 per lb for Robusta coffee in May 2011. The international coffee prices have, however, shown a mixed trend since then. In 2016 (January – September) the ICO Arabica coffee prices were 160.08 US cents per lb and the ICO Robusta coffee prices were 83.77 US cents per lb. The average ICTA domestic price of Arabica during 2016 (January – September) was Rs.222.58/kg and the average domestic price of Robusta was Rs.122.58/kg.

Research: Top priority has been given for speeding research on coffee white stem borer. A Steering Committee has been constituted by the Ministry under the chairmanship of Addl. Secretary (Plantation). At institute level, a promising lead in White Stem Borer control was obtained during January 2015 to kill the adult borer beetles before their emergence thereby avoiding removal of infested plants and preventing spread of infestation to neighboring healthy plants. Extended trails are in progress.

Besides, field trials were also initiated during October 2015 in collaboration with M/s Tata Chemicals Innovation Center, Pune for testing new chemical molecules against Coffee White Stem Borer. Became a partner in the ICAR mega Network project (XII Plan) on borer pests of agriculture crops. Mission Mode Action Programme has been continued in all major Arabica coffee growing regions for popularization of control measures against stem borer and to build the capacity of coffee growers and estate workers in implementation of recommended control measures.

Three promising Arabica genotypes viz., S.4814, S.4817 and S.5146 which have superior characters like highest tolerance to coffee leaf rust disease, high yield and good quality have been released during February 2015 for extended field trials in different regions. The activity of production of Robusta clonal material which was stopped over a decade ago has been restarted and has picked up successfully. Emphasis given for clonal propagation in Robusta to improve productivity. Supplied about 63,000 clones of elite Robusta material for the growers for raising wood gardens for further multiplication. Workshops and training programmes are being organized to popularize clonal propagation in Robusta. In collaboration with National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, monitoring of soil health in different coffee zones of traditional growing states is under progress, which will terminate with issue of soil health cards (about 8,000 samples).

Digitization of Functions and E-Governance: Under the digitization of functions and services; (a) the Coffee Board's Website is redesigned and hosted as per the IBEF template (b) Developed Online system for issue of Export permits and Certificate of Origion (c) Developed Online system for subsidy programmes (d) e-Office implementation is under trial at Head Office (e) Implementation of PFMS and DBT is under progress.

Activities undertaken in North Eastern region: The Coffee Board continued its efforts to promote coffee cultivation in the North Eastern States viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur with main emphasis on tribal development and afforestation. The present area under coffee (2015-16) in North Eastern Region is 7,018 ha. comprising of 5,595 Ha. of Arabica and 1,423 Ha. of Robusta with 9,064 Coffee holdings.

Coffee Board is extending technical support to coffee growers for improving production and productivity with the support of Regional Coffee Research Station at Diphu, Assam and through the extension network. During 2016-17 (up to September 2016), Coffee growers have been trained on various aspects of coffee cultivation and maintenance of coffee fields through 913 estate visits, 684 method demonstrations and 67 group gatherings.

Natural Rubber (NR)

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 responsible for the development of rubber industry 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.

Rubber cultivation covered a total area of 810,800 hectare in the country at the end of 2015-16. From 391,000 ha of the area that was tapped during the year, the country produced 562,000 tonnes of natural rubber (NR) during 2015-16, down 12.9 per cent from 645,000 tonnes a year ago. The total production during 2016-17, up to August 2016, is provisionally estimated at 245,000 tonnes, with an increase of 7.9 percent from the same period a year ago. The decline in production is largely attributed to non-remunerative prices coupled with dearth of skilled labourers. The resultant thin profit margin compels a large section of farmers to minimize harvesting days, reduce application of essential inputs and abstain from proper maintenance of trees. These developments and adverse effects of climate change have affected the average productivity. The average annual productivity, measured in terms of output per hectare of the area harvested, fell during 2015-16 to 1,437 kg per hectare from 1,443 kg per hectare a year ago. Although the mature area expanded during 2015-16 by 25,325 hectare and reached 559,000 ha, a portion of this was

not harvested due to unattractive prices, shortage of tappers and high operation cost. The North East continued to increase its significance in the country's NR sector during the year under review. The region accounted for 22.2 per cent of the total area and 12.8 per cent of the production in the country during 2015-16. India currently occupies the sixth position in the global ranking in terms of production of NR by contributing 4.7 per cent of the global output.

In terms of consumption of natural rubber, India stands second by accounting for 8.2 per cent of the global demand. Rubber products manufacturing industry in the country consumed 9.94 lakh tonnes of natural rubber during 2015-16, down 2.6 percent. The consumption declined during 2015-16 by 2.5 per cent in the auto-tyre manufacturing sector and 2.7 per cent in the general-rubber-goods sector. The consumption provisionally estimated for April to August 2016, is 433,090 tonnes, with an increase of 5.7 per cent from the same period a year ago.

Imports and Exports: The wide shortfall in domestic production coupled with overseas availability at relatively lower prices led to surge in imports of natural rubber into the country during 2015-16. India imported 4,58,374 tonnes of NR during 2015-16 as per figures reported by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. During April to August 2016, the country is estimated to have imported a total quantity of 197,442 tonnes of natural rubber as compared to 192,174 tonnes imported during the same period a year ago. Relatively lower prices which prevailed in overseas markets have kept India's exports of natural rubber unattractive during the period under review. India exported only 865 tonnes of natural rubber during 2015-16. A total quantity of 295 tonnes was exported during 2016-17, up to August 2016, as against 208 tonnes exported during the same period a year ago. The government increased the BCD on import of NR from 20 per cent to 25 per cent during the year 2015–16 and has limited the imports to two ports e.g. Chennai and Nhava Sheva with effect from January 20, 2016. Advance hearing rules were also amended to regulated imports. Table 1 summarizes the trends in key parameters of the Indian natural rubber sector during the last three years and during the year up to August 2016.

Table 1: Key Performance of Natural Rubber Sector

	Production		Consumption		Imports (Tonnes)	Exports (Tonnes)
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Year-on-year growth (%)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Year-on-year growth (%)		
2013-14	774,000	-15.3	981,520	0.9	360,263	5,398
2014-15	645,000	-16.7	10,20,910	4.0	442,130	1,002
2015-16	562,000	-12.9	994,415	-2.6	458,374	865
2016-17p (Up to August)	245,000	7.9	433,090	5.7	197,442	295

Provisional Source – Rubber Board

Market and Prices Trends: The domestic and international market showed a mixed trend during the period under review. Continued global economic uncertainty, economic slowdown in China, outflow of speculative funds from commodities, retreat in crude oil prices and the resultant speculation on possible substitution from natural rubber to petroleum-derived synthetic rubber, and depreciation in the currencies of major NR exporting countries had exerted downward pressure on international prices of natural rubber up to January 2016. International price showed an upward trend after Thai Government's announcement to procure rubber and the decision of major producing countries to reduce exports. Kottayam RSS 4 price showed an upward trend from March 2016 mainly due to limited supply coupled with rising price trend in the overseas market.

Table 2 shows the monthly average prices of RSS (Ribbed Smoked Sheet) form of NR in domestic market (RSS-4 at Kottayam, Kerala State) and international market (RSS-3, Bangkok) during 2015-16 and during the period up to September in 2016-17:

Table 2: Monthly Average Prices in Domestic and International markets (/kg)

	2015-16		2016-17	
	Domestic price (RSS-4 at Kottayam)	International price (RSS-3 at Bangkok)	Domestic price (RSS-4 at Kottayam)	International price (RSS-3 at Bangkok)
April	120.58	108.19	130.62	114.16
May	125.10	118.09	130.76	112.31
June	130.98	118.13	133.75	105.56
July	125.37	106.22	141.77	117.88
August	116.65	96.61	138.50	113.05
September	112.18	89.61	121.42	108.14
October	114.10	86.28		
November	109.54	81.63		
December	102.79	84.12		
January	97.80	83.05		
February	93.55	86.68		
March	108.12	97.76		
Average	113.06	96.36		

Research: Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) and its Regional Research Stations have made remarkable progress, during the reporting period, in the following areas of research:

- Genetic improvement of Hevea brasiliensis for developing ideal clones
- Advanced Centre for Molecular Biology and Biotechnology
- Use of remote sensing and geographic information system in NR plantation sector
- Environment protection and climate studies
- Development of plant protection protocols in natural rubber
- Socio-economic dimensions of the Indian natural rubber sector
- Primary processing of latex and dry rubber and
- Development of specialty rubber compounds for specific industrial applications

RRII established linkage with national and international centres and facilitated the Scientists with overseas training in rubber sector. RRII conducted nine scientific seminars during the year up to September 2016, in which twenty-five research articles were presented. The Board provided testing and consultancy services to the NR sector and also gave advisory services to stakeholders.

Multilateral Clone Exchange Programme with major rubber producing countries is a crucial in breeding high yielding varieties. Under this Programme, RRII imported two SALB tolerant Brazilian CMS clones from Cambodia and multiplied with 60-86 per cent budding success for the purpose of establishing the first source bushes of these clones. RRII is organized the Annual Review Meetings-2016 during September- October 2016.

Rubber Processing and Product Development: The Board continues its activities to support the rubber and rubber wood processing sector to meet the various challenges. Special emphasis was given to attain international standards in quality of NR through training and awareness programs at various levels like dealers, traders, farmers and manufacturers. Under the schemes for Technology up-gradation & quality improvement and Market Development of NR and rubber wood, an amount of 73.28 lakh was disbursed from April – September 2016.

Central quality control lab and Central wood testing Lab (NABL Accredited): Latex, dry rubber, water, effluent and chemicals were analysed and test reports provided to the clients. Besides, P & PD Department had tested and cleared 2.49 lakh MT of NR for import through 2,279 NOCs. Central wood testing lab provided the Consultancy services for accreditation of NABL certification.

Development, Extension and Training: During the year under review, the Rubber Board has continued its development and extension activities for expansion of area under cultivation and enhancement of average yield per hectare. Activities undertaken during 2016-17 included provision of financial assistance for scientific planting and maintenance of rubber holdings, generation and distribution of good quality planting materials, technology-transfer by organizing trainings and mass campaigns, formation of Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) and Self Help Groups (SHG) of small farmers, raising of block plantations benefiting SC/ST community in association with the state governments concerned and strengthening of infrastructure for processing by setting up community processing centres.

Rubber Training Institute (RTI): The Board designed and organized various training programmes to address the changing needs of farmers, processors, product manufacturers, leaders of Rubber Producers' Societies (RPS), students and officials of the Rubber Board. The institute organized 117 training programmes benefiting 2,234 participants during the period from April to September 2016.

Labour Welfare Scheme: The Board disbursed a total amount of Rs. 68.77 lakh to 9,679 beneficiaries under various Labour Welfare Schemes implemented during the period from April to September 2016 against the target of Rs. 125 lakh set for the whole year 2016-17.

Collection of Cess: Under Sections 12(1) and 12(2) of the Rubber Act of 1947, the Rubber Board is entrusted with the task of assessment and collection of cess, as a duty of excise on indigenous production of NR, and its remittance to the Consolidated Fund of India. The rate of cess effective from September 1, 2011 is Rs. 2 per kg. The Board has collected an estimated amount of Rs. 53.65 crore towards cess on natural rubber until September 2016 against Rs. 102 crore targeted for the year 2016-17. In addition, an amount of Rs. 0.43 crore was collected during April to September 2016 towards interest on delayed payments of cess. At the end of September 2016, there are 4,100 licenced manufacturers, 7,867 licenced dealers and 106 licenced processors.

International Cooperation: India was represented in the following inter-governmental events on rubber:

- Third Meeting of Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) Expert Group on Natural Rubber Price Stabilization in Sri Lanka from August 18-20, 2016.

India has hosted the Annual Meetings of the ANRPC from October 17-22, 2016 at Guwahati, Assam. The events comprised 9th Annual Rubber Conference, 39th Session of Assembly, 2nd ANRPC Public-Private Meet, 10th meeting of Information and Statistics Committee (ISC), 10th meeting of Industry Matters Committee (IMC) and 46th meeting of Executive Committee (EXCO). India was elected as Chairman of ANRPC in the 39th Session of Assembly held on October 21, 2016. Representing Government of India Chairman, Rubber Board took Charge from Royal Government of Cambodia.

New Initiatives:

- Rubber Research Institute of India of the Board has developed a new cold resistant clone, RRII 208, exclusively for cultivation in Northeast India with a potential to increase yield from the present about 1,200 kg/ha to about 1,800 kg/ha. The new clone was released by Chairman, Rubber Board on October 17, 2016 in ANRPC Annual rubber Conference. This is the first time Rubber Board is releasing an Indian clone for exclusive cultivation in North East India.
- Rubber Board had formulated the concept of "Tappers Bank" through Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) to address the issue of tapper shortage and to tap hitherto untapped rubber plantations. Apart from ensuring tappers for growers, Tappers Bank will assure due recognition, social status, attractive remuneration and job security for tappers.
- Rubber Board inaugurated a Call Centre at Head Office on in June 2016 to serve as a centralized contact centre for receiving telephone calls from the public seeking information about the services of the Board and technical advice regarding cultivation, production, processing etc. of rubber. Experts on different topics/ disciplines are made available at the Call Centre on scheduled timings.
- Conducted a mass contact programme (Campaign-2016) in the traditional rubber belt to popularize low frequency tapping (LFT) as a cost reduction measure to improve profitability of rubber. The Board convened 908 campaign meetings, in which 58,809 growers were benefited. As feedback, around 5,000 growers have come forward to adopt weekly tapping.
- Rubber Board took initiatives in arresting the slide in the production of NR during the year, at last exhibited positive results. The production of NR during July and August 2016 showed an increase of 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively as compared to the production during the same period a year ago. In continuation, the Board has been implementing several measures such as skill development, promotion of rain guarding and tapping of untapped areas to enhance production/productivity of NR
- Three projects targeting (i) productivity enhancement (ii) quality upgradation through group approach and (iii) additional income generation for rubber farmers through intercropping food crops & apiculture submitted to the Government of Tripura have been approved.
- A Web-Clinic for online diagnosis of diseases and pests in rubber plantations and advisories thereof is already in existence. "WhatsApp" facility for growers to upload photos of infected rubber trees in the portal was installed on July 4, 2016.
- Rubber Board launched the official Twitter and Facebook on July 20, 2016 for stakeholders in rubber sector and public.
- Rubber Board has been following good nursery practices in the nurseries operated by the Board, which is extended to private nurseries to address the issue of rampant complaints about the quality of planting materials supplied by private nurseries. Rubber Board has launched an voluntary scheme for registration of rubber nurseries and certification of planting materials on September 28, 2016 keeping in mind to increase productivity of NR by providing good quality and high yield planting materials to make rubber cultivation remunerative in future.
- Government of India has approved a pilot scheme submitted by the Board with an outlay of 25.74 crore for two years to assist processing of block rubber from latex coagulum with involvement of smallholders and processing companies in Co-operative & RPS sectors.
- Rubber Board organized a visit cum interaction programme on "Rubber Cultivation practice in the country" for a team of Delegates from Ethiopia and "APROMAC-Rubber Development Fund" in Ivory Coast visited India during August 2016.

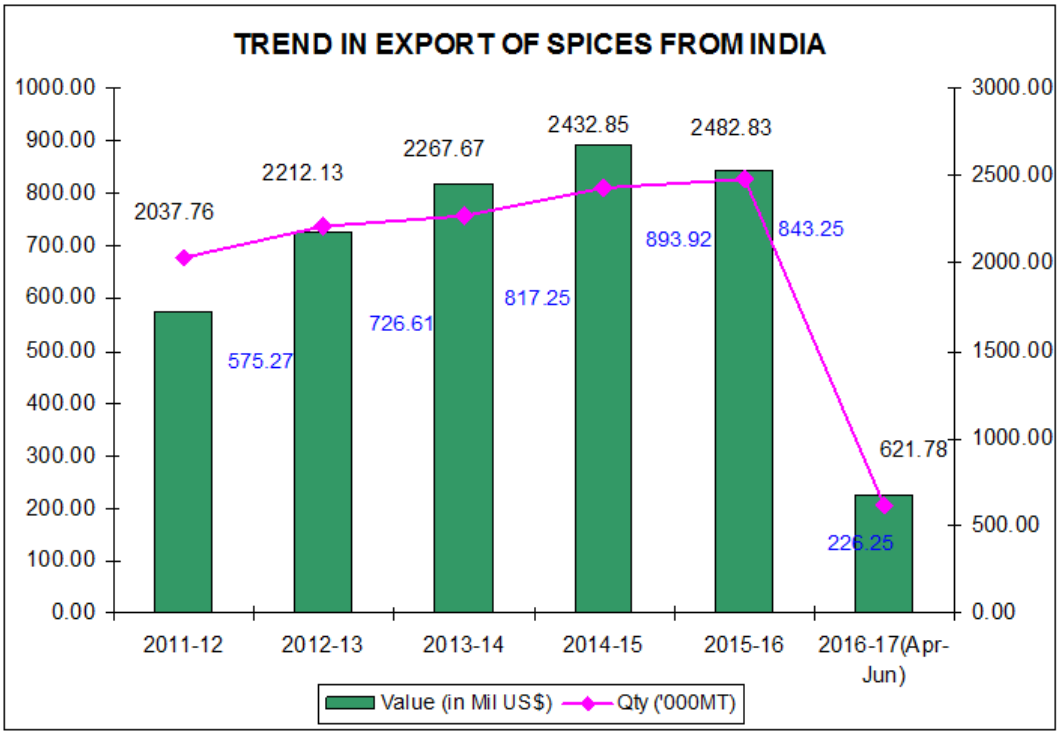
Spices

Spices Board was constituted as a statutory body on February 26, 1987 under Section (3) of the Spices Board Act, 1986. The Board is responsible for the overall development of cardamom industry and export promotion of 52 spices as scheduled under Spices Board Act, 1986. The function of the Board includes development of small and large cardamom, promotion, development, regulation of export of spices and control on quality of spices for export. The Board is also responsible for implementing programmes for development of spices and organic spices in North Eastern region.

Export: Despite stiff global competition, Indian spices continued to maintain its robust demand in the international market with increased exports of spices and spice products from the country. In the fiscal 2015-16, a total of 843,255 tonnes of spices and spice products valued at Rs. 16,238.23 crore (US$ 2,482.83 million) were exported as compared to 893,920 tonnes valued at Rs. 14,899.68 crore (US$ 2,432.85 million) exported in 2014-15, registering an increase of 9 per cent in terms of INR and 2 per cent in dollar terms of value. In the case of volume of export there is a decline of 6 per cent which is mainly due to decline in export of cumin.

During April-June 2016 a total of 226,225 tonnes of spices and spice products valued Rs. 4,158.94 crore (US$ 621.78 million) have been exported from the country as against 209,148 tonnes valued Rs. 3,822.26 crore (US$ 602.50 million) in April-June 2015 registering an increase of 8 per cent in volume and 9 per cent in rupee terms and 3 per cent in dollar terms of value.

India Spice Exports through 2011-12 to 2016-17



Import: India imports spices mainly pepper, turmeric, ginger for the value addition for re-export and spices items such as clove, cassia, star anise, poppy seed, etc. for use of domestic consumption due to insufficient production in India. The import of spices during 2015-16 was 165,920 tones valued at Rs. 4,466.22 crore (US$ 698.02 million).

Cardamom Production: During 2015-16, the estimated production of Cardamom Small is 22,000 MT as against 18,000 MT during 2014-15 registering an increase of 22.22 per cent and in Large Cardamom is 5,300 MT as against 4,850 MT during 2014-15 registering an increase of 9.28 per cent.

Export Oriented Production

The main objective of this scheme is to improve the productivity and production of cardamom (small & large) and produce quality spices for export. Second installment subsidy has been arranged for an area of 958.70 hectares under cardamom (small) and 1,661.35 hectares under large cardamom during 2016-17. A total of 41 lakh planting materials of small and large cardamom have been produced and distributed to the growers during 2016-17 for taking up replanting of old, senile and uneconomic plantations.

Export Development & Promotion of spices

To encourage higher end value addition in spice processing and scientific facility for ensuring quality and food safety, the market development activities of the Board have its focus on technology & process up-gradation. The major thrust areas are infrastructure development, research on new applications of spices & new innovative product development, promotion of Indian Spice Brand abroad, setting up of Infrastructure for common cleaning, grading, processing, packing, storing facilities (Spices Park) in major spice growing/marketing centres, promotion of organic spices/GI spices etc. Special programmes are proposed for North East Entrepreneur's. The spice industry is facilitated through its Regional offices spread all over India.

The Board also undertakes programmes both within the country and abroad, the concepts and themes are highlighted through the literature that is produced. The exhibitions, field publicity programmes, campaigns, training programmes for farmers, exporters, trade and consumers require back up through literature to be produced in various Indian and international languages.

The Board is also participating in international trade fairs every year. During the year 2015-16, Board participated in 8 international exhibitions & meetings and 53 domestic exhibitions. Out of 11 international exhibitions approved for the year 2016-17, Board had participated in 7 international fairs till date.

Export Oriented Research

Indian Cardamom Research Institute is working mainly on Crop improvement, Biotechnological interventions, Soil testing based Nutrient Management studies, Pest and Disease Management, Farm mechanization feasibility and harvest and post harvest studies in small and large cardamom. During the reporting year, a new hybridization trial for obtaining resistance against disease variety of small cardamom was initiated. Continued crop improvement trails under All India Co-ordinate Research Project (AICRP-spices) and Distinct Unique Stability (DUS) programmes. A new Biotechnology lab established at main ICRI campus. A new project on quality aspects of Indian spice plants funded by ICMR New Delhi was initiated. Another new project on Environmental Impact assessment of pesticide residues in cardamom cultivating area in Idukki district, Kerala in collaboration with Ground Water Department of Kerala, submitted to Ground Water Department New Delhi. Approval in principle obtained and

work will commence from December 2016 onwards.

Under the plant production, as many as 125 small cardamom germplasm accessions were subjected to in-situ observation and incidence recorded on various diseases revealed that Leaf blight, Leaf blotch & Chenthal are the major diseases. Disease survey in Idukki revealed that prevalence of Leaf blotch and Leaf blight (phytophthora) was noticed in majority of cardamom plantations. Ongoing project under the Area Wide Integrated pest Management (AWIPM) to develop integrated wilt diseases management in Black pepper for Idukki district at ICRI Myladumpara funded by Kerala State Planning Board in collaboration with Indian Institute of Spice Research, Calicut continued. Mass multiplied and supplied 1,947 lit. of Trichoderma and 1,800 lit. of Pseudomonas to needy farmers. Training on bio-agent production was given to 58 farmers. As a part of pest control 1,13,450 of EPN(a bio-control agent against cardamom root grub) was produced and supplied to needy farmers. 999 soil samples received from cardamom growers was analyzed for major, secondary and micro nutrients, based on soil test, fertilizer recommendation given to cardamom, benefiting 410 cardamom growers. As a part of the Transfer Technology 5 training programmes on cardamom and other spice production technology, 15 Mass awareness programmes on indiscriminate use of pesticides and artificial coloring in cardamom in Idukki district and 2 spice clinics were organized, benefiting more than 200 farmers. Also 7,029 black pepper rooted cutting, 2,490 cardamom suckers and 210 herbal spices were supplied to needy growers.

Quality improvement and strengthening of Quality Evaluation Laboratory

The Quality Evaluation Laboratories of the Spices Board provide analytical service to the spice industry and control the quality of spices and spice products exported from the country through mandatory testing and certification. During the period April to October, 2016, the laboratories analyzed 49,208 samples for various parameters including Mycotoxins, Pesticide residues, Illegal dyes in chillies and chili products etc. 98,408 samples were analysed by the laboratory during 2015-16. And in the current financial year the same is expected to reach above one lakh.

Spices Board is in the process of setting up a centre of excellence laboratory for Microbial analysis to implement a comprehensive screening for microbial parameters for export consignment of spices. Board's Labs are installed with rapid and modern analytical techniques like RT PCR, VIDAS System, MALDI-TOF system etc. procured under the ASIDE Scheme allocated in 2015 and all the equipments are under standardization. Mandatory inspection for the clearance Salmonella contamination on selected spices shall also be implemented during the financial year 2016-17 to eliminate the detention of consignments at US port due to Salmonella contamination.

A fund of Rs. 7.5 crore was approved under the Quality Improvement program for the year 2016-17 and out of which 295 lakh are utilized up to August 2016.

The laboratory has Scheduled 4 training programmes on the analysis of "Spices and Spice Products" for physical, chemical, residual and microbiological parameters during October to December 2016. Sixteen technical personnel from various spice industries have already registered for the current training programme till date.

Development of North Eastern Region

Spices Board is having two Regional offices in NE region at Guwahati and Gangtok, seven Divisional offices in NE Region at Tadong, Jorethang, Mangan in Sikkim, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Agartala in Tripura, Tinsukia in Assam and Aizawl in Mizoram. Spices Board is also having 14 Field Offices in NE Region viz. Geysing in Sikkim, Shillong in Meghalaya, Churachandpur in Manipur, Dimapur and Kohima in Nagaland, Pasighat, Ziro, Aalo, Bomdila, Changlang, Roing, Namsai and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh. Board has strengthened its manpower in NE region and opened a new Field Office at Mokukchung in Nagaland for promoting large cardamom and other spices during 2016-17.

The Board has prepared projects under Paramparakat Krishi Vikas Yojana [PKVY], Mission Organic Value Chain Development [MOVCD] formulation development of organic farming and value-addition addition in spices and submitted to all State Governments in NE region.

The Board has prepared projects for development of large cardamom in the border areas in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland for seeking assistance under Border Area Development Programmes [BADP] implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs and submitted to Commerce Ministry formulation onward transmission to Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Board has prepared an Integrated Project for development of Large cardamom in Senapati District of Manipur and submitted to Government of Manipur seeking financial assistance. Government of Assam has approved the Integrated Spices Project submitted by Spices Board under RKVY for 2016-17.

Human resource development & capital works

Works regular training and retraining of the staff of the Board in their functional areas, training on cultivation aspects, post harvest handling, processing etc., to growers and exporters in the spice industry are programmes under the scheme. Capital works including new construction, maintenance of Board's own building etc. are also envisaged under the programme.

MIDH/RKVY Projects

Spices Board, as National Level Agency, under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture [MIDH], Ministry of Agriculture, has received approval for implementing post-harvest improvement of Spices at a total financial assistance of Rs. 200 lakh during 2016-17. The Board is implementing the programmes for development of spices under RKVY in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Spice Development Agencies [SDA]

In order to have synergy and convergence of activities for development of Spices by different State/Central agencies, Government of India has established 10 Spice Development Agencies (SDAs) in major spice growing States/Region of the country. viz Haveri in Karnataka, Erode in Tamilnadu, Guntur in Andrha Pradesh, Jodhpur in Rajasthan, Unjha in Gujarat, Barabamki in UP, Gangtok in Sikkim Guwahati in Assam, Guna in Madhya Pradesh and Mumbai in Maharashtra. SDAs have the mandate to formulate programmes for addressing issues related to the production, quality, domestic marketing and export of spices in the region. Government may provide, through the Spices Board or otherwise, grants to the Agency to carry out its functions effectively. The Chief Secretaries of the concerned States have been appointed as Chairperson of the notified SDAs. The Spice Board has taken action in consultation with the respective State governments and other stakeholders for formation of the Agencies. The SDAs will be helpful in boosting production, development and export of spices by addressing the State/ Region specific issues related to production, post-harvest operations, quality etc. Actions have been initiated as per the decisions taken in SDA meetings.

Saffron Production and Export Development Agency [SPEDA]

The Government of India has established Saffron Production and Export Development Agency [SPEDA] at Srinagar for promoting co-ordination of research, development, domestic marketing and export promotion of saffron in Jammu & Kashmir.

GMS [Grant Management System]

The Board is implementing Grant Management System [GMS], online software for entering applications, inspections reports and payment of subsidy into the farmer's bank accounts under various development programmes. Aadhar is made mandatory in the software to avail benefit undertaken by Board's schemes.

Spices Park

In spices growing regions in India, Spices Parks are developed by the Board to support the farmers for better price realization for their produce. The farmers can utilize the common infrastructure facilities for cleaning, grading and steam sterilization enhance the quality of the product for fetching higher price. These parks provide the facilities of scientific packing and warehousing and a quality testing laboratory to improve the overall quality of spices produced in the locality. Spices Park is a well-conceived approach to have an integrated operation for cultivation, post harvesting, processing for value-addition, packaging and storage of spices and spice products. The full fledged spices parks in different spices growing states will become not only marketing and processing hub for particular spice crop but also will provide employment generation in the locality.

The Board has completed the establishment of Spices Park at Chhindwara, and Guna in Madhya Pradesh; Puttadi, Kerala; Jodhpur, Rajasthan; Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu and Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. The establishment of Spices Park at Kota, Rajasthan and Rae Bareli in UP is in completion stage.

Codex Committee on Spices & Culinary Herbs

The Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) was approved at the 36th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission held at the FAO Headquarters, Rome during July 2013. The Secretariat of the CCSCH is functioning in Spices Board. After successful conduct of the first Session of the CCSCH held during February 11-14, 2014 in Cochin, Kerala, the second session of CCSCH was convened during September 14-18, 2015 at Goa. A hundred delegates from 38 countries and three International Observer organizations participated in the session hosted by the Board. The third session is scheduled to be held in Chennai from February 6-10, 2017. The standards for Thyme and cumin were proceeded to Step 6 of 8 through deliberations in the first and second session. These standards will be again discussed in the third session for further improvement for adoption. The other important documents such as Standards for Black, Green, White pepper and Oregano at Step 3, Sampling plans for cumin and thyme, Discussion paper on Grouping of spices and culinary herbs, Discussion paper on glossary of terms, Discussion paper on "further processing" will be deliberated in the third session.

e-Spice Bazaar

e-Spice Bazaar, a digital platform initiated by the Spices Board in association with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), GoI is aimed at the spice traceability and better price realization to spice farmers. The project is presently focused on Warangal and Khammam districts in Telangana, Guntur and Prakasam districts in Andhra Pradesh. The first phase of the project, to showcase a proof of concept in nine Chilli growing villages in Edlapadu Mandal of Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh covering about 1000 farmers was completed. NGOs such as EFFORT, Nilagiri Foundation, PRDIS and Pothana Educational Society were selected for implementation of ground level work of collecting data from 51,000 farmers (41,000 chilli farmers and 11,000 turmeric farmers, exclusive of 1,000 farmers under proof of concept) in the focus districts of the project. 52 Field co-ordinators from these NGOs have been trained for data collection. Three mobile Applications are being developed for field coordinators, farmers and buyers. The web portal www.espicebazaar.com is being rolled out in English, Hindi and Telugu.

International Pepper Community Meeting

The International Pepper Community (IPC), is an intergovernmental organization of pepper producing countries in the world for promotion of pepper production & trade and India is a founder member of IPC. Spices Board and Ministry of Commerce, GOI participated in the 44th IPC Session and meeting held at Jakarta, Indonesia from 8th to 11th August 2016.

E-Governance

Board has achieved 100 per cent digitisation in all key functional areas with the introduction the paperless E-office in sync with the needs of a modern Government. The system has replaced the traditional physical file with electronic file system. The activities of the Board have changed significantly with the leverage of information technology. Many manual operations are replaced with online systems which effectively reduce the workload of various departments of Board and reduce the turnaround time for their operations.

Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC)

Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops is an improved and modified form of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme implemented by the Department of Commerce from 2003 to 2013 for the growers of plantation crops viz., Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco and Spices. The scheme aims at protecting plantation growers from the twin risks of weather and prices arising from yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pests attacks or failure of crops etc., and from income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices, through crop insurance mechanism thereby stabilizing income of growers to ensure their sustainability.

The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 8 districts of 7 States by the Commodity Boards through selected Insurance Companies, during one crop cycle, which may spread over two years, commencing from the year 2016-17. Government of India's share of premium will be met from funds available in the PSF Corpus vested in the public Accounts of Government of India. The total funds available in the PSF Corpus as on March 3, 2016 amounted to Rs.1,099.19 crore. Since the new scheme being implemented by Commodity Boards through Insurance Companies has already been launched, action has been initiated by the Department of Commerce for the closure of PSFT. PSF Corpus Fund vested in the Public Account of the Government of India will be administered by the Department of Commerce.

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in December, 1985. The Authority, with its headquarters at New Delhi, is headed by a Chairperson.

APEDA has been serving the agri-export community for last 30 years. In order to reach out to the exporters in different parts of the Country, APEDA has set up 5 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata & Guwahati and 13 Virtual Offices at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Bhubaneshwar (Orissa), Srinagar (J&K), Chandigarh, Imphal (Manipur), Agartala (Tripura), Kohima (Nagaland), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Raipur (Chattisgarh), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Panaji (Goa).

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. Basmati Rice has been included in the Second Schedule of APEDA Act. In addition to this, APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the import of sugar as well. APEDA also functions as the Secretariat to service the National Accreditation Board (NAB) for the implementation of accreditation of the Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for organic exports. "Organic Products" for export are to be certified only if produced, processed and packed as per the standards laid down in the document "National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)."

APEDA has been actively engaged in the development of markets besides upgradation of infrastructure and quality to promote the export of agro products. In its endeavour to promote agro exports, APEDA under its Plan Scheme titled 'Agricultural Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA' provides financial assistance to the registered exporters under sub-components of the Scheme – Market Development, Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Transport Assistance.

Initiatives Taken During 2016-17

Export of Meat and Meat Products

After arduous efforts of Ministry of Commerce and APEDA, regular exchange of delegation in 2015-16, Indonesian side opened the gates for Indian bovine meat by issue of Presidential Decree in March 2016. The Indonesian authorities have approved 10 meat plants inspected by them for exports of bovine meat. A Protocol for import of bovine meat between APEDA and Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency (IAQA), Indonesia has been signed. Bovine meat exports to Indonesia have since been commenced.

Initiatives to enhance export of fresh fruits and vegetables

- Two irradiation facilities (one common facility IFC, financially assisted by APEDA, run by MSAMB at Vashi, Mumbai and second facility Innova set up in the private sector at Bangalore) were certified by USDA. IFC facility Mumbai was certified on April 7, 2016 and Innova Bangalore was certified on June 21, 2016. Both the facilities started export of Mango to USA in the last season.
- Export of Mango to USA was substantially increased to 767.38 MT in comparison to 300 MT last year. The export took place from following three irradiation facilities:-

a. Krushak, Lasalgaon – 567 MT
b. IFC Vashi – 190 MT
c. Innova Bangalore – 10.380MT

- Two trial shipment of Pomegranate were sent to USA through irradiation facility in Vashi and Bangalore. 1.5 MT Pomegranate was sent from Vashi facility and 200 kg was sent from Innova facility.
- Market Access for export of Mangoes to South Korea was gained on June 7, 2016. The Inspector from South Korea was invited and deputed at Saharanpur facility.
- As per the request of the exporters, Japanese quarantine authority has posted two inspectors at the VHT facility in Nasik, Tirupati and Saharanpur at different periods in the season. An export of 53 MT Mangoes (24MT Tirupati and 29 MT Nasik) took place to Japan in the last season.
- Under the initiative of simplification of procedures, the system of packhouse recognition certificate to be issued by APEDA was made online and the certificates are now issued digitally.
- The registration module for 10 vegetables have been developed under the Hortinet traceability system and same is being implemented.
- R&D project has been awarded to CIPHET, Ludhiana to develop SO2+CO2 fumigation treatment protocol for export of grapes to New Zealand and Australia.

Cluster Development

Two MoUs have been signed by APEDA with the State Government of Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu for cluster development in these states. Twelve training programmes have been organised in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala and Telangana.

Cereals

Registration of Basmati Rice as GI

APEDA has been entrusted with responsibility by Government of India for protection of intellectual property vested in Basmati Rice. Based on the application filed by APEDA in November 2008, GI Registry Chennai has issued certificate of registration for registration of Basmati rice as a geographical indication (GI).

Registration of Contracts for Basmati Rice

The export of Basmati Rice is permitted with Registration of Contracts prior to shipment with APEDA. During April - September, 2016-17, contracts for export of about 19.49 lakh MT have been registered. Registration of contracts has been made online. Exporters are required to apply online for registration of contracts and Registration Cum Allocation Certificate (RCAC) are also issued online.

Focus on promotion of Basmati Rice in the International Trade Fairs.

A special focus is given on promotion of Basmati Rice in most of the International Trade Fairs where APEDA participates. During the year, special promotion was organised with All India Rice Exporters Association (AIREA) in following exhibitions :-

1. Iran Food and Hospitality Show Tehran Iran, May 30 - June 02, 2016
2. Documentary Film on the production technology of Basmati Rice
3. Gulf Food, UAE February, 2017

Registration of contracts for Import of Sugar

As per the provisions contained in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) for import of sugar under Chapter-17 registers all imports of sugar both raw and refined, during the year, 130 contracts for import of raw sugar/white/refined sugar have been registered by APEDA.

Allocation of Quota for Export of Sugar to USA under TRQ

TRQAs per DGFT Notification No 3/2015-2020 dated April 20, 2015 TRQ for export of Sugar to USA is to be operated by APEDA subject to the quantity notified by DGFT by time to time. For the sugar year ending September 30, 2016 quota for 8424 MT was notified by DGFT and it was allocated to bidders against Trade Notice by APEDA. An additional quantity of 10 MT was allocated against additional quantity of 1,869 MT notified by DGFT. During October 2016 quota of 8,424 MT was notified by DGFT for export during sugar year 2016-17 which was also allocated against applications invited through Trade Notice.

Accreditation of BEDF Lab

Basmati Rice Development Foundation (BEDF), founded by APEDA and registered as a society in 2002 is mandated to undertake activities for integration amongst diverse stakeholders such as farmers, traders, millers & merchant exporters for strengthening the supply chain with improvement in quality of the product.

For quality assurance and authentication of Basmati Rice, a world-class laboratory has been set up in the premises of SVBP University of Agriculture & Technology at Modipuram, Meerut (UP) with facilities for DNA profiling, pesticides residue resting and quality testing on the basis of physical parameters. This lab has been notified by DGFT as an authorised centre for testing of Basmati Rice samples drawn by Customs for variety identification & DNA testing. The Lab has now applied for NABL accreditation for testing of pesticide residues and heavy metals.

The lab is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 from National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL). DNA testing by Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostic (CDFD), Hyderabad is also supported from Basmati Development Fund.

Export of organic products

The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry for exports under the Foreign Trade Development Regulations (FTDR) Act since October 2001. The aims of NPOP include policies for development and certification of organic products, national standards for organic products, accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the national standards and encourage the development of organic cultivation and processing. Organic farming in India has grown at a steady pace after the implementation of NPOP in 2001 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Today India organic products have made their mark in the global market and are poised to reach new heights.

Area and production under Organic Certification During 2015-16, area under organic certification was around 5.71 million ha including forest area of 4.22 million ha. The total organic production was 1.35 million MT including wild collection.

Major products exported during the year 2016-17 (till September 30, 2016) the total volume of Agricultural exports was 187327 MT realizing Rs. 1,368.85 crore (204 US$ million). The major countries where organic products were exported were European Union followed by USA and Canada. Major products exported were Soya bean, Sugar, Basmati Rice, Tea, Pulses, Spices, Flax seeds and Processed Foods. Standards for new Product Categories under NPOP Standard for organic animal feed processing and handling have been developed. New product categories such as Tusser, Cocoon, Honey, Lac, Medicinal Plants & Herbs, Roots and Tubers have been added under existing standard for collection of non cultivated material of plant origin/forest produce in NPOP.

Silk worm rearing for cocoon production and wool have been added under existing standard Livestock category in NPOP to diversify and widen organic products basket for export.

Accreditation of New Certification Body under NPOP

NPOP During 2016-17 (till October 15, 2016), three Certification Bodies viz; Sikkim State Certification Agency, Gangtok, Greencert Biosolutions, Pune and Global Certification Society, Palampur) have been accredited under NPOP. With these new accreditation, the total number of Certification Bodies accredited under NPOP is 28.

Extension of scope of certification to Livestock Certification

Certification Based on the physical evaluation carried out by the Evaluation Committee (EC) under NPOP and the corrective actions taken by the applicant CBs on the non conformities reported by the EC, the scope of certification has been extended to Livestock for three Certification Bodies viz; Onecert Asia Agri, Control union Certifications and Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency respectively.

International exposure for NPOP for increased market access

- Promotion of APEDA's role at 19th OWC at Biofach, Nurenberg in February 2017
- Leading a Trade delegation to Anheim, USA during 2017 for showcasing the strength of niche products of India
- Showcasing India's strength in organic production and Indian Organic Certification system through major role in Exhibition at Organic World Congress event.
- Partnering 19th Organic World Congress, scheduled for November 09-11, 2017 at Greater Noida and Leadership role in organization of Marketing and Quality Assurance Conference.

Negotiations with Canada, Korea, Taiwan and Japan for Organic Equivalence

APEDA is continuing efforts for getting equivalence with Canada, Korea, Taiwan and Japan through regular correspondence. Comparison of standards were sent to facilitate the equivalence process. However, as these importing countries have raised the issue of reciprocity for mutual recognition, APEDA is pursuing with Ministry of Agriculture and FSSAI for notification of Domestic Organic Standards.

Study on Developing an Export /Marketing Strategy for Organic Products from Sikkim

A study was commissioned to Association of Indian Organic Industry (AIOI) in May 2016 to develop an Export/Marketing Strategy for organic products from Sikkim. The Study has been completed and report is being finalized.

Redesigning of Tracenet System

The Tracenet system was redesigned to incorporate the changes made in the software during last three years and based inputs received from the stakeholders during consultative process and from time to time.

With redesigning of Tracenet, it was made user friendly without compromising on the credibility of organic process. The new system was implemented w.e.f May 1, 2016.

Processed Food Division

Registration of Peanut processing unit and issuance of Certificate of Export

APEDA started registration of units for export of Peanut and Peanut products and issuance of Certificate of Export w.e.f April 1, 2016. APEDA has registered 16 Peanut units and issued more than 9,800 Certificate of Exports online using digital signatures so far since April 1, 2016. In response to the rejection of peanut consignments by Vietnam due to interception of live pest in the peanut, the operation of the four units was suspended along with their RCMCs.

Infrastructure

During the current financial year, Infrastructure Division had a budget outlay of Rs. 25 crore. Over and above an amount of Rs. 7 crore is allocated for NER projects. Since APEDA has a committed liability of Rs. 93 crore for infrastructure projects sanctioned during earlier years, APEDA has not sanctioned any new projects either in public sector or to private exporters since April 1, 2016.

APEDA'S e-Governance initiatives

The Government is taking up a number of new measures and initiatives to improve the ease of doing business in India. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. APEDA has undertaken a number of initiatives during the year to enhance the existing e-Governance systems and introduce new online facilities for the benefit of stakeholders.

Major initiatives in Development and Implementation of new system for stakeholders:-

- Complete redesigning and implementation of Trace Net system for monitoring of production, processing and export of organic Crop products.
- Development and Implementation of Mobile App. for RCMC and RCAC for exporters.
- Integration with DGFT for fetching of e-BRC data.
- Development of software for processing of online RCAC for Organic Pulses.
- Development and Implementation of Hortinet system upto the farm registration level for 12 new products.
- Implementation of paperless Meat unit registration module.
- Paperless application processing and issuance of Certificate for Registration of Pack Houses of Horticulture consignments.

Simplification of procedure in-house

Development and Implementation of paperless module for; grant of leave, Tour management, Asset Management system, Complaint Management system for Hardware and Outreach Module.

Outreach programmes

APEDA has been conducting Outreach Programmes as one of the important activities in various parts of the country to sensitize stakeholders such as agriculture exporters, farmers, service providers, trade associations, government and brought at common platform for deliberating on common issues and availing benefit of APEDA schemes & its activities. Apart from In-house resource knowledge within APEDA regarding its schemes; products and different processes involved, APEDA also invited representatives of organizations such as DGFT, FSSAI, EIC, Marketing Boards, etc., for the benefit of the trade. APEDA has conducted 20 Outreach Programmes as on date in 18 states.

APEDA's Export Performance

APEDA's Export Performance						
Qty. in MT; Value in Rs. crore & US$ million						
Commodity	2015-16 (April-August)			2016-17 (April-August)		
	Qty	Rs. crore	US$ million	Qty	Rs. crore	US$ million
Floriculture & Seeds	15,374.80	442.58	69.30	15,999.76	466.22	69.64
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	1,015,105.00	3,318.12	520.62	1,508,784.00	3,561.06	532.27
Processed Fruits & Vegetables	366,303.35	2,641.07	413.65	355,561.90	2,791.22	416.89
Animal Products	515,527.54	10,958.18	1,715.57	547,536.40	11,131.02	1,662.27
Other Processed Food	786,991.14	7,515.46	1,178.01	692,129.52	7,257.16	1,083.68
Basmati Rice	1,678,797.00	9,945.81	1,560.09	1,775,684.00	9,368.23	1,398.53
Non Basmati Rice	2,983,915.00	6,979.80	1,093.40	3,008,238.00	7,394.67	1,103.96
Other Cereals	1,012,816.00	1,568.60	245.79	552,711.00	877.34	131.02
Total	8,374,829.84	43,369.62	6,796.45	8,456,644.58	42,846.92	6,398.25

Source: DGCIS

Quality Development

Laboratories and HACCP implementation and certification agencies

- 39 laboratories were recognized including 12 new laboratories for sampling and analysis of APEDA scheduled products for exports. Three recognized laboratories in the private sector and 1 National Referral Laboratory at NRC Grapes Pune were upgraded with high precision analysis equipments during the period.
- 6 certification agencies and 5 implementation agencies were recognized for certification and implementation of HACCP during the period.

Development and implementation of Procedures for Exports

Certificate for export of betel leaves to EU.

Development of Procedures of recognition of peanut processing units:

- Procedure for grant of recognition certificate to peanut processing units for export of peanuts.
- Procedure for grant of recognition certificate to peanut shelling & or grading units for export of peanuts.
- Procedure for grant of recognition certificate to godowns/storage for export of peanuts

APEDA'S participation in the international trade fair year 2016-17

To create and tap markets and enhance the brand image, APEDA designs and delivers various promotional activities for its products. Participation in international trade fairs, commodity-specific promotional campaigns, brand promotion through publicity and organizing exporter importer meets are amongst the few in this respect. Promotional campaigns for Indian Basmati Rice, Indian Fruits, Indian Beer, Indian Wines, Indian Curries and Indian Snacks have already been launched by APEDA at major trade fairs across the world.

The current financial year 2016-17, APEDA had/will participate in Seven (7) International fairs and Four (4) Generic/Brand promotion program on Indian Food products i.e. Indian Wine dehydrated products, Ethnic products, pulps and cereal preparations and rice.

APEDA also provides financial assistance to the exporters in product enhancement. It guides in the development of packaging standards and design, use of modern packaging material and development and preparation of product literature. Besides this, it also helps in the distribution of market information, buyer-seller meets, exchange of delegations, as well as participation in exhibitions and trade promotion fairs.

APEDA has been trying to expand the marketing opportunities for Indian food products by emphasizing on market access for various products across the globe.

Tobacco Board

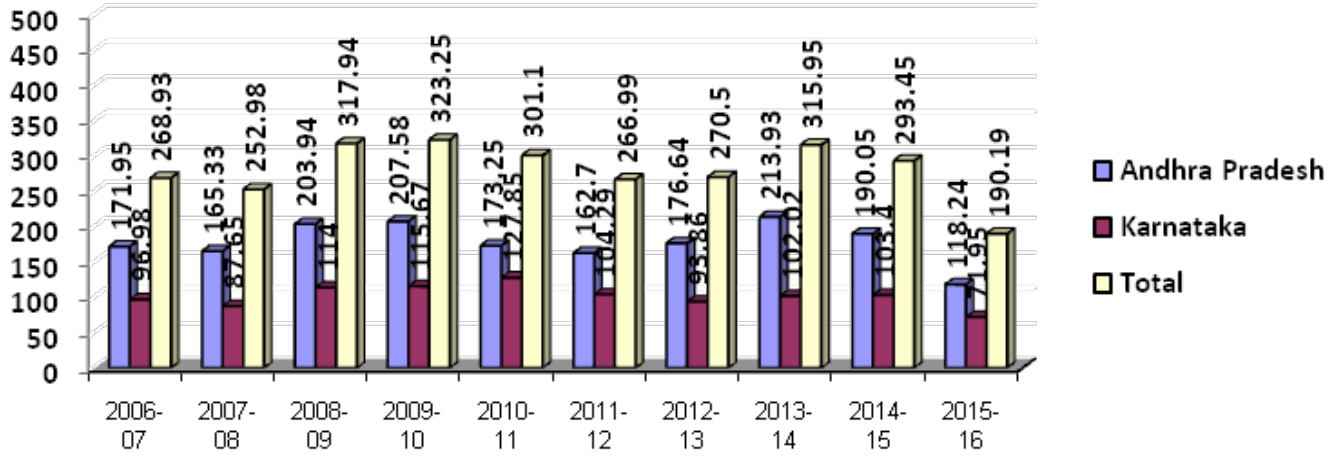
Tobacco Board was established on January 1, 1976 under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 with its Head Quarters at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Tobacco Board is headed by a Chairman. The important functions of the Tobacco Board are:

- Regulating the production and curing the Virginia tobacco to match demand in India and abroad.
- Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufacturers 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.
- Purchasing Virginia tobacco from the growers when the same is considered necessary or expedient for protecting the interest of growers with the approval of the Government of India.

FCV Tobacco production in India

FCV tobacco production in the last ten years had been fluctuating from year to year. These fluctuations reflect weather impacts on yield as well as market dynamics in terms of price elasticity of supply. FCV tobacco production has registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of -3.40 per cent during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16.

FCV TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN INDIA (In M.Kgs)



The production of FCV tobacco in 2016-17 is estimated at 222.19 million kg as against 190.19 million kg produced during 2015-16. The production of FCV tobacco in Karnataka is estimated at 92.19 million kg and that of Andhra Pradesh at 130 million kg. 40,486 growers in Karnataka and 38,118 in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in FCV tobacco cultivation. FCV tobacco is cultivated in about 1.46 lakh hectares during 2015-16. In 2016-17, the area under FCV tobacco is 0.76 lakh hectares in Karnataka and the plantations in Andhra Pradesh are still in progress.

FCV Tobacco Production Regulation

One of the important functions of the Tobacco Board is to regulate the production of Virginia Tobacco to match the demand for Indian tobacco so as to ensure fair and remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. This objective is sought to be achieved by fixing crop size and by registering commercial nurserymen, tobacco growers and barn operators every year. The Board decides the crop size of FCV Tobacco, considering various factors like demand and supply situations in domestic and international markets, marketability of different types of FCV tobacco, carryover stocks, trends in cigarette production and consumption.

FCV crop production policy

During 2016-17, Tobacco Board had fixed a crop size of 225 million kg for cultivation of FCV tobacco in India as against 220 million kg fixed during the last year. Tobacco Board has fixed a crop size of 95 million kg in Karnataka for 2016-17 crop season as against 100 million kg fixed during 2015-16 crop season. For the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Board has fixed a crop size of 130 million kg as against 120 million kg fixed during the last year.

Soil Testing Services to growers

Tobacco Board every year undertakes analysis of soil and water samples collected from grower's fields at free of cost to advise growers on suitability of soil and irrigation water used for tobacco cultivation and quantity of fertilizers to be used for tobacco cultivation. During 2016-17 crop season, 2,300 soil samples and 620 water samples in Andhra Pradesh are analysed at Tobacco Board's Soil Testing Laboratory at Ongole and based on the analysis results, growers are advised about suitability of soil and dosage of fertilizers to be used. Similarly in Karnataka, about 4,200 soil samples are analyzed and growers are suitably advised. In addition to the above, 950 soil samples in Andhra Pradesh and 180 soil samples in Karnataka are analyzed for micro nutrients – Fe, Zn, Mn and Cu during 2016-17 crop season.

Extension & development activities

The Tobacco Board provides a comprehensive package of support and Extension services to farmers through supply of inputs at competitive prices by extending subsidy to some extent for improving the productivity and quality of Tobacco, thus helping the farming community. Hence, every year Board implements various Extension and Developmental Schemes with its own funds through supply of inputs and imparting training to farmers at every crop growth stage.

The details of Extension and Developmental Activities being taken up during 2016-17 crop season along with Physical/ Financial -Targets/Achievements is furnished below:

S.No	Name of the scheme	Physical Target	Physical Achievement (Estimated)	Financial Target (₹ in lakh)	Financial Achievement (Estimated) (₹ in lakh)
1	**Farm Mechanization**				
a	**PVC Pipes**	6402	6402	50	13.69
b	**Curometers**	2525	2522		4.19
c	**Knapsack Sprayers**	2255	2255		19.87
2	**Improvement of Yield and quality of Tobacco**				
a	**Water harvesting structures**	0	0	5	0.00
b	**Integrated Pest Management**			20	
b.1	**Pheromone Traps & Lures**	48230	48040		4.95
b.2	**Yellow Sticky Traps**	32720	32690		1.80
c	**Analysis of Leaf Samples**			35	
c.1	**Control/Monitoring of Pesticide Residues**	229 samples	229 samples		17.12
c.2	**Leaf Chemistry Analysis for Nicotine, Sugars, Chlorides**	229 samples	229 samples		5.14
d	**Supply of Trays**			60	
d.1	**Trays along with Cocopeat**	1348620	777777		39.56
e	**Erection of Green houses**			10	
e.1	**Green house with UV Sheet**	240	141		2.12
e.2	**Permanent Green house**	60	21		1.05
f	**Bio pesticides**	5189 Kgs	5167.5 Kgs	15	3.11
3	**Improving of Curing Practices**				
a	**Improved design of furnace in barns (VF,GWR)**	2060 units	2000 units	25	115.00
b	**Raising of Own Fuel**	435253 saplings	418428 saplings	5	9.00
4	**Elimination of NTRMs by using Tarpaulins**	7750 units	7750 units	55	98.26
5	**Post-Harvest Product Management**	90 units	90 units	30	5.85
6	**Other Extension Programmes**	431 programmes	380 programmes	50	23.00
7	**On Farm Tests and Experimental Trials**	32 Plots	32 plots	10	6.40
8	**Model Project Area**	29 villages	29 villages	50	28.00
	Grand Total			420	398.10

Tobacco auctions:

The auction system for sale of FCV tobacco was introduced for the 1st time in Karnataka in 1984 followed by Andhra Pradesh in 1985.

Progress made during 2016-17:-In Andhra Pradesh a total quantity of 109.30 mkg of FCV tobacco of 2015-16 crop was marketed at an average price of ₹114.37 per Kg between 1/04/2016 to 31/08/2016 (last day of auction sales). In the case of Karnataka FCV tobacco auctions for sale of 2016-17 crop are in progress. As on 05/11/2016 a total quantity of 18.20 mkg of tobacco was marketed at an average price of ₹124.84 per kg.

Price support operations: Government of India notified the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for F2 grade of black soil tobacco and L2 grade of Light soil tobacco on the recommendation of the Commission of Agricultural costs and prices (CACP) up to 2008 crop season. Based on which the Minimum Support Prices for other grades are worked out by the Tobacco Board. Since, the year 2009, the Government of India has not announced the Minimum Support Price for FCV tobacco crop.

Growers welfare fund initiatives: Tobacco Board is undertaking various welfare measures, to ensure overall welfare of around 89000 Tobacco Growers and their families in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana & Odisha by establishing "Tobacco Board's Growers' Welfare Schemes" in 2009-10 with the approval of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The Welfare Scheme provides financial assistance, in the form of Death Grants and Interest Free Loans, to perform Girl Marriage, Education of Dependent Children, Treatment for major Illness/ Accident cases requiring surgery and repairs to barns damaged due to Natural Calamities/Fire Accidents. Since the inception of the scheme, Tobacco Board had provided financial relief to 9,980 growers, in terms of Grants and Loans so far. Grants worth ₹17.86 crore were sanctioned to 6868 beneficiaries and interest free loans of ₹4.82 crore were sanctioned to 3,112 growers.

In order to provide additional benefits, recently some amendments were made to the Grower Welfare Schemes, with the approval of Government of India. As per the Government of India order Nos.6/5/2007-Ep(Agri-VI), dated 10/04/2015 and 06/05/2016 following amendments were made to the schemes and enhancement of renewal fee from ₹200/- to ₹500/-. The Fund will be utilized to implement Welfare schemes, for registered FCV tobacco growers and their family members to meet their financial requirements.

An amount of ₹50.08 crore was available in Tobacco Board's Growers' Welfare Fund as on March 31, 2016.

During 2015-16, ₹4.31 crore were disbursed in the form of Grants and ₹0.36 crore in the form of Interest Free Loans, totaling to ₹4.66 crore. The details of Grants/Interest Free Loans extended scheme wise during 2015-16 are as follows:

(In lakh)

Category	Particulars	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
DEATH GRANTS	a) Natural death	1058	414.40
	b) Accidental death	22	16.50
	TOTAL GRANTS (I)	1080	430.90
INTEREST FREE LOANS	a) Loans for Girl Marriage Assistance	59	14.75
	b) Loans for medical treatment of Major illness requiring surgery/Accident cases	12	5.65
	c) Loans for repairing of barns damaged due to natural calamities and Fire Accidents	42	7.38
	d)Loans for Education of Children	31	7.75
	TOTAL LOANS (II)	144	35.53
TOTAL AMOUNT RS. (I + II)		1224	466.43

Marketing and Exports: The exports of tobacco and tobacco products during 2015-16 were 2,43,418 Metric tons valued at ₹6,058.13 crore (US$ 925.33 million) against 2,49,150 tons valued at 5,652.17 crore (US$ 924.31 million) exported in 2014-15.
Exports of tobacco and tobacco products for the period under report have decreased by 2 per cent in terms of quantity. However, record an increase of 7 per cent and 0.11 per cent in terms and value in rupees and US Dollars compared to the exports made during the corresponding period of last year.

Progress of Exports in 2016-17 (April - August): During April-August 2016, exports of FCV tobacco were 55,483 metric tons valued at ₹1,328.97 crore (US$ 198.38 million) against 48,469 metric tons valued at 1,117.04 crore (US$ 174.97 million).

During April – August 2016, the exports of unmanufactured tobacco were 81,277 metric tons valued at ₹1,722.14 crore (US$ 257.07 million) reflecting an increase of 16 per cent, 21 per cent and 15 per cent in terms of quantity and value in rupees and US dollars when compared to the exports made during the same period of last year.

Exports of tobacco products during the period April - August 2016 are 13,075 metric tons valued at ₹709.17 crore, reflecting a decrease of 7 per cent in quantity terms and increase of 11 per cent in value in rupees when compared to the exports made during the same period last year.

Overall exports of tobacco and tobacco products during the period April - August 2016 stood at 94,352 M.ton valued at ₹2,431.31 crore reflecting an increase of 12 per cent 18 per cent and 12 per cent in terms of quantity and value in rupees and US dollars respectively when compared to the same period last year.

Export Promotion Activities: With a view to share ideas and information together with industry leaders and wide range of stake holders Tobacco Board had participated in Global Tobacco & Nicotine Forum held at Brussels, Belgium from 27th to 29th September 2016.

International Tobacco Exhibitions: Tobacco Board is participating in International Tobacco Exhibition "World Tobacco Europe, 2016 scheduled to be held from 8th to 10th of November 2016 at Hamburg, Germany in view of brand image building and export promotion of Indian tobacco and tobacco products in the International Markets.

Tobacco Trade Delegations: Tobacco Board is perusing with the Embassies of Tehran and Thailand for the visit of Tobacco Trade Delegation to Thailand and Iran during the months of December, 2016 and February 2017 respectively.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D)

The DGS&D with headquarters at New Delhi is headed by Director General. It functions as an attached office of the Department of Commerce primarily for conclusion of Rate Contracts for common user items procured by various government buyers. It has four Regional Supply Offices located at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad. Its functional are carried out through its functional supporting service wings.

The Supply Wing has commodity-wise Purchase Directorates such as Information Technology, Electrical Stores, Mechanical Engineering, Automobiles, Steel & Cement, Structural Engineering, Hardware, Workshop & Machine Tools, Wool & Leather, Paper & Paper products, Oil & Chemicals and medical stores. The handling of commodity wise work facilitates maintenance of data bank on prices, vendors, specifications, market trends, etc.

DGS&D e-Procurement Project

The DGS&D has developed a comprehensive e-procurement customized web based application package. DGS&D's e-procurement Application is accessed by around 3,000 Central Government users through exclusive user Ids and passwords for online placement of Supply Orders against Rate Contracts.
Various packages have already been developed and implemented by DGS&D as detailed below:

E -Purchase facilitates the registration of firms, store coding and technical particulars of items, evaluation of bids and awarding of rate contracts. E-Inspection/Supply facilitate placing of on-line supply order, inspection of stores, dispatch and receipt of goods.
E-Tendering includes issue of tender notice and tender enquiry, on-line bid submission and bid opening. Manual counter offering being displayed with and in its place, E-counter offering being initiated so as to avoid human/manual touch and complete online process is followed. E-Payment facilitates submission, processing, payment of bills, debit adjustments. In case of any problem related to payment, grievance redressal mechanism has also been provided.

Mobile App: DGS&D has also launched a mobile application to share the latest updates of the technical particulars created, tender enquiries generated and Rate Contracts issued.

E-Office: Since January 2015, file movement has been started in DGS&D in e-office mode. Till September 30, 2016, 1,300 e-files have been created. The e-office modules cover functionalities of e-leave, e-tour, e-service book, etc.

E-Reverse auctioning and E-Market place Models are being developed shortly for facilitating DDOs for utilising the same and placing of supply order accordingly.

Benefits of e-tendering to DGS&D are as follows:

- Greater Fairness & Transparency with speed & accuracy
- Reduced process cycle time with increased accountability
- Reduced costs (transaction & staff strength)
- Improved image with elimination of arbitrariness
- Instant availability of real time information
- Cartel Breaking & increased competition

Benefits of e-tendering to suppliers are as follows:

- Reduced costs
- Convenience of transacting online with DGS&D
- No physical visits to DGS&D
- No pressure of cartel
- Increased opportunities

The e-procurement projects have increased transparency, improved efficiency and instilled confidence among stake holders in the procurement process and expected to bring in significant savings to the exchequer.

Further, DGS&D also intends to create a new online one-stop market plan, a government supplier portal encompassing the entire procurement process. This will substantially ease placing supply orders by government users and ensure hastle-free timely delivery.

Government e-Marketplace GeM owes its genesis to the recommendations of two Groups of Secretaries made to the Hon'ble PM in January 2016. The Group of Secretaries relating to 'innovative Budgeting & Effective Implementation' recommended "DGS&D to set up a dedicated e-market for different goods & services procured/sold by Government/ PSUs". Similarly, the Group of services on ''Good Governance Challenges & Opportunities', recommended procurement reforms in the form of a central public procurement platform for end-to-end procurement of goods, services and work contracts along with reforming DGS&D. Subsequently, the Hon'ble FM in the Budget speech 2016-17, mentioned that "We have to bring more transparency and efficiency in Government establishes a technology driven platform to facilitate procurement of goods and services by various Ministries and agencies of the Government." (Para 101 of the Budget Speech).

DGS&D with technical support of NeGD (MeitY) has developed Gem portal for procurement of both Products & Services. The portal was launched on August 9, 2016 by the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry minister. Procurement on Gem has been authorized by GFR by adding Rule 141 A (DoE OM dated May 3, 2016). The detailed payment procedure on GeM has been explained in DoE OM dated May 26, 2016 (amended on September 20, 2016). Presently more than 1800 products in 34 categories and hiring of transport service are available in GeM POC portal. Transactions for more than Rs. 30 crore have already been processed on GeM.

Advantages of GeM:

- GeM is a scalable system and being completely online, transparent, and system driven, makes procurement of goods and services, not only easy but also efficient and fast. GeM covers the entire procurement process chain, right from vendor registration, item selection by buyer, Supply order generation, and receipt of goods/services by the consignees (s), to online payment to the vendor.
- The registration of Government buyers and sellers is completely online and automatic, being based on self certification and user authentication through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) with Aadhar, Biometric Attendance System (BAS), MCA21, PAN and NIC mail databases.
- The system offers real-time price comparison with major e-commerce portals in order to bring greater transparency to the system.
- For large orders the system automatically directs the buyer to Bidding/Reverse Auction wherein the buyer has the facility to add additional techno-commercial specifications to the existing technical specifications.
- GeM provides all tools to facilitate the buyer to verify the reasonableness of the rates offered for direct purchase (up to Rs. 50,000), L1 purchase (more than Rs. 50,000) as well as for procurement through RA/bidding.
- The option for Demand Aggregation on GeM allows the Government users to extract the best price in the market, thereby making public procurement more efficient.
- Online payment to the supplier is possible either through the buyer Departments' bank account using the SBI multibank payment gateway (SBMOPS) or through PFMS for Central Government Departments (except Posts, Railways and Defence).
- As all the processes are online and visible to all stakeholders (including payment authorities and auditors) in real time at every stage, GeM is a very fair and transparent system.
- GeM system is completely secure and all documents are e-Signed.
- GeM is a tool to promote Maximum Governance Minimum Government, Make in India Ease of Doing Business and Digital India. By providing timely payment to vendors GeM not only ensures competitive rates but also encourages small business units/individuals to do business with government organizations.

e-Procurement Mission Mode Project Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce) was nominated as the Nodal Ministry for implementation of e-Procurement Mission Mode Project (e-ProcMMP) under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in States and UTs. It aims to provide web based end-to-end solution for procurements of goods, works and services in the interest of increased efficiency and transparency. National informatics Centre (NIC) is the implementing agency of the project.

The objectives of e-Procurement MMP are:

- To establish a one stop-shop for all services related to government procurement.
- To reduce cycle time and cost procurement.
- To enhance transparency in Government procurement.
- To enhance efficiency of procurement.
- To bring about procurement reform across the Government.

Financial the project has an approved outlay of Rs. 62.99 crore for five years. The first two years would be implementation phase costing Rs. 53.12 crore followed by a three year maintenance phase costing Rs. 9.87 crore Status of the project NIC's

e-procurement solution (GEPNIC) has been made operational in 27 States/UTs. 9 States/UTs are using the services of Private Application Service Providers (Pvt. ASP). States/UTs which are using the Pvt. ASP are uploading their tender data on www.eprocure.gov.in/mmp through XML.

During the current financial year 2016-17 (upto Sep, 2016) a total of 11,86,707 tenders value of Rs. 13.01 lakh crore have been published by 27 States/UTs using GePNIC solution. The corresponding figures for the entire FY i.e. 2015-16 are 9.92 lakh tenders and value of Rs.11.09 lakh crore respectively.

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

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) 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 in the country to receive ISO 9001:2008 certification for compilation and dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics.

Data Receipt in DGCI&S

DGCI&S receives the basic data 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.

Volume of Data and percentage Contribution by Type of DTR

The number of records being processed in DGCI&S has been steadily increasing over the years. From 39 lakh records processed in 2000-01 the number has increased to 177 lakh in 2015-16. Till September 2016, more than 92 lakh records have already been processed. The number of records processed during the last 3 years, the distribution of records by type and the contribution of different types of transactions to the total value of trade is shown in the following 3 Tables:

Number of Records Processed: 2013-14 to September 2016

Year	Export	Import	Total
2013-14	84,11,542	69,15,958	1,53,27,500
2014-15	92,61,258	75,23,521	1,67,84,779
2015-16	97,40,417	80,15,898	1,77,56,315
2016-17 (up to September 2016)	51,00,133	41,08,340	92,08,473

* Figures for 2016-17 are provisional

Percentage of Records processed: 2013-14 to September 2016 (by type of record)

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non- EDI	Manual
2013-14	87.17	11.50	1.33	90.33	9.47	0.21	88.59	10.58	0.82
2014-15	89.83	9.23	0.94	93.75	6.09	0.16	91.59	7.82	0.59
2015-16	89.99	9.12	0.89	94.05	5.85	0.10	91.82	7.64	0.53
2016-17 (up to September 2016)	93.94	6.01	0.05	91.20	8.12	0.67	92.43	7.18	0.40

* Figures for 2016-17 are provisional

Percentage contribution of different types of transactions to the value of trade from 2013-14 to September 2016

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI	Manual	EDI	Non- EDI	Manual
2013-14	63.08	36.35	0.57	70.84	28.59	0.57	67.64	31.79	0.57
2014-15	67.58	31.98	0.44	76.52	23.25	0.23	72.86	26.82	0.32
2015-16	76.74	23.10	0.16	80.85	18.91	0.24	79.17	20.62	0.21
2016-17 (up to September 2016)	79.40	20.47	0.13	79.38	20.55	0.07	79.39	20.50	0.10

* Figures for 2016-17 are provisional

Release of Foreign Trade data

The foreign trade data generated by the Directorate are disseminated through (i) Monthly Press Release brought out by the Department of Commerce in a fortnight's time from the end of a month, (ii) Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries), (iii) Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India giving detailed item level trade, and (iv) Quarterly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India by Countries.

DGCIS has drastically reduced the time-lag in all its releases and have made the data dissemination process more user-friendly. The Principal commodity wise data is now available within one month and the item level data within a period of two months.

Web based Module for on-line Data dissemination

DGCI&S has now put in place a web based module for on-line data dissemination "Foreign Trade Dissemination Portal (FTDP)" giving direct access to both the provisional and finalized data-set. Some of the features of the data dissemination software are as follows:

- Creation of user ID and password by the user after providing necessary details like name, organization, address, e-mail ID, telephone numbers, type of data required etc.
- Online payment with the help on internet banking facility
- Generation of reports in MS Excel, Text and PDF format depending on the user's preference
- Availability of more number of advanced classifications for generation of reports by the users
- Provision for storing of user defined queries in the server for repeated use
- Time series data for the last 5 years/previous 12 months

Senior officers in the DoC and DGFT have been provided user-id and password to access the Foreign Trade database. The facility has been extended to all Departments/Ministries in the Government of India as well as Indian Embassies and High Commissions.

Dissemination of state level data

DGCI&S has issued user-id and password to all State Governments to access state wise export data for preparing state level strategies for promoting exports and monitor their performance.

Publication of Ancillary Statistics & Indian Trade Journal

DGCI&S also compiles and publishes on regular basis the Inland Trade Statistics covering inter-state movements of goods by rail, river and air; Statistics on India's customs and excise revenue collections (according to the tariff heads); Shipping Statistics; Inland Coastal Trade Statistics and Selected Statistics of Foreign Trade of India. Indian Trade Journal, a weekly publication, is the premier publication of DGCI&S.

Statistics of Services Trade

DGCI&S has been declared as the nodal agency for compilation of services trade statistics in the country. On the basis of recommendations of a Technical Group constituted by the Department of Commerce, DGCI&S in collaboration with ICRIER has taken up pilot studies in the areas of Telecom, Audiovisual, Professional Services and logistics services. The surveys have been completed and the report released in June 2016.

DGCI&S has launched an all India survey in June 2016 on medical value travel for compilation of information disaggregated by partner country and type of service. Information collected through this survey would enable DoC to estimate India's export earnings through medical tourism and also the number of non-residents availing such services during the year 2015-16. Field work for the survey is currently under progress. DGCIS has now started receiving data from the SEZs and STPIs for compiling quarterly reports on India's offshore export of software and information technology services.

DGCI&S in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata is currently conducting a study to suggest a suitable mechanism for regular collection of services trade statistics related to travel & tourism sector for generation of estimates of value of export of travel & tourism services by partner country. Field work in respect of the survey on wellness tourism which has been taken up in the state of Kerala in collaboration with the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum is under progress.

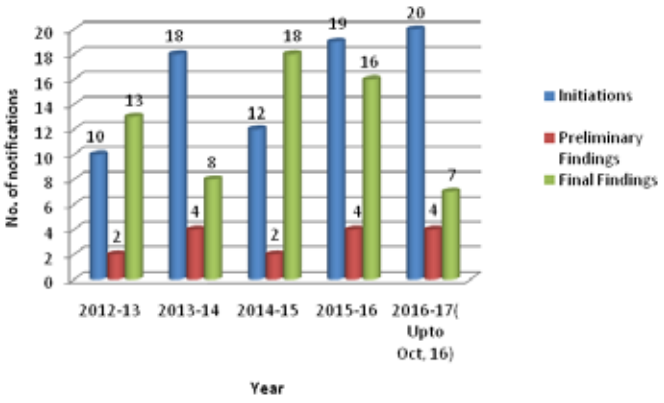
Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD)

The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties was constituted in April, 1998 and is headed by the Designated Authority of the level of Additional Secretary to the Government of India, who is advised on costing issues by a Principal Adviser (Cost) and one Joint Secretary level officer. In addition, there are fifteen Investigating and Costing Officers with varied experience to conduct various investigations like anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, circumvention of anti-dumping duty investigations etc. The Directorate is responsible for carrying out investigations and recommending, where required, under the Customs Tariff Act, the amount of anti-dumping duty/countervailing duty on the identified articles as would be adequate to remove injury to the domestic industry.

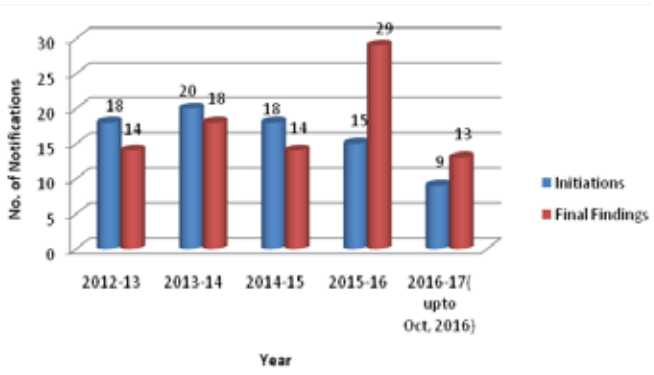
During the period from April 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016, DGAD initiated 29 anti-dumping (both fresh and Review) investigations, issued Preliminary Findings in four investigations, and Final Findings in 20 anti-dumping investigations. During the aforesaid period, DGAD has also initiated one CVD investigation on import of concerning imports of certain Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products.

The details of anti-dumping investigations for the years 2012-13 to 2016-17 (up-to October, 2016) are shown in the following graphs: -

Fresh anti-dumping investigations



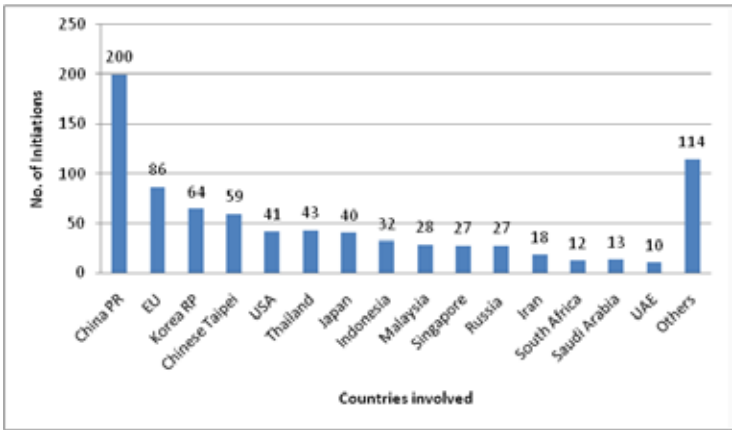
Review of anti-dumping duty investigations



From 1992 till October 31, 2016, India has initiated anti-dumping investigations into 352 products. The countries prominently figuring in anti-dumping investigations are China, European Union, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, USA, Singapore, Russia, etc. The major product categories on which anti-dumping duty has been levied are chemicals and petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fibres/yarns, steel and other metals and consumer goods.

The country-wise break-up of 352 products, is as given below: -

Number of investigations initiated by DGAD country wise as on October 31, 2016



The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority, a statutory body under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry is mandated for the development of export of marine products from India.

Export performance: During the period 2016-17 (April to September), India has exported 4,31,861 MT of Seafood worth US$ 2.6 billion equivalent to Rs. 17,054 crore. USA continued to be the largest market in value terms whereas South East Asia stands first in quantity. Value wise Southeast Asia is in second position followed by EU and Japan. Frozen Shrimp is the major item contributing 75 per cent of the total export revenue followed by frozen fish. Export summary reports are given below.

Export Performance During 2016-17 Vs 2015-16 (Apr-Sep)			
Export Details	2016-17 (Provisional)	2015-16	Growth %
Quantity in Tons	431,861.00	433,632.00	(0.41)
Value in crore	17,053.83	14,947.87	14.09
USD in million	2,579.06	2,343.81	10.04
Unit Value (USD/Kg)	5.97	5.41	10.49

Thrust Areas

To facilitate enhanced export of marine products from the country MPEDA has been giving greater thrust in the following areas: -

- Diversify the culture practices in to commercially important Shell fishes and Fin fishes to enhance aquaculture production and increase the varieties.
- Establish traceability of aquaculture and capture fishery products through primary producers' enrollment.
- Extending linkages to the grassroot level by ensuring better extension packages to fishermen/farmers and the workers engaged in various stages of processing of marine products.
- Upgradation of fishing harbours to meet the national/ international quality standards, providing financial assistance for conversion/construction of Tuna Long Liners and for the better preservation of catch, Implementation of Catch Certification scheme to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and Certification of fisheries.
- Assisting the setting up of state-of-art processing facilities for Value Added Marine Products meant for export.
- Operating scheme of Sea/air-freight assistance for the promotion of export of value added marine products/ live/chilled/ornamental fish and aquarium plants by the registered seafood manufacturer exporters.
- Operating scheme of cold chain for proper storage/ transportation/preserving the fish and fishery products meant for export.
- Ensuring production of quality seafood by setting up sophisticated residue control laboratories in the maritime States.
- Operating a nation-wide network of ELISA labs to ensure

Anti biotic residue free aquaculture shrimp for export.

- Establishing presence of Indian seafoods in major international markets by co-branding Indian products with major buyers and by giving publicity in different media abroad.
- Participating in International Seafood Shows to showcase our resources and the potential of Indian seafood thereby generating new trade relationships. Organizing biennial events viz. India International Seafood Show (IISS) and Aqua Aquaria India (AAI).
- Promoting Ornamental Fish Breeding for export by providing infrastructure to produce varieties of Ornamental Fish species and also for employment generation in rural and semi urban areas.
- Registration certificates and RCMC Certificates are issued on-line through MPEDA Regional Offices. Financial Accounting, Payroll, Pension, Personnel, GPF, Stores and Inventory Asset etc. are computerised. Pre Harvest Testing and NRCP lab testing are also computerised. Introduced online application of exporter registration with online fee payment. Recently introduced online submission of financial assistance application and disbursal of payment through NEFT.

Steps taken to increase production and exports

- Extended technical and financial assistance for the development of new area under Shrimp and Scampi culture in all the maritime States of the country for sustainable production of seafood.
- Provide financial assistance for the conversion of existing fishing vessel to Tuna long liners and for the installation of Insulated Fish Hold/Refrigerated Fish Hold/Refrigerated Seawater System/Ice making Machine onboard fishing vessel for better preservation of Catch Quality.
- European Union vide their notification No. 1005/2008 demands implementation of catch certification scheme from 01st January 2010 for export of seafood to EU MPEDA is the competent authority to validate catch certificate for export of seafoods to EU. Under the scheme, 5525 certificates were validated during April to October 2016.
- ICCAT certification - Vide letter No. 5/1/2015 – EP (MP) dated June 27, 2016, MPEDA has been authorized by Ministry of Commerce & Industry to validate International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) Swordfish Statistical Document Programme for export of Big Eye tuna and swordfish to certain EU markets.
- MPEDA in consultation with Seafood Exporter Association of India has prepared a list of 623 items of fish and shell fish to be notified as “Normally Traded commodities “under biodiversity Act 2002 and forwarded to National Biodiversity Authority.
- A list of marine and freshwater ornamental fishes and aquarium plants is under preparation for submission to the National Biodiversity Authority.
- MPEDA had submitted proposals to review the MEIS incentives with regard to certain marine products. In addition, reinstating of MEIS benefit for the 11 lines under Chapter 3 was also taken up by MPEDA. List of all HS lines missing from the MEIS benefit is under preparation and will soon be forwarded to the MoCI.
- MPEDA assists the processors to construct/renovate, captive/independent pre-processing centers as per EU/GOI guidelines and setting up of mini laboratory in processing plants.
- Provided financial assistance to seafood processors for setting up of mini laboratory and pre-processing centers. From April to October, 2016, an amount of Rs. 9.64 lakh has been released to 4 beneficiaries.
- Quality Control division of MPEDA actively participated in different committees of Codex for formulation/revision of standards. MPEDA also participated in FAD committee of Bureau of Indian Standards, Scientific panel for Fish and Fishery products of FSSAI, Indo-EU Joint Working Committee and CITD project.
- Two Quality Control officials from MPEDA visited Japan during June 6-11, 2016 as a part of Joint Delegation visit of Indian Laboratory expert to understand sampling and analysis methodology adopted by Japan for testing of various parameters of F & FP.
- 10 Rapid Alert Notifications by EU, 36 import refusal by USFDA and 3 violation of Japanese standards were notified during April to October, 2016 and the concerned ROs/SROs have investigated and furnished their report in the respective cases. Corrective actions were suggested to the processor to prevent recurrence in future.
- During April to October, 2016, three seafood HACCP (Basic) Training Programmes were conducted one each at Kochi, Mumbai and Bhimavaram. A total of 71 (24+22+25) were trained. Two HACCP Compliance Certificates also issued during the reporting period.
- MPEDA has four Quality Control laboratories, of which the laboratories at Kochi, Bhimavaram and Nellore are implementing the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP) for Aquaculture products. The Quality Control lab at Bhubaneswar is set up for testing commercial samples. During April to October 2016, a total of 3,240 samples were analysed by these labs under NRCP 2016.
- During April to October, 2016, a total of 8411 samples were analyzed in the ELISA labs. The ELISA labs are established in the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat. A total of 12 ELISA labs are in operation now.
- The Quality Control lab at Kochi is also undertaking a project for Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level (MPRNL) funded by Department of Agriculture (MoA). During April-Oct 2016, a total of 293 samples of inland fishes and crustaceans, marine crustaceans from the maritime states of India were analysed and the results were communicated.
- In order to comply with the EU requirements, MPEDA had taken up a scheme for upgradation of Fishing Harbours in different maritime states. According to the scheme MPEDA would provide the Tube/Flake Ice Making Machine and two chill rooms to the identified Fishing Harbours and these facilities have to be operated and maintained by the respective State Governments as per the Agreement executed between MPEDA & State Governments concerned. Fishing harbor at Machilipatnam was handed over to State Fisheries during the reporting year.
- An amount of Rs. 63.66 lakh was sanctioned as financial assistance to 77 beneficiaries for installation of insulated fish hold onboard fishing vessels An amount of Rs. 5 lakh was sanctioned as financial assistance to one beneficiary for installation of slurry ice making machine onboard fishing vessels.
- Under catch certification regime, we have validated 5525 catch certificates during April to October 2016 for sea caught marine products export to EU.
- The shrimp and shrimp product consignment to USA have

to be accompanied by DS 2031 certificate which states that the shrimp was harvested in a manner not harmful to sea turtles or harvested by aquaculture. During April to October 2016, 6739 DS 2031 certificates were issued.

- MPEDA participated in 8 major international seafood fairs and 1 international conference around the world and displayed a wide range of Indian marine products especially value added products to generate awareness and demand.
- In order to disseminate the vast potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and to highlight investment opportunities in this field by Indian entrepreneurs, MPEDA has participated in 12 domestic fairs at different parts of the country.
- MPEDA brings out a monthly magazine, MPEDA Newsletter, to highlight the activities of MPEDA and to disseminate the information on trade developments, enquiries, quality regulations, and other topics of interest related to Aquaculture, Seafood processing, Quality Control and Ornamental fisheries to the stakeholders across the country and to the Indian Embassies in major markets.
- Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP): From April 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016, financial assistance of Rs. 240.10 lakh was released to four processors for installing machinery/equipment for production and export of value added seafood products. An amount of Rs. 103.05 lakh was released to 3 beneficiaries for construction of large cold storage with a total capacity of 5195 MT.
- Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC) has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) of export certified processing & cold storage infrastructure for promotion of aqua and marine exports from Andhra Pradesh for consideration of grant under the central component of ASIDE scheme. The DPR has been examined in detail and modified by incorporating MPEDA's suggestion and forwarded to Ministry with recommendation to consider under ASIDE Scheme.
- MPEDA has received a proposal on July 8, 2016 from Government of Karnataka regarding Development of Infrastructure facility at Tadadi village, Kumta. Subsequently, officials from MPEDA, Sub-Regional Office, Mangalore visited the proposed site at Tadadi on August 2, 2016 and submitted the feedback to Visevesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC) and advised them to submit a DPR incorporating the recommendation given by MPEDA, which will be forwarded to Ministry upon receipt.
- In order to facilitate greater market access for freshwater fish products, MPEDA in association with INFOFISH have launched a project on "Promotion of Improved Processing, Presentation and Marketing of Fresh Water Fish Products" under common fund commodities funded by FAO. Under this project various value added products were developed in association with CIFT. The techno-economic feasibility evaluation is pending.
- MPEDA encourages mass production of quality Ornamental Fish by assisting breeders for setting up modern breeding centers. Under the 12th plan scheme, subsidy assistance up to maximum 25 per cent of actual cost incurred subject to a maximum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per unit has been approved for setting up of Ornamental Fish Breeding Units for the SHG's and Societies.
- Capacity building of stakeholders inviting national and international expertise to augment the production and to improve the quality of the fishes produced.
- MPEDA has issued 85 Health Certificates in FY 2015-16 for the ornamental fish consignments meant for export.
- Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA) continued Research and Development activities for developing new aquaculture technologies by innovative methods, by implementing several species specific R & D projects for increasing production of commercially important Finfish, Shellfish, export oriented ones in particular, to strengthen the aquaculture production base in the country.
- NETFISH, a Society promoted by MPEDA for undertaking extension education programmes, continued their efforts in Capture Fisheries sector, Fish Quality Management, Conservation and sustainable fishing and for capacity building in all the maritime States of India. The extension tools developed by NETFISH such as posters, leaflets, documentaries and animation films were made use of for delivering the messages effectively during the programmes. Special awareness programmes such as Street Plays, Medical Camps, Rallies, Clean-ups, School programmes, Mass Communications, Radio Programmes, etc. are also conducted. In the financial year 2016-17 from April to October, NETFISH has conducted 970 extension programmes reaching around 30,000 beneficiaries.

Trade Facilitation Institutions

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

Since its Inception on May 2, 1963 with a focus on foreign trade related research and training, IIFT has broadened the scope and dimensions of its academic activities covering the entire gamut of international business. Today, the Institute is widely recognized for its knowledge and resource base, rich heritage and for strong alumni network both in India and abroad.

The Institute was awarded the status of "Deemed University" in May 2002 by University Grants Commission(UGC). The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditated IIFT with the highest grade 'A' with overall CGPA score of 3.53 in 2015. IIFT is in the process of getting AACSB Accreditation and the iSER has been accepted by AACSB.

The Board of Management is the principal executive body of the Institute. The BoM consists of 11 members and is headed by the Director of the Institute. The Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Institute while Director of the Institute is the Principal Executive of the Institute

The Institute has five academic divisions, namely, Graduate Studies Division, Research Division, Management Development Programmes Division, International Collaboration and Capacity Development Division and International Projects Division. Each division caters to competence development in a specific area and contributes to the overall growth of the Institute.

Academics: The Institute conducts different educational programmes which include Ph.D., Full Time and Part Time MBA(IB) Degree programmes, Executive Diploma Programmes and Certificate Programmes.

Research: Five research studies are under progress for various state government and corporate like Development Commissioner (Industries), Mumbai, Director of Industries, MP, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers etc.

Management Development Programme(MDP)

Twenty-eight programmes were conducted during April to October, 2015 which were attended by 960 participants. Reputed stakeholders include Mitsui Chemicals(I) Ltd., APEDA, Hastshilp Vikas, ITS Officers trainees, etc.

International Collaboration and Capacity Development (ICCD)

International Collaborations: IIFT has established academic ties with domestic and international Universities/Institutes to enable activities such as joint training and research programmes and student/ faculty exchange. At present, IIFT has collaborations with 26 Universities/Institutes across the world. Of these Universities/Institutes, 15 are in Europe, 5 are in Asia and 6 are in other parts of the world. In continuation, the Institute has signed a MoU with the Florida International University, USA on October 27, 2016 for student / faculty exchange& other academic activities.

Student Exchange Programme: Under student exchange programme, there were five inbound students from different Institutes/Universities of France.

Faculty Development Activities: During April to October, 2016, 07 faculty members presented papers at national/international conferences. The Institute provided financial support to 04 faculty members for attending national Conference/Training/ Seminar programmes and 01 faculty member for international training programme.

International Membership & Accreditation: The Institute continues to be the member of the International Institutions/ Organizations like (a) the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD), (b) Academy of International Business (AIB), (c)International Association of Trade Training Organization (IATTO), (d) The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), (e) The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), and (f) Life Member of Global Compact Network India.

International Projects Division (IPD)

Conduct Off-Campus Programs Internationally

- MBA (IB) 2016-17 program at Institute of Finance Management, Tanzania commenced on May 2, 2016 with enrollment of 29 students.
- The convocation of MBA (IB) 2014-16 Batch was held on 28 September, 2016 at IFM, Tanzania. 18 students were awarded MBA (IB) degree during the convocation.
- The pre-launch activities of MBA (IB) 2017-18 batch at Tanzania have begun from October, 2016.

Summer placement

Continuing with its illustrious legacy, IIFT saw an extraordinary turnout in its summer placements with 288 students of MBA (International Business) 2016-18 batch clinching the very best of the brands from the industry for summer placements. The result of 53 years of continued excellence in International Business Studies attracted 88 premier recruiters to the campus. There is a remarkable increase in the offers by leading recruiters this year. The top brands that dominated the placement season at IIFT this year include HUL, ITC, Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase & Co, Nestle, Godrej Industries Limited (GILAC), Colgate Palmolive, Marico, Shell, GE, BNY Mellon, Dabur, Bain Capability Centre, Deloitte, GSK CH, J&J Pharma, Google, Amazon, Citibank, Axis Bank showing their faith in the talent pool of IIFT. The highest stipend is Rs. 2.5 lakh and the average stipend is Rs. 1.24 lakh. Nearly 60 per cent of the batch were offered unparalleled six-figure stipend. The TATA group (TATA Steel, TATA Motors, Titan, TATA International & TCS) made a total of 16 offers, thereby creating a strong presence on the campus.

Bain Consulting has recruited IIFT students for the first time ever. Bain has appreciated the quality of our students and has confirmed that it has taken first time maximum number of students ever taken from any premier business schools in India. 15 international internship roles were offered. The multifarious roles offered were across Middle East, Africa, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Europe. Trade giants, ADM & Louis Dreyfuss offered choicest roles on the campus, reaffirming the status of IIFT as the best trade school in Asia. Trade roles were also offered by ITC, Mount Meru Group, Golden-Agri Resources, TATA International. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as before recruited exclusively from IIFT for their Paris office. The World Trade Organization continued its special relation with IIFT to recruit interns for their Geneva office. Key highlights of internship process is that the leading brands visited the campus and competed amongst each other to recruit best talent pool from IIFT. Regrets were expressed to many recruiters this year.

This year, the variety of roles offered in the Finance domain was unprecedented. 22 per cent of the batch opted for internship in the finance sector. The sheer diversity of roles offered especially by Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan Chase & Co, Axis, IDFC made it a superlative achievement this year. Other notable recruiters in the domain were Synergy Consulting Inc., DBS, Nomura, GE, BNY Mellon, Duff & Phelps, ICICI Bank, HSBC STG, Citibank, Indus Valley Partners and EXIM Bank.Leading brands such as Goldman Sachs, GSK CH, Sun Pharma etc. have opened new roles for IIFT students like Treasury, Corporate Finance, Business Strategy and many more. One of the sectors that experienced a major upsurge was Consulting. The firms in this domain hired extensively from IIFT with over 13 per cent of the batch opting to intern in this sector. Bain Capability Center (BCC) recruited from IIFT for the first time and on the basis of quality of students have provided significant number of offers. It has never recruited so many students from any other business school. The sector wise summer placement details are as appended below:

Sector	No. of students taken
FMCG	60
BFSI (Banking, Financial services and Insurance)	52
Consulting	30
Manufacturing	27
IT/ITES	21
E-Commerce	19
Pharma & Healthcare	19
Telecom	14
Retail	12
Trade	11
Real Estate	7
Media & Entertainment	6
Logistics	3
Energy	2

IIFT Campus Kolkata

The Kolkata Campus of IIFT is now fully operational from its picturesque, green and sprawling new campus. Apart from the MBA full-time and part-time programmes, Kolkata Campus offers various Executive programmes and undertakes research projects.

The campus has launched a customised, short-term programme for the minority communities of the State with full funding support from the West Bengal Minority Finance Development Corporation. The faculty from Kolkata have prepared two export strategy documents for the states of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. It has also provided important policy document for optimising the cost of Container logistics to National Shipping Board, Ministry of Shipping. The BPR document prepared for the Kamarajar Port Limited has helped them to successfully stream line their ERP solutions and decision support system.

Centres of IIFT

Centre for International Trade in Technology (CITT) The Centre for International Trade in Technology (CITT) at the Institute operates with the objective of actualizing India's potential in technology trade and addressing some of these institutional complexities. The Centre regularly undertakes research projects in the area of FDI and technology transfer, technology financing and other related issues.

The Centre is currently working on a research study "Emerging and Contemporary R&D and Innovation Indicators in National Science and Technology System and Policy Implications" sponsored by Department of Science and Technology. It was 18 months study across multiple sectors and includes an International Conference, which will bring in innovation experts from all over the world.

The Centre participated in OECD Blue Sky Forum on Science and Innovation Indicators held at Brussels on September 19-21, 2016 and presented R&D measurement framework which attracted lot of interest from the experts there.

The Centre rolled out three issues of quarterly e-newsletter "Tech-n-Trade" during the period March-October 2016 touching latest in cutting edge technology, research, innovation and technology application opportunities and challenges.

Centre for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Studies aims at providing continuous support to the MSME sector by carrying out activities which can broadly be classified into conducting training programmes, provision of business intelligence services through comprehensive information hub and acting as a catalyst for interfacing with other concerned and associated institutions and organizations, both within the country and abroad. The training programmes are being conducted in various areas of international business such as international marketing, trade operations and logistics, international finance, WTO related issues, documentation and trade facilitation measures, entry level strategies, etc. At international level, the Centre has collaborated with renowned institutes located in South-East Asia, Europe and Africa. Two major achievements of the Centre have been a successful launch of dedicated MSME Centre at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh on August 3, 2015 and establishment of an Incubation Centre to promote & innovate business ideas having commercial viability and connect them to foreign market. During the period, the Centre has carried out six activities on: (a) Release of CSR funding from Mitsubishi Corporation India Private Limited and Metal One India Private Limited worth Rs. 53 lakh, (b) Construction of KITTES incubation cell within IIFT campus, (c) Inauguration of KITTES by Shri Kalraj Mishra, Union Minister for MSME, (d) Finalised support from EPC, Embassies, TPOs and online Marketing platforms as support to KITTES, (e) Conduction of Webinar series on "Building Business Beyond Borders" for CII members, (f) Research Proposal submitted to Council for Leather Exports and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts towards conducting 'Market Access for emerging markets", and(g) Readymade guide on Product Market Identification for Export Potential Products from Himachal Pradesh under Regional MSME Centre, Shimla.

Centre for WTO Studies: The activities undertaken by the Centre for WTO Studies seek to achieve three broad objectives: (i) to assist India's trade negotiators and policy-makers in participating effectively in the WTO and at the related multilateral trade negotiations; (ii) to enhance the understanding of key trade issues among stakeholders through outreach and dissemination activities; and (iii) to develop capacities within India and in other developing countries for analyzing WTO and other trade-related issues through training programmes. The Centre jointly organised with the World Trade Institute, Berne a summer academy for law students and professionals on WTO Agreements. Also, the Centre organised three international conferences on: WTO Dispute Settlement, Services, Investments and Global Value Chains and WTO, trade and Agriculture: Issues and Challenges for Developing and Least Developed Countries. Further, three training programmes on WTO Trade Remedy Measures-emphasis on practical application, CGC Modelling and Energy related issues for Central Asia and other countries. The Centre held workshops which saw the participation of senior officials from investigating authorities in 18 countries, DGAD, Trade Law Practitioners.

Golden Jubilee Convocation: The Golden Jubilee 50th Convocation was held in IIFT on April 19, 2016 with Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry as the Chief Guest. Six hundred seventy six students were awarded MBA Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates and Nine students were awarded Ph.D. Degrees. It is heartening to note that from launch of the Ph.D. programme in 2004 till 2015, IIFT had awarded 11 Ph.D. Degrees, whereas in 2015-16, in one single year, the Institute awarded 9 Ph.D. Degrees.

Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

The Indian Institute of Packaging is an autonomous body in the field of packaging technology which was set up on May 14, 1966 as a society under the societies registration act, 1860 by the leading packaging and allied industries and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The main objective of this Institute is to promote the export market by way of innovative package design and development and also the 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 and Hyderabad. The Institute is the founder member of two international apex organisations i.e., World Packaging Organisation (WPO) and Asian Packaging Federation (APF). Director of the Institute is the Vice President (Asian Affairs) of World Packaging Organisation (WPO) and Secretary General of Asian Packaging Federation (APF).

The main functions of the Institute are Training & Education and Research & Development in the field of Packaging. Under educational activities, the Institute has been conducting different types of short term and long term programmes. Till date, more than 10,000 personnel has been trained in the field of packaging through different programmes. The two years PGDP programme is being conducting by the Institute for the last 31 years. More than, 3,500 students have been qualified and also working in India and abroad by NABL as per ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and Bureau of Indian Standards. The laboratories are recognized under the SIRO's Scheme of DST, Government of India.

Under Research & Development, the Institute has got three wings i.e., testing and certification of packaging materials and packages, consultancy and projects and R&D. Under Testing, the Institute has got well equipped laboratories at its head office, Mumbai and also at the branches at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad. The Institute has also been recognized as competent authority by Directorate General of Shipping and Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Government of India for the testing of bulk packages intended to be used for the carriage of dangerous goods for export and also to issue the UN certificate. The Governing body of the Institute has got 33 members comprising of 21 members from the industries representing to all sectors of packaging materials, packaging machineries and user industries and the balance 12 members are nominated by the different Ministries and Commodity boards of Government of India. The Director is the Head and Principal Executive Officer of the Institute who is the overall in-charge of the organisation.

National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

The National Centre for Trade Information was incorporated on March 31, 1995 as a company under Section 25 of Companies Act, 1956. The company started functioning w.e.f. March, 1996. It has a Board of Directors for administration of its affairs, which includes representatives from Ministry of Commerce & Industry, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S). Other representatives are from India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and other Export Promotion Councils/ Apex Bodies.
ITPO and NIC are co-promoters of the company and have contributed a sum of Rs. 4 crore (Rs. 2 crore each) as Corpus Fund in the equity contribution of the company.

Trade Data Analysis support to Department of Commerce

- Trade data based research and analysis, India / Target Country – 2/4/6/8 digit HS classification
- Focus Market Focus Product – Export potential studies
- Drawing/evaluating wish lists / other list under various PTA/FTAs of India (existing and prospective)
- India-ASEAN FTA.
- Identification of Tariff lines with high export potential to Eastern and Central European Countries.
- India-Canada FTA – Analysis of trade data and identification of Potential items for India's wish list.

Support to Trade and Industry

- Creation and maintenance of websites.
- Website content management.
- Market research/ studies/ surveys.
- Creation of databases – Importers/ Exporters (product category wise).
- Electronic Trading Opportunities (ETOs) or live trade enquiries – all markets all products.
- Trade Fair/ exhibitions support.

Development of Online Module for MAI Schemes – Support provided to Department of Commerce

- Development & Maintenance of Online System of Application, Evaluation and Monitoring of MAI applications.

Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)

Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) - bridging the Skill Gap of the Footwear, Leather, Fashion, Retail & Management Sector with the motto 'Dedication to Excellence' is well acclaimed globally and is leaving no stone unturned as far as the growth of the footwear and leather products industry is concerned.

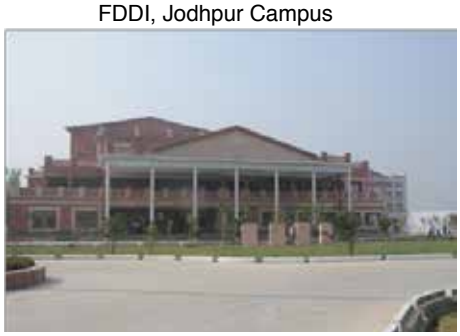
The Institute having pan-India presence with eight well designed campuses at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Chhindwara, Rohtak, Jodhpur and Guna is providing trained human resource to the industry and is instrumental in enhancing the global competency and performance of the industries.

FDDI, Noida Campus

FDDI, Jodhpur Campus

FDDI, Rohtak Campus

FDDI, Chennai Campus



FDDI, Fursatganj Campus

FDDI, Guna Campus

FDDI, Chhindwara Campus

FDDI, Kolkata Campus

FDDI has prestigious certifications such as ISO 9001, ISO 14000 and ISO 17025 and accreditations/tie-ups from the leading international organizations like PFI-Germany, SATRA-UK and top management and Fashion Design institutes such as LDT Nagold, Germany, ARS Sutoria, Italy, Thomas Bata University (TBU), Czech Republic which ensures international level of training in the campus and extends the scope of Student/ Faculty exchange programme in order to equip them to meet the challenges of globalization.

FDDI exclusively is creating an intellectually sound and professionally skilled manpower to match the emerging global environment in the business and trade. The exclusivity of FDDI's programmes lies in rendering contemporary pedagogy, training and research and is well co-opted with the specialized requirements of the Indian industry emphasizing special skill and knowledge enhancement. Henceforth, FDDI has always been successful in fulfilling the dreams of young aspiring students by placing them in their dream companies. So far, the Institute has an impeccable track record of 100 per cent placement for all its pass outs in major Multinational and Indian companies. FDDI alumni include VP's and CEO's of some of the renowned companies. FDDI students have been placed globally in countries like USA, UK, Germany, Hong Kong, Egypt, China, Singapore, UK, Middle East, Sri Lanka, South Africa etc. FDDI has a distinct presence not only in higher education, but, also in the spheres of Industrial Consultancy, Research and Development and Training of Active Industry Professionals.

The major activities carried out by FDDI, during the year are given as under:

1. Establishment of New FDDI campuses under 12th Five Year Plan:

FDDI, Hyderabad Campus

FDDI, Patna Campus

FDDI, Ankleshwar Campus

The details of the 4 new FDDIs at Bihar, Telengana, Gujarat and Punjab are given below:

FDDI, Punjab Campus

- **FDDI, Patna Campus:** The construction activity in FDDI Patna campus located at plot No. P-6, Megha Industrial Area, Moza Dumri, Arra Road, Patna, Bihar is in full swing.
- **FDDI, Hyderabad Campus:** The construction activity in FDDI Hyderabad campus located at LIDCAP Campus, HS Durga, Gachibowli, Bidar-Hyderabad Road, Hyderabad, Telenganais in full swing.
- **FDDI, Ankleshwar Campus:** The construction activity in FDDI, Ankleshwar campus located at Plot No. H-3301, Near ESIC Hospital, Ankleshwar Industrial Estate, Ankleshwar, Gujarat is in full swing.
- **FDDI, Banur Campus:** The construction activity in FDDI Banur, Punjab campus located at Dist. SAS Nagar (Mohali), Chandigarh-Patiala Highway, Punjab is in full swing.

Each branch of FDDI is planned with a capacity to train 700 to 750 students with well-equipped campus with latest technology, adequate infrastructure and facilities to provide world class training to the students so that they can excel efficiently across the globe.

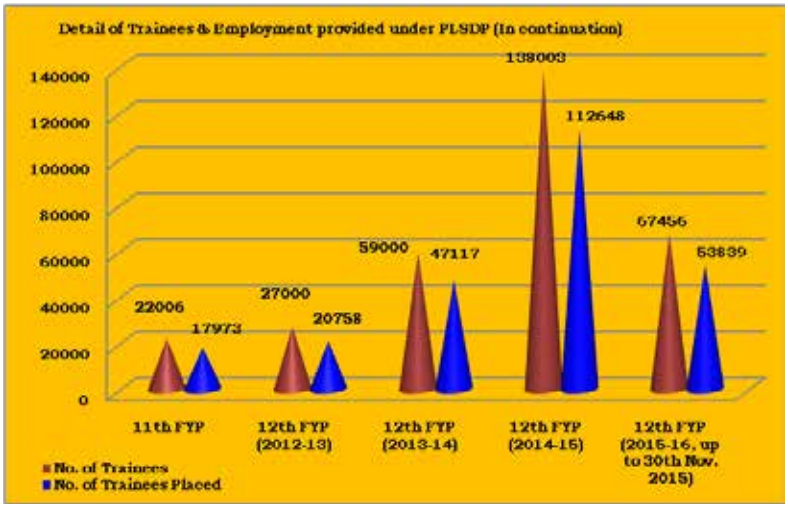
Implementation of Placement Linked Skill Development Programme (PLSDP): In order to overcome the acute shortage of skilled manpower in the leather & footwear industry and to provide gainful employment to the unemployed youth, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India launched Placement Linked Skill Development Programme (PLSDP). FDDI was also nominated as one of the main implementing agency for this job.

After large scale interaction with the industry, labour organizations as well as Gram Pradhan of the areas under the leather sector; the DIPP - acting as a regulator and FDDI - as an implementer; undertook the largest initiative in the field of skill development to impart training and provide gainful employment to unemployed youth which would be beneficial to both the factory owners as well as workers.

This large scale intervention in two major areas namely Cutting and Closing was planned and executed by setting up of operator training centres/sub-centers located in various parts of the country including main OTCs at Agra, Kanpur, Fursatganj, Kolkata, Ranipet, Bahadurgarh and Delhi/NCR.

At these centres, unemployed youth belonging to the economically weaker section of the society are being selected, trained & provided assistance to get employment in the footwear industry at the shop floor level operations.

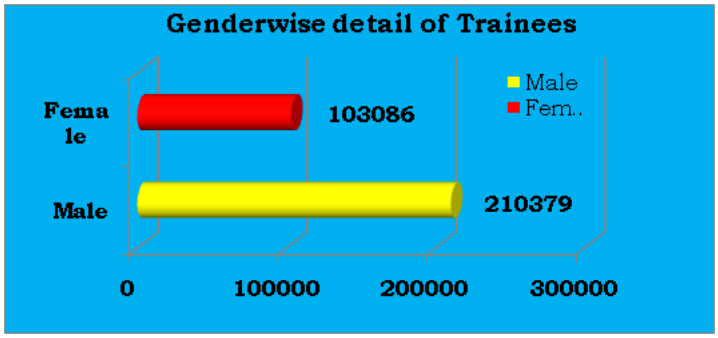
Under the PLSDP, FDDI set a record of training more than 3,13,465 unemployed youth from economically weaker sections, from January 2009 to November 30, 2015. Out of these trainees, 2,52,335 lakh have also been placed at various footwear companies for the first time.



Participants of 'PLSDP' along with the Certificate

During the period from April 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015 FDDI has trained 2,05,459 trainees and out of them 1,66,487 have been placed in different footwear companies through its training centers/ Sub-centers located in various parts of the country.

After 4 weeks training, the youth are attached to a factory where they learn on the job for 2 weeks and at the end of 6 weeks an evaluation is done where successful candidates are provided with 'Certificates' and then they are provided jobs as shopfloor workers.



The trainees are provided jobs in leading national and multinational companies such as Tommy Hilfiger, Clarks, Bata, Superhouse, TATA International, Puma, Woodland, French Connection, Van Heusen, Carlton London, Mochiko Shoes, SSIPL, Gupta HC Overseas, Red Tape, Mirza International, etc. The requirement to train the workers from other companies is also coming.

Scope of Training: The scope of the training program has been improved in quality and the increase in productivity with use of modern techniques, tool standardization, designs and methods. The areas of specialization of the training were mainly Cutting, Closing, Lasting and Finishing.

The course curriculum of this training is as follows:

Cutting: Tin Pattern Making, Hand Cutting, Machine Cutting, Leather Inspection, Quality region of Hide and Side leather, Part of shoe, how to cut leather with quality- leather manipulation.
Closing: Types of Needles, Threads, Relation between thread and needle, Different types of stitching machines, Different types of stitching operations (seams), Upper making & minor machine maintenance.
Training Material(s) provided: Relevant information in the form of booklet, use of machineries & Printed Manuals (the art of self-learning) of FDDI, facilities of training center etc. were provided during the training program to the trainees.
The distribution of the knowledge was through the demonstration, organization of the group-based learning & through the visual presentation of the correct methods.
Benefits of the Programme: The training program prepared for the youths, to help them to acquire skill & knowledge in the shoe making process.

During the training period the youths were exposed to the training facilities at the centers as well as in the industry. Trainees were informed about the international sizing and fitting standards. The youths gained knowledge on various sizing systems; it's conversion of one system to another, optimization in cutting of leather, on designing, on finishing, and ascertaining product prices with rationalized ways of costing.

Youth were very enthusiastic about the training. Handouts contains different aspects of footwear design, needle & its parts, different types of stitching machines, different types of stitching operations, leather & its parts (quality reasons), different types of lay outs were provided to the trainees. The handouts were specially prepared in Hindi with pictorial representation. All the successful candidates are awarded certificates of achievements upon the completion of the training program. The overall training has resulted in:

- Improvement in the work practice.
- Use of hand cutting method with the help of tin pattern leading to the saving of material.
- Improvement in the quality of design & pattern cutting.
- Improvement in the area of lasting & finishing process.
- Knowledge enhancement about newer methods.
- Trouble shooting in the manufacturing processes.
- Employment generation.

FDDI's efforts in creating fresh & unemployed youth as skilled work force through an intensive training programme has been a great success and applauded at various forums as the most innovative and effective approach of implementation of any of the scheme carried out so far.

Implementation of Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Scheme by FDDI during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

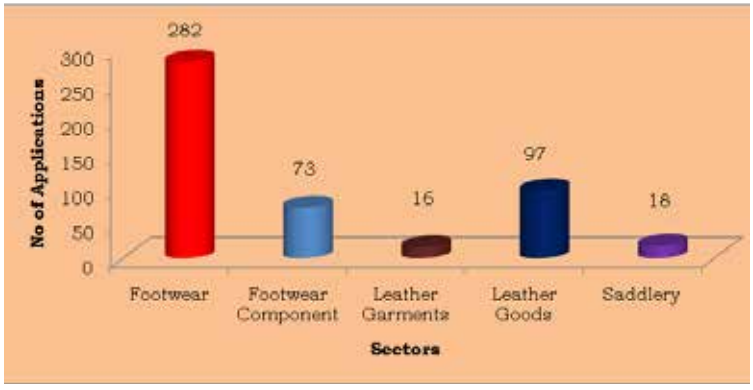
To implement the Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Scheme of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Government of India, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been set-up at FDDI, Noida.

FDDI is the implementing agency for modernization and technology upgradation of leather goods and garments, saddlery, leather footwear and footwear components units under the IDLS Scheme since the commencement of the Scheme way back on 3rd Nov 2005.

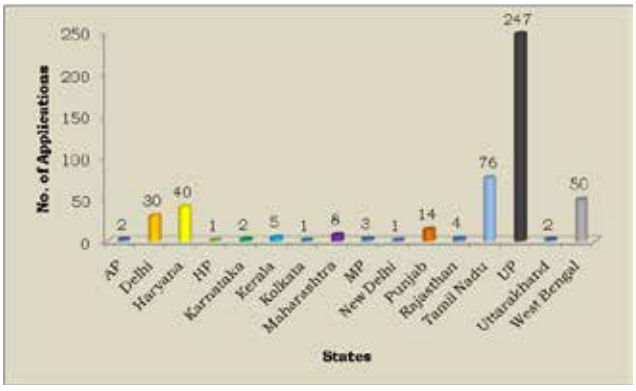
In order to provide benefit of the IDLS Scheme to the industry & for the timely implementation of the Scheme, FDDI had given maximum publicity by releasing advertisement of this Scheme & by organizing Road Shows at various clusters of leather industry such as Kolkata, Jalandhar, Agra, Mumbai, Dewas, Saharanpur, Jaipur, Noida, Indore, Kanpur etc. during 10th and 11th Five Year Plan (FYP).

During 12th FYP, FDDI has also been entrusted for disbursal of sanctioned grant under IDLS Scheme.

Applications received under the IDLS Scheme from different Sectors in 12th FYP



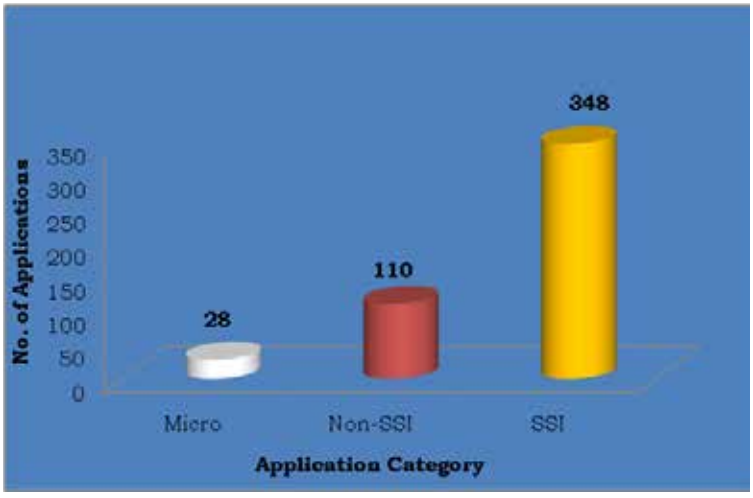
Applications received under the IDLS Scheme from different States in 12th FYP



As on December 07, 2015, FDDI have processed applications from 1024 different units across India during 10th, 11th & 12th FYP. During 12th FYP alone, FDDI has processed application from 486 different units across India till date.

The assistance is available for SSI and Non-SSI units and Bank-financed and Self-financed purchase of machines.

Applications received under the IDLS Scheme in 12th FYP



Applications received under the IDLS Scheme in Bank-finance & Self -finance category in 12th FYP

During the 12th FYP, IDLS Scheme was started with Small Industries Development Bank of India as a Nodal agency for disbursal which was later delegated to FDDI after the Scheme guideline was finalized during early 2014.

International Consultancy Projects of FDDI:

South Africa: FDDI has signed an MoU with Vaal University of Technology (VUT), South Africa for creating skills for various levels in Footwear and Leather-ware industry.
Bangladesh: The experts of FDDI provided Technical Skill/Knowledge to the clients and the staffs of Center of Excellence for Leather Skills Bangladesh Ltd. (COEL) in the areas of Footwear Designing, CAD/CAM and Sewing Machine Maintenance.
Nigeria: Two students from Nigeria are pursuing four years B. Des. (Footwear Design and Production Management) at FDDI, Noida.
International exposure for FDDI students at LDT Nagold, Germany: The students of FDDI School of Retail & Fashion Merchandise (FSRFM) visited a number of retail stores at Stuttgart for Store Audit. An observation trip to footwear company at Ricosta and one day order training programme at Armani headquarter at Munich, was also arranged for the students. Exposure in international retailing for FDDI students at LDT Nagold, Germany was provided from April 10-27, 2015.

Students of FDDI, India visit Northampton University, UK: Under the cultural exchange programme, 40 students of FDDI, India went to University of Northampton, UK. The purpose of the visit was to provide the students of FDDI an opportunity to experience the international destination, understand the global trends, practices & technology, expand their international network and engage with diverse cultures.

FDDI students during their visit at LDT Nagold, Germany

Students of FDDI at Northampton University, UK

Academic Programmes: FDDI is conducting wide range of Under Graduate, Post Graduate & Integrated Professional Programmes in the discipline like Footwear Design & Production Management, Creative Designing CAD/CAM, Fashion Merchandizing & Retail Management, Leather Goods & Accessories Design, Fashion Design and Business Management (BBA+MBA) thus, providing trained high-class professional, managers, fashion designers, technologists to the industry and to keep pace with the growing demand of the industry.

Placement of FDDI students: The placement of the final year 2014-2015 was reigned by the presence of lot of multinationals namely BATA, TATA International, Reliance Brands, Landmark, Shopperstop, Woodland, ZARA, Pantaloons, Snapdeal, Jabong, Raymonds, Puma, Adidas, Tommy Hilfiger, Impactiva, VKC, Red Chief and many more which visited all centres of FDDI.

	Noida	Rohtak	Kolkata	Chennai	Fursatganj	Chhindwara	Jodhpur
Total Students	295	177	149	84	186	104	56
Placed	281	168	147	84	184	99	56
Unplaced*	14	9	2	0	2	5	0

The unplaced students are those who opted out of placements due to the following:

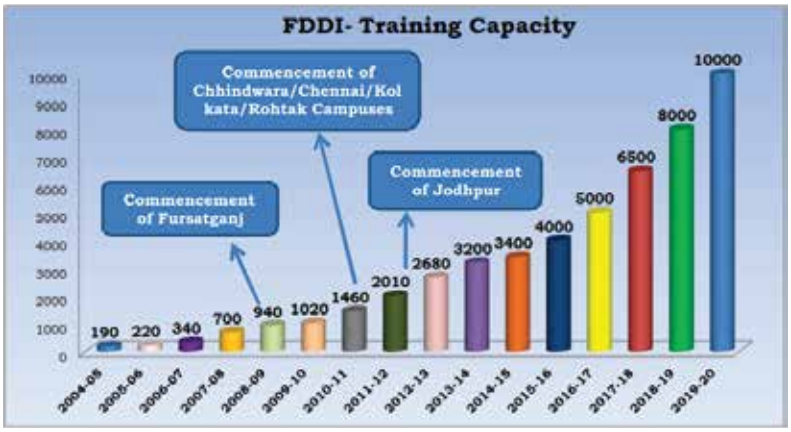
Landmark Kuwait took 6 students at Rs. 6 lakh, Reliance Brands took 5 students at Rs. 5.5 lakh and around 15 more for their stores, Bata took 7 students at Rs. 5.75 lakh, Raymonds took 4 students at Rs. 3.6 lakh, Landmark did bulk hiring and took more than 30 students at Rs. 2.5 lakh. Average packages varied between Rs. 1.8 to Rs. 3 lakh per campus.

Revenue Growth: FDDI has witnessed steady and phenomenal growth in last seven years in all spheres of its activities. The total revenue of FDDI for the said period is Rs. 63.60 crore which is nearly 20 times of that of the earning in the year 2005.

During the year ending March 2015, FDDI has reported a net profit of Rs. 8.61 crore after depreciation which is highest in the history of the organization.

Training Capacity: Understanding the acute shortage of qualitative trained manpower across levels in the Industry as one of the major hindrances towards development and growth of the sector, FDDI has expanded its training capacity from mere 190 in the year 2005 to 3,400 in the academic year 2014-15. The capacity is to be further increased to 10,000 by the year 2019-20.

Testing and other support services: Special initiatives were taken up by FDDI to ensure international standards of facilities and support services at both the International Testing Centers of FDDI (ITC, Noida and Chennai). The International Testing Centers of FDDI today boast the pride of being the only Testing centre of the country having ISO 17025 certification from DAkkS, Germany and the prestigious quality certifications such as - ISO 9001 & ISO 14000. FDDI laboratories have extended the services to include site inspection of footwear, garments, leather goods & accessories as per International Standards. This will help in quality supply for various Government organizations/institutions. Exporters can also get benefit of the services.



R&D ACTIVITIES: Being an apex Institute for footwear, the Institute has always been a trendsetter and has made remarkable progress by developing methodologies in footwear research. FDDI has been getting R&D projects from Army, Airforce, Navy, Paramilitary, State Police, Defence Bioengineering & Electromedical Laboratory (DEBEL), Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE) etc.

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established in May 13, 1978 under Society Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, with a focus to provide an education in the field of Diamond, Gems & Jewellery. IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India & is a project of The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council. IDI conducts vocational educational level programmes in the areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing & Jewellery Manufacturing, Gemmology there by covering entire spectrum of Gems & Jewellery education under one roof. 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 2009-2015 for certification /grading of Diamonds of 0.10 Ct & above

Diamond Detection & Resource Centre (DDRC) was made operational at IDI-Katargam campus to provide diamond screening services to small/medium diamond manufacturer/ diamond traders/jewellers at affordable rates. IDI also conducts various workshops/ seminars on "Synthetic Diamond Identification" to spread an awareness in diamond trade on the subject

PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS

MMTC Limited

MMTC is widely recognized as one of the largest International Trading Company of India and the first Public Sector Undertaking to be awarded as "Premier Trading House" status in the country. It is actively involved in exploring overseas markets for exports and sourcing material for domestic needs. With focus on 'bulk' operations, MMTC primarily has six core commodity groups viz. Minerals, Precious Metals, Coal, Fertilizers, Agro commodities and Metals.

Financial Performance During FY 2016-17, for the 1st Quarter ending June 30, 2016 the company has achieved a turnover of Rs. 2,781 crore and a trading profit of Rs. 32.47 crore.

Subsidiary Company

MMTC Transnational Pte Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC. During April - September 2016, it has achieved a business turnover of US$ 77 million (unaudited). To expand and give impetus to growing trade between India and Africa, MMTC has opened a liaison office at Johannesburg, South Africa for promotion of two way trade with African countries.

Neelachal Ispat Nigam ltd. (NINL)

Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.(NINL), a company promoted by MMTC, IPICOL, NMDC, MECON etc., has set up an integrated iron & steel plant of 1.1 million tones capacity, coke oven of 0.8 million tonne capacity along with a by-product plant, captive power plant of 62.50 MW steel melting shop, BOF, GCP, CCP etc. with total investment of nearly Rs.3,500 crore at Kalinganagar, District Jajpur, Odisha.

The Phase II of the project Steel Making facilities through Siemag, Germany with an estimated cost of Rs.1,640 crore is completed and production of steel billet has already commenced making it a full integrated steel plant. Further, expansion of NINL plant from existing capacity of 1.1 MT in two phases has been planned and preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report is underway.

Aiming at diversification and with a view to add value to its existing trading operations, the company has undertaken various strategic initiatives following public-private partnership route. The initiatives taken by MMTC are –

- One of the most modern gold/silver refinery and Medallion manufacturing units - MMTC-Pamp India Private Limited in collaboration with Pamp of Switzerland.
- Indian Commodity Exchange Limited (ICEX).
- Phase I of the Kandla FTWZ has been completed and operations have started in June 2016. Project work at International Cargo hub at Haldia is being undertaken.
- Retailing Jewellery joint venture - MMTC-Gitanjali Ltd.

Corporate social responsibility: During 2016-17, MMTC's Board of Directors allocated a sum of Rs. 81.41 lakh for undertaking CSR activities. The allocated amount is being utilized for undertaking activities that are listed in the Schedule 7 of the Companies Act and are also supplementing the Missions of the Government of India.

The focus area for MMTC CSR during 2016-17 is Swachh Bharat and Waste Management, Skill India, Promotion of healthcare through Yoga and other activities for promotion of literacy, primary healthcare and sports.

Major initiatives

Make in India: In line with Government of India's initiative of Make in India, following initiatives were taken by MMTC.

- Launch of India's first Sovereign Gold Coin - India Gold Coin (IGC) in November, 2015. MMTC has undertaken marketing of IGC unveiled by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The coins are minted in 5 gms, 10gms and bars in 20 gms denomination at India Government Mint, Mumbai and Kolkata. Total turnover of IGC sales achieved during 2015-16 was Rs. 24.70 crore. MMTC has tied up with Indian Overseas Bank, Federal Bank, Vijaya Bank, HDFC, ICICI, Yes Bank to sell IGC through its over 400 branches to make easy availability of the coin. Efforts are on to tie up with India Post and other Banks for sale of IGC.
- The joint venture for gold/silver refining and medallion manufacturing unit in collaboration with PAMP Switzerland in the name of MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Ltd. achieved a turnover of Rs. 24,561 crore and profit after tax of Rs. 59 crore for the year 2015-16. MMTC-PAMP became India's first LBMA accredited refiner for Gold and silver. During 2015-16, MMTC sold Gold Bars produced by MPIPL in the domestic market achieving a turnover of Rs. 530 crore.
- Re-commissioning of steel making Plant, after stabilization process, in January, 2016 at NINL Steel Plant (Joint venture of MMTC & Government of Orissa) will facilitate exports of Billets etc.

Swachh Bharat: During 2015-16, MMTC's Board of Directors allocated Rs. 45 lakh for undertaking CSR activities to support the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The funds allocated for CSR were utilized for Creation of sanitation and drinking water facilities in Government Schools, installation of hand pumps in rural areas, health facilities, etc.

Clean Ganga Mission: In line with Government of India's initiative of Clean Ganga, out of funds allocated for CSR, MMTC also made a small contribution towards Clean Ganga Fund established by the Government of India for rejuvenation of River Ganga.

Digital India: As a part of implementing Government of India's initiative of Digital India, MMTC ERP system up-gradation/migration to a new version for plugging the gaps in existing ERP module (which was implemented in 2002) have been upgraded in June 2016. In addition, 100 per cent E-tendering is being followed in MMTC.

Diversification: MMTC has created two new divisions with a view to diversify into new areas and enhance exports namely; Engineering goods and related products with focus on SME sector, and Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals.

Clean Energy: MMTC has set up a 15 MW capacity Wind Mill project at Gajendragad in Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 68.75 crore. The project is running successfully and has contributed to the development of the area by meeting some portion of energy needs of Karnataka state. MMTC is exploring possibilities of expansion of the said wind mill project.

Trade related infrastructure: To facilitate promotion of two-way trade, the SPV promoted by MMTC in association with IL&FS IIDC has taken initiatives to set up Free Trade and Warehousing Zone at Kandla and International Cargo hub at Haldia.
Phase I of the Kandla FTWZ has been completed and operations have started in June 2016. Project work at International Cargo hub at Haldia is being undertaken.

Marketing support to North East states: In order to provide support to North East states, MMTC has opened its office at Guwahati, Assam and have already initiated procurement of commodities like Ginger, Turmeric, large Cardamom for marketing in rest of India and is also exploring for exports of the same.

Government buffer stock of imported Pulses: In order to stabilize retail prices of Pulses, Government has taken initiative to create buffer stock of Pulses both through domestic procurement and imports. Since January this year, quantity of over 3.5 lakh tons of Pulses including Toor, Urad, Red Lentils, Desi chick peas has already been contracted by MMTC from various countries. Government's target is to import 1 million tons of pulses for creating the buffer stock. MMTC has been nominated by the Government of India to import various pulses on Government account.

The State Trading Corporation of India LTD.

STC was set up on 18th May 1956 primarily with a view to undertake trade with East European countries and to supplement the efforts of private trade and industry in developing exports from the country. Since then, STC has played an important role in country's economy. It has arranged imports of essential items of mass consumption (such as wheat, pulses, sugar, edible oils, etc.) and industrial raw materials into India and also contributed significantly in developing exports of a large number of items from India. The core strength of STC lies in handling exports/imports of bulk agro commodities. Over the years, STC has also diversified into exports of steel, iron ore, red sanders and imports of bullion, hydrocarbons, minerals, metals, fertilizers, petro-chemicals, etc. STC is today able to structure and execute trade deals of any magnitude, as per the specific requirement of its customers.

The overall performance

(Rs crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	(April-September 2016-17)		
	Actuals	Actuals	Last Year	This Year	Estimates
Exports	1,884	1,111	1,101	84	1,500
Imports	12,042	8,735	5,443	2,339	8,750
Domestic	471	633	406	361	500
Total Turnover	14,397	10,479	6,950	2,784	10,750
Profit Before Tax	31	23	(-)0.20	20	15

Performance: 2015-16

Total Turnover: During the year 2015-16, the Company undertook many new initiatives such as exports of rice (under WFP to Nepal) & red sanders and domestic sale of pulses and gold coins to Government of Tamil Nadu, silver medallions to public sector enterprises, etc. However, the total turnover of the company declined from Rs. 14,397 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 10,479 crore in 2015-16. The decline in turnover was mainly due to reduction of Rs. 3,882 crore in bullion imports because of lower demand attributable to large imports of dore bars into the country.

Exports During the year, STC's exports fell from Rs.1,884 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 1,111 crore. The decline was partly attributable to general decline in country's exports, which was in tandem with decline in exports of all major world economies. The Company continued to supply steel plates/coils to Iran against long-term contract entered into with an Iranian Government Company and effected exports worth Rs. 1,040 crore during the year. For the first time, the Company undertook exports of 96.5 MT of red sanders confiscated by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and the same yielded a turnover of Rs. 29.5 crore.

The Company undertook export of around 9,200 MT of rice valued at Rs. 20 crore to Nepal under World Food Programme (WFP). Besides above, the company exported agro-chemicals amounting to Rs. 18 crore to Iran.

Imports: The Company achieved an import turnover of Rs. 8,735 crore during the year 2015-16 as against Rs. 12,042 crore in the year 2014-15. The decline in import turnover was mainly due to market conditions adversely hampering STC's trade, particularly bullion.
In the recent years, bullion imports of the Company have been continuously on decline due to frequent changes in Government policies relating to import of gold, surge in import of gold dore bars into the country and international price parity issues. Though, bullion continued to be the single largest item of import, its turnover decreased from Rs. 8,592 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 4,711 crore in 2015-16.
During the year, the Company was authorised by Government of India to import larger quantities of urea than in the previous year. Accordingly, the Company imported about 20 lakh MT of urea valuing Rs. 3,795 crore during 2015-16 as against 15 lakh MT of urea amounting to Rs. 2,901 crore in the previous year. The Company imported and sold edible oils worth Rs. 173 crore to small processing/packaging units. During the year, the Company organised a meet of edible oil buyers at Hyderabad aimed at increasing its edible oil business by providing customised services to suit to the individual customers.

Domestic sales: The domestic sales turnover of Rs. 633 crore achieved by the Company during 2015-16 was the best in past six years.
The Company continued to undertake supplies of imported coal to Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd. (BORL) and sold coal worth Rs. 215 crore during the year 2015-16 as against supplies worth Rs. 195 crore made in 2014-15.
STC contracted for supply of 12,150 MT of pulses valuing approx. Rs 145 crore to Tamil Nadu State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (TNSCSC) against which supplies worth Rs. 108 crore (9274 MT) were made during the year. Under an arrangement with Tobacco Board, the Company undertook distribution of fertilizers to tobacco growers in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and supplied 44,436 MT of fertilizers to various tobacco growers/farmers which resulted in a turnover of Rs. 99 crore.
During the year, the Company continued to conduct cardamom auctions under licence from Spices Board. The operations involve collection of cardamom directly from planters and auctioning the pooled cardamom to the traders on e-auction platform at Bodinayakanur, Tamil Nadu. During 2015-16, the Company conducted 46 auctions and sold 1,655 MT of cardamom yielding a turnover of Rs 104 crore.
The company successfully supplied 247 kg of gold coins valuing Rs 61 crore to Government of Tamil Nadu (Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department) for distribution under various schemes. STC also supplied silver medallions to Vizag Steel and Power Finance Corporation (PFC).

Profitability: The Company earned a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 23 crore during the year 2015-16.

Performance: April – September 2016

During April-September, 2016, the Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 2,784 crore. The turnover is lower as compared to the turnover achieved during the corresponding period last year mainly due to (i) temporary suspension of steel exports to Iran; (ii) decreased bullion imports due to adverse market conditions and (iii) lower imports of urea. These three items altogether accounted for a decline of Rs. 4,096 crore in the total turnover of the Corporation.

Exports: Export turnover amounted to Rs. 84 crore during April-September, 2016 as against Rs. 1,101 crore achieved in the corresponding period last year. The decline was mainly due to temporary suspension of export of steel plates/coils to Iran, which had contributed Rs. 1,082 crore to the export turnover during April-September, 2015. However, these exports are likely to resume soon. The Corporation has recently started exports of steel rails to Iranian Railway against an MOU entered into with them, turnover against which will get reflected during the coming quarters. During April-September, 2016, the Corporation undertook exports of red sanders worth Rs. 39 crore on behalf of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and also exports of rice worth Rs 41 crore. The Corporation also exported agro pesticides worth Rs. 4 crore to Iran.

Imports: During the period under review, the Corporation achieved an import turnover of Rs. 2,339 crore as against Rs. 5,443 crore during the corresponding period last year. The decline in import turnover was mainly attributable to lower demand of pure gold due to large imports of dore bars into the country. Thus, bullion imports, which used to constitute major share of STC's imports, fell from Rs. 2,885 crore during April-September, 2015, to just Rs. 240 crore during April-September, 2016. Urea was the single largest item of import with sales valuing Rs. 2,047 crore. The Corporation also imported edible oils worth Rs. 50 crore during April-September, 2016.

Domestic sales: During April–September, 2016, domestic sales by the Corporation stood at Rs. 361 crore. The Corporation continued to supply fertilizers to tobacco growers in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka under an arrangement with Tobacco Board thereby effecting fertilisers sales worth Rs. 68 crore. The Corporation also supplied imported coal worth Rs. 27 crore to BORL during April–September, 2016. During the period, STC supplied pulses to Tamil Nadu Government for distribution through PDS resulting in sales worth Rs. 173 crore. The Corporation also supplied pulses worth Rs. 19 crore and Rs. 4 crore to APO, Kolkata and Kerala Government respectively. The Corporation continued to conduct cardamom auctions under licence from Spices Board and sold cardamom worth Rs. 45 crore. The Corporation also sold jute (Rs 7 crore) and items like jaggery, tea, coffee, & spices totalling to Rs. 4 crore.

Profitability: During the period under review, the Corporation earned a profit before tax of Rs. 20 crore, as compared to a loss of Rs. 0.20 crore during the corresponding period last year.

Estimates: 2016-17 (Full Year)

The Corporation hopes to do sizable business in urea, steel plates/coils, bullion, cardamom, pulses in the coming months and is hopeful of achieving the MOU turnover target of Rs.10,750 crore.

PEC Ltd.

PEC Ltd. was formed on 21st April, 1971 as a wholly owned subsidiary of STC. PEC Limited became an independent Company under the Department of Commerce w.e.f. 27th March, 1991.

Activities

- PEC is primarily engaged in export of projects, engineering equipment and manufactured goods, defence equipment & stores and import of industrial raw materials, bullion and agro commodities.
- Consolidation of existing lines of business and simultaneously developing new products and new markets.
- Diversification in export of non-engineering items e.g. coal & coke, iron ore, edible oils, steel scraps, etc.
- Counter trade/special trading arrangements for further exports.

Objectives

- To be a profit oriented international trading organization.
- To provide adequate return to the stakeholder, commensurate with the market expectations.
- To seek new opportunities in the global and domestic market.
- To focus on export of engineering projects and equipment especially from small and medium enterprises.
- To trade in commodities such as agricultural products, industrial raw materials, chemicals and bullion.
- To continuously strive for enhancement of the corporate image of a reliable, long term and professionally competent organization.
- To continuously strive for improvement in productivity and competitiveness.
- To serve as an effective instrument of public policy and social responsibility.

Performance

The overall performance of the Corporation since 2013-14 is given below:

ITEMS	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 MoU targets	2015-16 Achievement
(Actual)				
Sales Turnover	9,780.37	6,186.76*	7700	3,746.59
Income	43.02	-137.61	46.80	-1,110.84
Expenditure	41.04	42.18	44.80	31.18
Profit before Tax	1.98	-179.79	2.00	-1,142.02
Profit after tax	0.71	-208.54	1.82	-1,142.02
Dividend & Corporate tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity	60	60	60	60
Reserves	302.75	94.21	305.48	-1047.81
Net Worth	362.75	154.21	365.48	-987.81

* Includes Bullion – Rs. 1352.78 crore.

Sales turnover

The Sales turnover of the Company since 2013-14 is given below:

Year	Sales Turnover
2013-14	9780.37
2014-15	6186.76
2015-16	3746.59

During the year 2015-16, as against MOU target of Rs. 7,700 crore, the Company has registered a turnover of Rs. 3746.59 crore MOU rating for 2015-16 is 'Fair' (Provisional).

Exports

The item-wise composition of exports since 2013-14 is given below:

Rs. crore

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Actual)
Agro commodities	2,479	572.36	94.26
Engineering & Manufactured Goods	51	28.86	28.44
Others	26	0	0
Total	2,556	601.22	122.70

PEC executed contracts for supply of line hardware, cables & conductors, insulators, steel wires, etc. to Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania and Nepal. Other major exports during the year include supply of Rice.

Imports

The item-wise composition of imports since 2013-14 (in Rs. crore) is given below:

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Actual)
Agro Commodities	1,281.00	347.93	594.27
Industrial Raw material	2,333.47	3,270.65	1,870.68
Bullion	2,027.00	1,352.78	967.36
Engineering & Manufactured Goods	35.31	0.88	-
Others	3.59	-	-
Total	5,680.00	4,972.24	3,432.31

PEC achieved import turnover of Rs. 3,432.31 crore during the year 2015-16. Yellow Peas, Yellow Maize (Non-GMO), Rock Phosphate, Silver, Gold, Steel Coils, Coal & Bitumen were major items of import during the year. Major agro import during the year was yellow peas.

Domestic sales

Domestic sales of agro commodities, industrial raw material, engineering and manufactured goods aggregated to Rs. 191.59 crore.

Corporate governance

PEC is fully committed to promoting & strengthening the principles of sound corporate governance norms through the adherence of highest standards of transparency, trust and integrity, performance orientation, responsibility and accountability, social responsiveness, ethical business practices and commitment to the organization as a self-discipline code for sustainable enrichment of value for suppliers, customers, directors employees or the community in general.

Key initiatives

PEC continues to strive in its efforts to capture new opportunities in international as well as domestic trade to sustain. PEC looks forward optimistically to achieve higher targets in future.

Use of Hindi in official work

PEC continued its earnest efforts to promote use of Hindi in official work. Employees were encouraged to work in Hindi through training programs, workshops and improved incentive schemes. Fortnight-long program was organized to mark Hindi Diwas from September 22, 2015 to October 6, 2015. For the year 2014-15, PEC bagged Ministry of Commerce & Industry's Second prize for excellent performance in promotion of official language.

Looking ahead

We expect our economy to return to a robust growth ahead of others that are experiencing recessionary conditions. Again this back-drop, we see favorable prospects for our kind of business and are well positioned to capitalize on these opportunities. As we prepare ourselves for the next phase of growth, we will work on further diversifying our business streams.

Corporate social responsibility & sustainability

With the introduction of Section 135 of the Act, which came into effect during this Financial Year, Company has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The CSR Policy adopted by the Board of Directors is available on the Company's website www.peclimited.com. In furtherance of its commitment towards Corporate Social Responsibility undertook initiatives during 2015-2016.

Public redressal mechanism

The Company has a proper mechanism for registration and time bound disposal of grievances received from the public. Grievance officers both for Public and Staff grievances have been designated, and their details and contact information is uploaded on the PEC website. A complaint box has been placed at reception and Vigilance Cell. Further, a link to http://pgportal.gov.in under the heading "Public Grievances" on the home page of PEC's website has been provided to help citizens lodge/monitor the grievances electronically. Any member of the public who has any grievance against the company or wants any information/clarification etc. may approach Public Grievance Redressal Officer whose details are available on the corporation's website, namely, www.peclimited.com.

STCL Limited

STCL was originally incorporated in the name and style as "CARDAMOM TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED" as a PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY under the Companies Act, 1956 in October 1982.

Consequent to the change of name, the Company obtained a fresh certificate of incorporation under the name of SPICES TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED with effect from August 1987 in order to widen its marketing base from Cardamom to other range of spices. Thereafter, STCL became a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., with effect from September 14,1999 and shares held by the Ministry of Commerce were transferred to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. With the diversified trading activities, the company's name has been further amended its name from Spices Trading Corporation Limited to "STCL LIMITED" and fresh Certificate of Incorporation under the name of STCL Limited has been obtained with effect from August 13, 2004.

Share capital

The authorized Share Capital of the Company as laid down in its amended Memorandum of Association is Rs. 5,00,00,000/- (Rupees Five crore), divided into 5,00,000/- equity shares of Rs.100/- each (Five lakh equity shares of Rs. One hundred each)
The Paid up Share Capital of the Company as on today is Rs. 1,50,00,000/- (Rupees One crore Fifty lakh) comprising of 1,50,000 equity shares.

Performance

There is no business activities and hence no turnover as the company is in the process of winding up. However, the company is attending to all the administrative issues, apart from pending legal cases and recovery processes initiated. The Company was exempted from entering MoU for the year 2016-17.

The details of actual achievement of the company is as follows:

Particulars	2015-16 Audited	2016-17 (Upto 30.09.2016) Provisional & Un-Audited
Gross Sales	Nil	Nil
PBT	-480.7	-230.85

The company is incurring loss from the year 2008-09 and is having a negative net worth Rs. 3,341.68 crore as on March 31, 2016. In view of the above, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on August 13, 2013 had approved the winding-up of the company. Accordingly, the company has filed winding up petition vide No. 272/2013 on November 26, 2013 in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka for winding-up of the company u/s 443[a] of the Companies Act, 1956 and the petition is pending for disposal.

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO)

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is the premier trade promotion agency of India, providing a broad spectrum of services to trade and industry and acting as a catalyst for growth of India's trade.

With its Headquarters at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and regional offices at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai; ITPO ensures representative participation of trade and industry from different regions of the country in its events in India and abroad.

Redevelopment Plan for Pragati Maidan

To firmly place ITPO in the global MICE Industry, ITPO is in the process of establishing a world class iconic Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The proposed centre will have world class convention facilities befitting India's economic, political and strategic importance in the comity of nations. The proposed infrastructure aims to fill gaps in requirements for MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Events) sector in NCR. It is expected to contribute to foreign exchange earnings of the country and revenues of the services & business sector of Delhi.

The project proposal includes the development of 3,26,065 sqm of built up area including 1,20,000 sq. mtr. of exhibition space in Phase-I (design year 2019) and further capacity addition of 86,255.00 sq. mtr. in Phase-II (design year 2030), and Convention Centre facility of 7000 pax seating facility in single format (with a plenary hall of 3000 pax capacity, functional hall of 4000 pax) and in addition various appurtenant facilities like meeting halls, lounges, services and basement parking space for about 4800 passenger car units (PCU).

Financial highlights: In respect of Fairs up to September, 2016, the ITPO earned Rs. 755.44 lakh for fairs in India, Rs.1,074.91 lakh for fairs abroad and Rs. 3,618.76 lakh for 3rd Party Fairs.

Fairs in India: India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) organized number of specialized events during the period from April 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016.

India International Footwear Fair, Delhi: The 2nd edition of India International Footwear Fair (IIFF) was organized by ITPO from 05-07 August, 2016. The fair was inaugurated by Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble Finance Minister along-with Smt. Rita Teaotia, Commerce Secretary. The net area covered was 6,550 sq. mtrs. and 263 exhibitors (including 103 from overseas) had participated. 11,592 business visitors turned up for the fair out of which 72 were from overseas. Compared to IIFF Delhi' 2015, the area booked for IIFF Delhi' 2016 increased by 90.46 per cent while visitors grew by 97 per cent. The exhibitors grew by 63.35 per cent.

Delhi Book Fair and the Stationery, Office Automation & Corporate Gift Fair: The Delhi Book Fair and the Stationery, Office Automation & Corporate Gift Fair were the twin events held during August 27-September 4, 2016. Both the events were organized successfully in a net area of around 4000 sq. mtrs. 150 companies had participated in the nine-day events and the shows witnessed a footfall of around 1 lakh visitors.

India International Security Expo, New Delhi: ITPO organized 19th India International Security Expo at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from September 19-21, 2016. The fair was inaugurated by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs. There were four Partner States – Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan. DRDO and ISRO were showcase their latest technology. The exhibition was supported by Ministry of Home Affairs and the Co-organisers were CISF, SGPI and PHD Chambers of Commerce.

Fairs Abroad: During the year upto September, 2016 ITPO has organized national level participation in following overseas trade fairs.

National Hardware Show, Las Vegas (USA), May 4-6, 2016: ITPO organized India's participation in National Hardware Show, Las Vegas (USA) in an area of 2220 sq ft. In the B2B fair, 22 no. of Indian companies participated and generated business under negotiations of Rs. 1.54 crore in hardware related products. 1,473 business visitors visited the fair.

37th India Garment Fair and 27th India Home Furnishing Fair 2016: 37th India Garment Fair & 27th India Home Furnishing Fair were held from July 20-22, 2016 in Osaka (Japan). In these fairs, more than 80 participants were there and the fairs were exclusive B2B fairs. The fairs were very successful and were attended by the Ambassador of India, CMD, ITPO, CGI (Osaka) and high dignitaries of Japan Government & Industry Associations.

Feria Del Hogar/ Home Fair, Bogota (Colombia), Sept. 01-18, 2016: ITPO had set up an India Pavilion in Feria Del Hogar/ Home Fair, Bogota (Colombia) in an area of 187.26 sq. mtrs. 18 Indian companies had participated in the fair. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by the Ambassador of India.

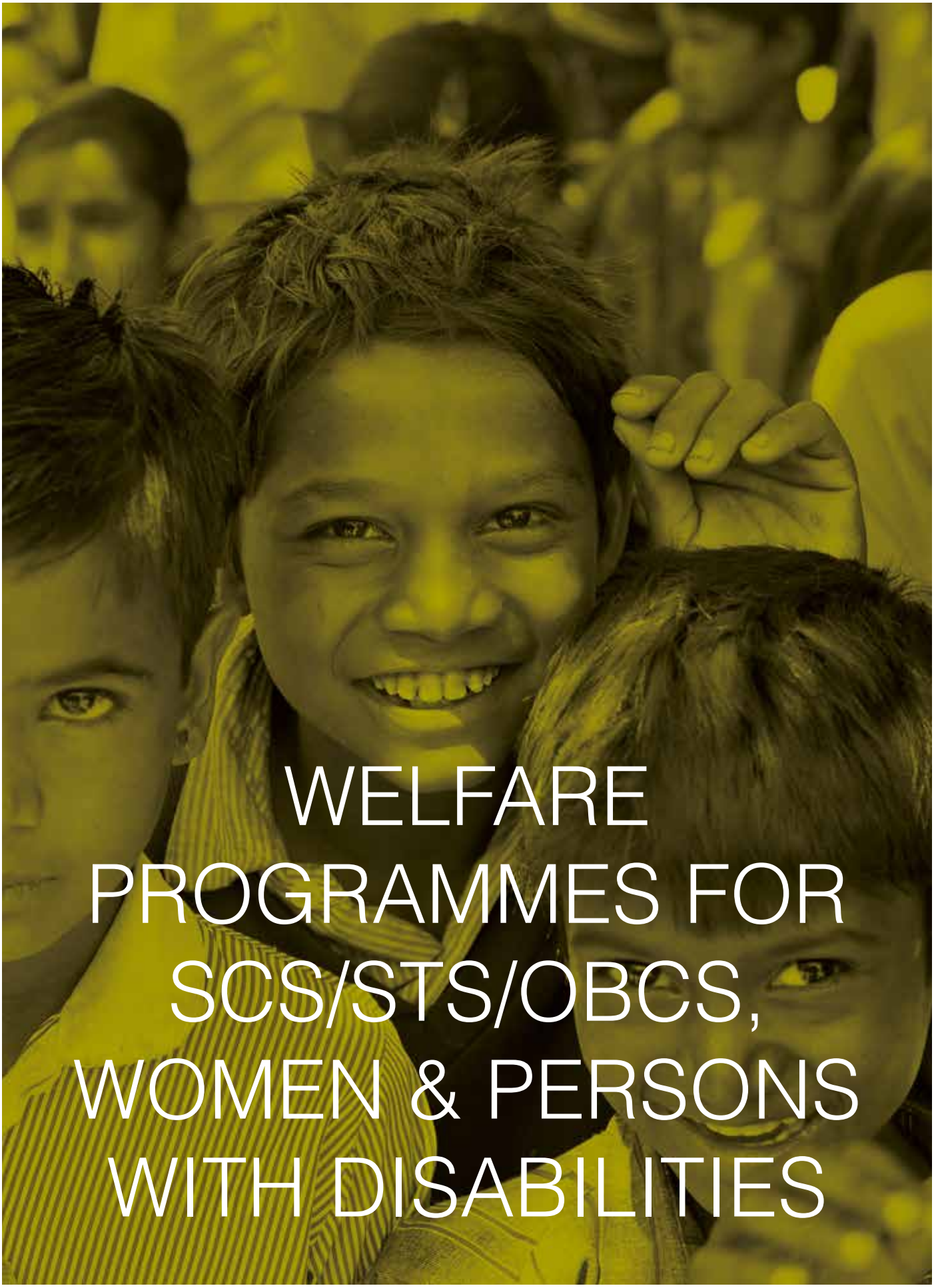
Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece), Sept. 10-18, 2016: ITPO had set up an India Pavilion in Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece) in an area of 240 sq. mtrs. 25 Indian companies had participated in the Fair. About 80,000 visitors had visited the India Pavilion. The India Pavilion was inaugurated by the Ambassador of India.

Fiera Del Levante, Bari (Italy) September 10-18, 2016: ITPO had set up an India Pavilion in Fiera Del Levante, Bari (Italy) in an area of 174 sq. mtrs. 21 Indian companies had participated in the Fair.

Regional Trade Centres

ITPO has provided assistance to State Governments in setting up Regional Trade Promotion Centres (RTPCs) for creating Export Infrastructure in State capital/major cities.

- Tamil nadu Trade Promotion Organistion (TNTPO) at Chennai. For expansion plan of TNTPO, the Board has approved the expansion plan of TNTPO. There will be 2 convention halls and 2 exhibition halls in the area of 16,071 Sq. Mtrs. with an estimated cost of Rs. 298 crore.
- Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO) at Bangaluru. For expansion Plan of KTPO, the Board has approved construction of new convention hall/exhibition hall and estimated cost can be upto Rs. 90-95 crore.
- Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation has proposed for setting up an IECC in Kakkaaned near Kochi in collaboration with ITPO under ASIDE scheme of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The first phase of the estimated cost is Rs.134 crore excluding land cost. The Board of ITPO has already approved the contribution of Rs.15 crore toward the project and DoC has also considered and approved the ASIDE contribution.



WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCS/STS/OBCS, WOMEN & PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Department of Commerce liaises with the attached and subordinate offices, autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings and Commodity Boards under its administrative control for proper implementation of the directions of the Government of India pertaining to the reservation for the SCs, STs, OBCs categories and other welfare measures.

There is an SC/ST Cell headed by the Liaison Officer – an officer of Deputy Secretary level, who ensures prompt disposal of grievances of the employees of SC/ ST categories and also takes care that the various benefits admissible to reserved categories are complied with by associate organizations of the Department.

A statement showing total number of Government employees and the number of SCs/ STs/ OBCs/PWDs as on October 31, 2016 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure A. The welfare activities undertaken by different organizations attached to this Department are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Welfare of SC,ST and OBC

PEC LTD

Government Directives/Instructions with regards to SCs/STs/ OBCs are duly complied with in PEC. In PEC, there exists a Time Scale Promotion Scheme for staff cadre. Qualifying period for promotion for employees belonging to SC/ST categories is relaxed by one year in each stage of Promotion. Further a Complaints register is being maintained at Head Office.

Rubber Board

The various schemes operated by the Rubber Board for the welfare of SC/ ST/ OBC/ Women/ Persons with Disabilities categories of growers during the year 2016 – 17 are as under:

- An amount of 0.36 lakh was disbursed to 20 SC/ ST tappers employed in the unorganized sector under the housing subsidy assistance scheme.
- Under Rubber Plantation Development Scheme 315 lakh was sanctioned towards capital subsidy for plantation development, 29 lakh towards boundary protection and Rs. 59 lakh towards planting material.
- An amount of 88 lakh was disbursed to the rubber growers under Tribal Development Project in traditional, non-traditional and NE Region for the benefit of tribal communities with active participation of State Governments concerned.
- Rubber Training Institute of the Board organized four training programmes viz., Capacity building, plantation maintenance & health awareness, Empowerment programme, Disease management, fertilizer application & plantation maintenance and Productivity enhancement & quality upgradation exclusively for SC/ST and benefitted 199 growers/workers.

Spices Board

The Board had constituted SC/ST & OBC Committees for looking after the welfare of the employees and to sort out their problems. The Board had nominated a Liaison officer for reservation matters relating to person with disabilities. Board has appointed 6 PWD candidates for the period mentioned above. Three posts have been notified out of which one vacancy for Group A, one for Group B and one for Group C.

Indian Institute of Foreign trade

The instructions issued by Government of India relating to reservation are followed by IIFT. Relaxation of 5 per cent marks in written test for appointment/promotion is allowed to candidates belonging to reserved categories. As per instruction of Government of India, in Selection Committee for direct recruitment as well as departmental promotions, representatives from SC/ST/OBC categories are nominated.

MMTC Ltd.

The total strength of employees in MMTC as on October 31, 2016 was 1265 (excl. 7 Board-level executives) out of which 262 employees belong to SC and 116 to ST category. In terms of percentage of representation of SC and ST, this works out to 20.71 per cent and 9.17 per cent as against the required percentage representation of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. Women employees represented 20.87 per cent (264 employees) of the total manpower.

SC/ST Cell and Liaison Officer: An SC/ST Cell is in existence in the Company. A General Manager has been appointed in the Corporate Office as Chief Liaison Officer and Liaison Officers have been appointed in each of the Regional offices to ensure compliance of the Orders and Instructions of the government Directives pertaining to reservation and other concessions as admissible to them.

Relaxation and Concessions: Relaxation of 5 years in age is provided to SC/ST candidates in Direct Recruitment. As regards departmental promotion following relaxations are provided:-

- for promotion from staff cadre to officer cadre, relaxation of 5 per cent in qualifying marks in written test
- promotion within staff cadre, one year relaxation in qualifying period for promotion under seniority-cum-fitness and relaxation in qualifying marks under seniority-cum-merit

SC/ST representative is nominated in all Selection Committees for direct recruitment and Departmental Promotion Committees for promotions.

Training: In order to upgrade their functional and soft skills, SC and ST employees were nominated to various In-house training programmes as well as programmes conducted by renowned agencies.

Quarter allotment: Reservation in quarter allotment is provided to SC and ST employees to the extent of 10 per cent for A & B type accommodation and 5 per cent in respect of C & D accommodation.

Meetings: The Company has in place "Structured Meetings Scheme" in which the Management meets various representative bodies of employees periodically in order to discuss and resolve issues on service matters and welfare measures. In line with this philosophy, periodic meetings with MMTC SC/ST Welfare Associations in all offices of the Company and the Federation of MMTC SC/ST Welfare Associations are convened.

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

SC/ST Candidates:

- Pre-examination training for recruitment is conducted for candidates from SC/ST category.
- The representatives of SC/ST Union are nominated for training on reservation for recruitment and promotion in Government Company.
- Liaison Officer for SC/ST has been appointed to deal with the matter related to employees from SC/ST category.
- Reservation is provided to SC/ST candidates in recruitment and promotion as per Government of India rules.
- At least one member from SC/ST category is appointed on the panels constituted for recruitment/promotion of candidates/employees.

Indian Trade Promotion Organization

Guidelines on reservation were complied with in ITPO. Liaison officer have been nominated to look after the interests of SCs/STs & OBCs. In every Departmental promotion/selection committee meeting officers of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST and minority category have been associated to look after the interests of the candidates belonging to these categories.

Tobacco Board

The Tobacco Board provides a comprehensive package of support and Extension services to farmers through supply of inputs at competitive prices by also extending subsidy to certain schemes for improving the productivity and quality of tobacco thus helping farmers obtain better income. The total number of SC/ST growers cultivating Virginia flue cured tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are very small and percentage is 2 to 6 per cent in the total registered growers. The Board is implementing various Extension and developmental schemes in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states by extending 35 to 50 per cent subsidy to growers on various inputs supplied to the growers. However, the Board extends 50 per cent subsidy to SC/ST growers as against 35 per cent to other category growers.

Tea Board

Tea Board always makes recruitment strictly in compliance with the reservation instructions framed by the Government, which contributes to the representation of the reserved categories in the prescribed percentages.

Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

Reservation is provided for admission in PGDP Education Programme for SC, ST, OBC categories.

Coffee Board

The Coffee Board has taken various measures to create an enabling environment i.e conducive for Scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe(ST) and OBC Personnel in the formulation of need based plans and programmes keeping in view welfare and Development of the same.

Noida SEZ

The Noida Sez has appointed liaison officer for the welfare of SC/ST & OBC.Separate rosters has been maintained for these candidates.

State Trading Corporation of India (STC) Limited

In the period (from January 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016) a total of 100 employees underwent training under various programmes organized by STC. 34 SC category employees, 11 ST category employees, 11 OBC category employees were trained in these training programmes.

Directorate General of commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Liaison officer for SC/ST and OBC has been appointed and as per the direction of Liaison officers this Directorate submit requisition to component authority for appointment of candidates.

Programmes Undertaken for Welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 Act stipulates 3 per cent reservation in the posts under the Government to be provided for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) – reserving 1 per cent of the posts for Persons suffering from each disability i.e (i) Blindness and low vision (VH) (ii) hearing impairment (HH) (iii) locomotor

disability or cerebral palsy. There are guidelines on providing facilities to the disabled persons so that a barrier-free workplace is made accessible to the differently abled persons. A statement showing total number of PWDs in different categories as on October 31, 2016 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure B.

PEC LTD

Government Directives/instructions with regards to PWDs are duly Complied with in PEC. In PEC, there exists a Time Scale Promotion Scheme for staff cadre. Qualifying period for promotion for employees belonging to SC/ST categories is relaxed by one year in each stage of Promotion. Further a Complaints register is being maintained at Head Office.

Spices Board

The Board had nominated a Liaison officer for reservation matters relating to person with disabilities. Board has appointed 6 PWD candidates for the period mentioned above. Three posts have been notified out of which one vacancy for Group A , one for Group B and one for Group C.

Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

As per Government norms the reservation for physically handicapped person is 3 per cent of the total strength. Against the existing staff strength of 89, 2 incumbents are physically challenged. APEDA has provided motorized wheel chair to one of the employees to move within the office.

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

The instructions issued by Government of India relating to reservation are followed by IIFT. Relaxation of IIFT has been following reservation policy as laid down for PwDs as notified from time to time. IIFT has a building infrastructure which is barrier free for movement of PWD. User friendly toilet facilities have been created for differently abled persons.

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

- PWD candidates are transferred according to suitability of posts to PWD employees.
- Scribe is allowed to them in recruitment and promotional examination.
- PWD employees are preferably posted in the offices at ground floor.
- Government Reservation Policy for recruitment of PWD is strictly followed.
- Liaison Officer for PWD has been appointed to deal with the matter related to candidates from PWD category.

Coffee Board

The Coffee Board has taken various considerable measures by providing sufficient/adequate flexibility at the work place, keeping in view the “Welfare and Development of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)”.

State Trading Corporation of India (STC) Limited

In the period (from January 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016) a total of 100 employees underwent training under various programmes organized by STC. 34 SC category employees, 11 ST category employees, 11 OBC category employees were trained in these training programmes. 29 women employees and 3 employees of the Persons with Disabilities category were also nominated for the training.

Programmes Undertaken for Welfare of Women

An independent Women Cell has been set up in the Department of Commerce with the following functions:

- Coordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women and other concerned agencies in respect of the matters connected with welfare of Women
- To review plan schemes and other programmes of the Department of Commerce and to ensure aspects of women welfare, development and welfare.
- Preparation of action plans pertaining to the Department for overall development of Women in line with the National Policy for Empowerment of Women
- Observing Awareness Week for prevention of sexual harassment of women along with Vigilance Awareness Week.
- Other incidental matters relating to the subject.

PEC LTD

PEC is a small organisation having total 134 employees out of which 29 are women, as on October 31, 2016. In compliance with terms of Section 4(1) of the Sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) act, 2013, ‘internal Complaints Committee has been re-constituted In PEC for prevention and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

APEDA has formed a committee for receiving complaints against Sexual harassment against Women at work Place. The committee also includes Women Officers. As per Government norms the reservation for physically handicapped person is 3 per cent of the total strength. Against the existing staff strength of 89, 2 incumbents are physically challenged. APEDA has provided motorized wheel chair to one of the employees to move within the office.

Indian Institute of Foreign trade

As per instruction of Government of India, in Selection Committee for direct recruitment as well as departmental promotions, representatives from SC/ST/OBC categories are nominated. Women are also nominated on Selection Committee. As a welfare measure, employees of the Institute (including women employees) on administrative side are nominated to attend training programmes organized by ISTM and other organizations.

MMTC Ltd.

A General Manager of MMTC, a female officer, is the National President of the Forum. The welfare activities for women include creating a networking platform for women from various Public Sector Enterprises, Banks and Insurance Companies for mainstreaming their potential/professional growth and integrating women welfare with the growth of the organization. Other welfare activities include Free Health Check up for women employees. The promotion policy in MMTC gives equal opportunity of selection to deserving & meritorious candidates at every level up to below board level irrespective of gender. There is an active Complaint Committee at Corporate Office as well as at Regional Offices to deal with Sexual Harassment of women based upon the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, guidelines received from DPE/Ministry of Commerce and order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India laying down strict guidelines are being strictly followed. Women employees are free to approach the Complaint Committee to register any complaint related to sexual harassment. From time to time efforts are made to sensitize women employees of their rights under the Scheme through circulars. Monthly report is also obtained from Regional Offices of cases of sexual harassment of women for close monitoring.

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.

- Programmes on issues related to women is conducted on Women's Day.
- Women employees are nominated for the programs/seminars/workshop conducted by WIPS
- A committee on sexual harassment at workplaces has been constituted.
- Due consideration is given to appointment of women member on panels for recruitment.

Indian Trade Promotion Organization

A women's cell has been created in ITPO in regard to Sexual harassment of women at workplace, and reports in this regard are being sent to Department of Commerce every month.

Tea Board

The Tea Board is in the process of setting up of special cell for women where outside experts are being invited as members for their valuable opinion and advice as and when required.

Noida SEZ

A four member Sexual Harassment committee for women at work place is working under a women officer including one NGO woman member.

Annexure A

Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (on 31.10.2016)	Total No. of candidates recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of SC Emp.	No. of SC category candidate recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of ST Emp.	No. of ST category candidate recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of OBC Emp.	No. of OBC category candidate recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of vacancies reserved for SC and ST which remained unfilled at the end of calendar year 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Commerce (Proper)	Group A	128	-	13	-	4	-	9	-	-
	Group B	193	21	26	-	9	-	22	3	-
	Group C	189	1	46	0	25	0	18	0	0
	Group D (except sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), New Delhi	Group A	139	14	20	1	13	Nil	15	1	Nil
	Group B	59	13	14	3	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (except sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D), New Delhi	Group A	100	6	16	-	8	-	7	1	-
	Group B	169	7	35	3	2	-	7	2	-
	Group C	239	1	46	-	17	-	9	-	-
	Group D (except sweeper)	138	-	30	-	11	-	2	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	25	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	Control by cadre controlling authority
	Group B	181	-	40	-	15	-	-	-	1 ST post Vacant for not fulfilling qualifying Service as per Recruitment Rule
	Group C	108	3	21	1	8	-	30	2	Requisition sent to SSC for the post of Data Processing Assistant (SC-2,ST-3,OBC-9) posts and For Lower Div Clerk (SC-2,ST-1,OBC-2 post)
	Group D (except sweeper)	39* *Group C(MTS)	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	Requisition sent for 1 ST post to SSC
	Group D (Sweeper only)									
Cochin SEZ, Cochin	Group A	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	Group B	26	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
	Group C	30	Nil	7	Nil	1	Nil	12	Nil	Nil
	Group D (except sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MEPZ, Chennai	Group A	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	Nil
	Group B	59	5	8	1	3	0	14	1	Nil
	Group C	37	0	17	0	0	0	12	0	Nil
	Group D (except sweeper)	Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	Group A	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	8	8	-	-	3	3	1	-	--
	Group C	41	41	6	-	-	1	5	-	-
	Group D (except sweeper)	37	37	11	11	6	6	10	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

Visakhapatnam SEZ, Visakhapatnam	Group A	4	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	NIL
	Group B	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	Group C	26	20	7	7	2	2	6	6	NIL
	Group D (except sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NiL
FALTA SEZ, Kolkata	Group A	2	Nil	2	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	24	Nil	5	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	Group C	10	Nil	3	Nil	-	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
	Group D (except sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEEPZ SEZ, Mumbai	Group A	3	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	12	2*	4	1*	-	-	1*	-	SC-1
	Group B (Non Gazetted)	19	11*	-	-	2*	-	1*	-	-
	Group C	64	-	18	-	3	-	16	-	SC-01,ST-03
										*Deputation Basis
	Group D (except sweeper)	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
Indore SEZ, Indore	Group A	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	16	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	-
	Group C	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	--	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOIDA SEZ, NOIDA	Group A	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	23	-	3	-	-	--	-	-	-
	Group C	41	-	10	-	4	-	11	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (A)		1886	186	389	29	122	13	197	18	26
AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND COMMODITY BOARDS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11
Coffee Board, Bangalore	Group A	94	1	13	-	7	1	21	-	-
	Group B	206	20	37	2	14	1	25	9	-
	Group C	547	43	97	8	30	5	71	10	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)									
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	99	4	12	Nil	8	1	28	3	Nil
	Group B	141	5	17	Nil	13	-	44	3	1 –ST, 2- SC
	Group C	203	7	18	Nil	21	2	68	4	1 –ST, 2- SC
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	333	-	34	-	23	-	62	-	--
	Group B	659	-	82	-	42	-	103	-	--
	Group C	622	4	90	1	59	-	195	1	SC-2 (under special drive) -processing
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	--
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-		-	-	-				

Tobacco Board, Guntur	Group A	99	0	20	0	7	0	3	0	0
	Group B	121	0	25	0	9	0	25	0	0
	Group C	368	5	63	1	18	0	88	0	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	74	0	10	0	4	0	16	0	0
	Group B	170	0	29	0	5	0	32	0	0
	Group C	296	0	51	0	19	0	24	0	10
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Group D	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi	Group A	23	2	5	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	0
	Group B	32	1	5	Nil	1	Nil	3	Nil	0
	Group C	26	Nil	4	Nil	3	Nil	5	Nil	4
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	8	3	1	Nil	0	Nil	2	Nil	1
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi and Kolkata	Group A	56	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
	Group B	50	-	8	-	5	-	4	-	-
	Group C	27	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Inspection Council of India (EIC), New Delhi	Group A	111(1 on deputation)	7	18	-	5	-	21	4	-
	Group B	34	6	5	-	5	1	10	2	-
	Group C	204	6	33	1	5	-	28	-	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (B)		4605	114	690	13	305	11	886	36	21

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11
State Trading Corporation Of India (STC), New Delhi	Group A	475	47	113	6	27	3	45	11	During the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.10.2016, 02 SC vacancies and 01 ST vacancy were advertised in the month of August and September,2016 which remains unfilled and are under screening process.
	Group B	109	0	16	0	11	0	8	0	In STC, no recruitment has taken place in group B & C since last 21 years (approx.) except on compassionate appointment made as per policy of the organization.
	Group C	105	3	46	1	11	0	6	0	
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In STC , no Group D exists.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	493	6	93	1	39	0	39	2	01- SC (Dy. Manager- Law)
	Group B	523	0	102	0	60	0	22	0	0
	Group C	103	0	20	0	6	0	22	0	0
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	146	0	47	0	11	0	37	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi	Group A	133	6	27	--	5	--	13	--	--
	Group B	70	--	10	--	4	--	1	--	--
	Group C	253	2	53	--	5	--	16	--	--
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	300	--	70	--	3	--	10	---	--
	Group D (Sweeper only)	50	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	--

Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	117	5	24	0	6	1	17	0	4
	Group B	13	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	-
	Group C	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	-
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Limited, Mumbai	Group A	251	NIL	41	NIL	14	NIL	36	NIL	NIL
	Group B	301	19	56	4	20	1	58	2	10
	Group C	23	NIL	8	NIL	3	NIL	1	NIL	NIL
	Group D (excluding sweeper)	10	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Group D	Nil	Nil	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
SUB TOTAL (C)		3479	88	783	12	227	5	333	15	15
GRAND TOTAL = (DoC + A+ B+ C)		10328	422	1917	58	686	29	1445	68	62

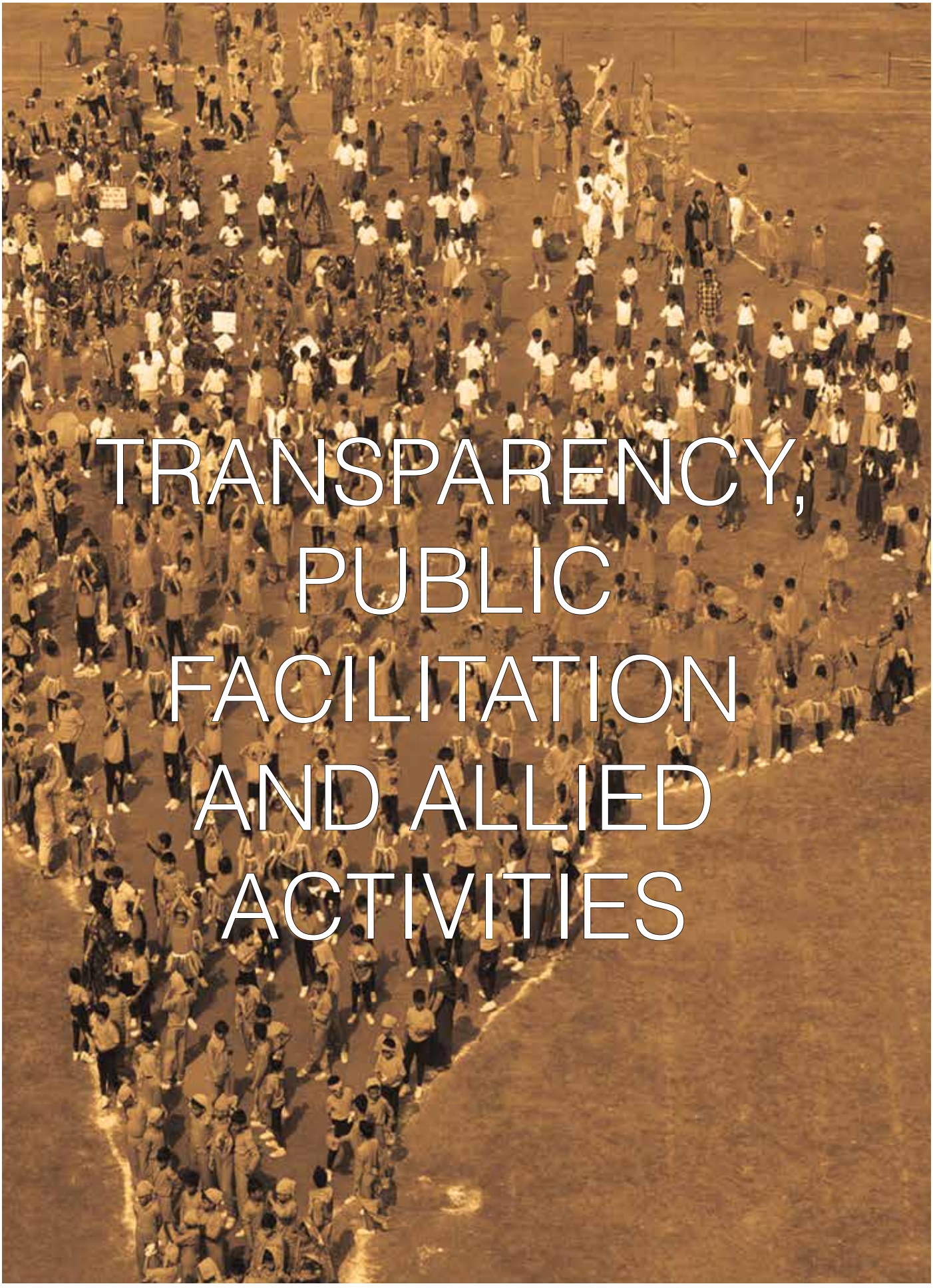
Annexure B

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 31st October 2016)	Total No. of candidates recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of Visually Handicapped Employees	No. of VH category candidates recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of Orthopaedically Handicapped Employees	No. of OH category candidates recruited during calendar year 2016	No. of Hearing Handicapped Employees	No. of HH category candidates recruited during calendar year 2016	Total no. of vacancies reserved for PWDs, which remained unfilled as on 31st October 2016 (Reasons for non-filling of reserved vacancies)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Commerce (Proper)	Group A	128	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Group B	193	21	2	-	2	-	2	1	-
	Group C	189	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	1
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
Office of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), New Delhi	Group A	139	14	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	59	13	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D), New Delhi	Group A	100	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	169	7	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
	Group C	239	-	2	-	6	1	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	138	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata	Group A	25	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority	-	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority	-	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority	-	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority	Controlled by Cadre Controlling Authority
	Group B	181	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	All Group B posts are promotional posts and there is no provision of reservation for PWDs.
	Group C	108	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	Requisition already sent to SSC for 3 PWD candidates (2 PWDs for DPA post and 1 for LDC post)
	Group C * (MTS)	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Requisition already sent to SSC for 1 PWD candidate.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	As per recommendation of 6th CPC all group D employees are treated as Group C (MTS)								

Cochin SEZ, Cochin	Group A	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)		Nil							
	Group D (Sweeper only)									
MEPZ, Chennai	Group A	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kandla SEZ, Kandla	Group A	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visakhapatnam SEZ, Visakhapatnam	Group A	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	26	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALTA SEZ, Kolkata	Group A	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group C	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEEPZ SEZ, Mumbai	Group A	3	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	12	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B(Non Gazetted)	19	11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			*On Deputation Basis							
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indore SEZ, Indore	Group A	2	1	-	-	-	-	--	--	-
	Group B	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOIDA SEZ, NOIDA	Group A	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	41	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)									

SUB TOTAL (A)		2244	210	14	3	28	5	3	2	6
AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND COMMODITY BOARDS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coffee Board, Bangalore	Group A	94	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group B	206	20	2	-	3	-	1	-	-
	Group C	547	43	3	1	4	1	3	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spices Board, Cochin	Group A	99	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
	Group B	141	5	3	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	1
	Group C	203	7	8	2	Nil	1	3	2	1
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rubber Board, Kottayam	Group A	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group B	659	-	2	-	9	-	3	-	-
	Group C	622	4	2	-	9	2	2	2	3(under processing)
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Board, Guntur	Group A	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Group B	121	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Group C	368	5	2	0	10	0	1	1	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0					0
Tea Board, Kolkata	Group A	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Group B	170	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group C	296	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Group D (Sweeper only)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi	Group A	23	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	32	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
	Group C	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	8	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi and Kolkata	Group A	56	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Group B	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Export Inspection Council of India (EIC), New Delhi	Group A	111(1 on deputation)	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Group B	34	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Group C	204	6	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (B)		4605	114	22	3	61	7	14	5	7
PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
State Trading Corporation Of India (STC) , New Delhi	Group A	475	47	1	0	10	2	1	0	During the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.10.2016, 04 PwD vacancies were advertised in the month of August 2016, which remains unfilled and are under screening process.
	Group B	109	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	In STC, no recruitment has taken place in group B & C since last 21 years (approx.) except on compassionate appointment made as per policy of the organization.
	Group C	105	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In STC, no Group D exists.
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	493	6	1	0	8	0	3	0	2*
	Group B	523	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
	Group C	103	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group D (Sweeper only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi	Group A	133	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1(HH)
	Group B	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group C	253	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	1(VH)
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	300	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) Limited, New Delhi	Group A	117	5	1	00	3	00	00	00	-
	Group B	13	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	-
	Group C	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	-
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group D (Sweeper only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) Limited, Mumbai	Group A	251	Nil	2	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group B	301	19	2	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	1
	Group C	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL
	Group D (Excluding Sweeper)	10	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group D (Sweeper only)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SUB TOTAL (C)		3479	88	12	00	46	2	8	00	9
GRAND TOTAL = DoC + A+ B+ C		10328	412	48	6	135	14	25	7	22



TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Citizen Charter

The Department of Commerce is committed to act with integrity, judiciousness, transparency, accountability and with courtesy and understanding in dealings with the trade and public. All the services and commitments are to be delivered to citizens in most effective and efficient manner.

The department will strive to evolve procedures in Foreign Trade Policy to maximize public benefits and are committed to simplify various requirements necessary under rules in force, in the context of a globalized and liberalized economy. We will continuously consult client groups and give timely publicity to all changes in law and procedures relevant to the department.

Public Grievances

Public Grievance Cell deals with problems of staff of Department of offices under its control for speedy redressal. A Grievance Box has also been provided at the Information and Facilitation Counter situated at Gate No.14, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

All Thursdays are observed as meeting less days in the Department and officers make themselves available to the public without insisting upon prior appointment

S.No.	Services/Transaction	Maximum Time Limit
1.	Approval for grant of financial assistance funds under MDA scheme.	Approval of Action Plan: by 30th April of the Financial year. Release of Funds: Within 60 days of allocation of Budget.
2.	Approval for grant of financial assistance under MAI scheme.	5 months
3.	Approval for setting up of SEZ.	Placement of cases before the Board of Approval (BOA) within 60 days of receipt of State Government's recommendations and complete documents, Issue of approval letter within 20 days of BOA approval, subject to security clearance.
4.	RTI Act, 2005 Provide information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified in the RTI Act, 2005 Disposal of appeals preferred under RTI Act, 2005.	Disposal of appeals preferred under RTI Act, 2005. Within the time limits prescribed in the RTI Act, 2005.
Public Grievance Mechanism		
5.	Resolving Public Grievances	30 days* (*Subject to receipt of complete details and receipt of responses from the authority taking final decision on the grievance, if longer period is involved, the complainant will be informed through an interim reply within 30 days.)
6.	For taking actions by the Appellate Committee on appeals preferred against statutory orders passed by DGFT, etc.	Within 3 months Note: This is subject to receipt of complete details/documents from the appellant and respondents.

Vigilance Wing

The unit deals with implementation of Conduct rules, regular and surprise inspections of sensitive offices, review and streamlining of procedures which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for prevention, detection of corruption and malpractices and punishment to the corrupt in the Department as well as its attached and subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertakings. It keeps watch on movement of undesirable persons in the Department and prepare a list of officers of "Doubtful Integrity"/agreed list and their postings to non-sensitive areas

The unit also deals with the disciplinary cases of Indian Trade Service officers and Board level appointees working in various Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards functioning under the administrative control of the Department, while the cases of non-board level appointees of the various PSUs, Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards are looked after by the respective CVO/Heads of the organisation. The complaints received from individuals and other organizations like CBI/CVC/PMO etc. are examined on the basis of factual report obtained from the concerned administrative divisions/ organizations. If necessary, preliminary inquiries are made to look into the merit of the complaint. During the year 2016-17 (April'16-November'16), about 91 (approx.) investigations/inquiries were conducted and on the basis of these inquiry proceedings, in 21(approx.) cases major/minor penalties were imposed in attached and subordinate offices, PSUs, Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards and the Department of Commerce.

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed by conduct of workshop/sensitization programmes, pledge taking, issue of pamphlets etc during the period October 31, 2016 to November 5, 2016 to create awareness amongst officers and staff.

Right to Information (RTI)

The Department has implemented the Right to Information Act, 2005 and has put in place all necessary systems and procedures on the website of the Department. At present, there are 36 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) of Directors/Deputy Secretaries level in the Department and 16 First Appellate Authorities (F.A.A.s), who are Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary level officers to hear and dispose of first appeal(s) filed under the RTI Act.

Besides, there are 31 Public Authorities (P.A.s) under the jurisdiction of DoC. All these P.A.s have their own CPIOs and F.A.A.s for implementation of the provisions of the RTI Act. During the period from April, 2015 to March, 2016, 1101 RTI applications were disposed of by different CPIOs/Appellate Authorities of this Department and 600 applications were transferred to other Public Authorities. During the same period, 376 appeals were also disposed of as per provisions of the RTI Act. During the period from April, 2016 to September, 2016, 539 applications were disposed of by different CPIOs of this Department and 292 applications were transferred to other Public Authorities. During the same period, 66 appeals were disposed of as per provisions of the RTI Act.

Official Language

The Official Language Division monitors the progressive use of Hindi and implements the Official Language Policy set out by the Department of Official Language in the official work of the Department. Necessary action has been taken to achieve the targets set out in the Annual Programme for the year 2016-17.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti: All the ministries and departments are required to constitute a Hindi Salahakar Samiti to review progressive use of Hindi in official work of the Department as well as various organizations under its administrative control. The reconstitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti of this Department is currently is under consideration of the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language

During the year 2016-17 the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected organizations under Department of Commerce wherein Joint Secretary (Official Language Incharge) and Director (Official Language) or Deputy Director (Official Language) were present. The assurances given during these meetings were communicated to the concerned organization for their early fulfillment. Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Department during 14-30 September 2016. Five competitions viz. Essay writing in Hindi, Noting and Drafting in Hindi, rajbhasha knowledge and anuvaad, hindi typing, and Dictation in Hindi were organized. The officers and staff members of the department participated whole heartedly in these competitions.

Incentive Schemes: To enhance use of Hindi in official work by the staff, following incentive schemes have been introduced in the Department:

- An "Annual special incentive scheme" to encourage officers/employees to do optimum official work in Hindi, a cash award of Rs. 5,000/- each has been initiated. Under this scheme a provision has been made to provide a total number of 57 prizes (52 prizes for Hindi speaking employees and 5 prizes for non-Hindi speaking employees)
- The status of various organizations under the Department in which 80 per cent or more employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi for doing official work is being reviewed regularly.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna for Attached/Subordinate offices: This incentive scheme is being implemented in the department for its attached/subordinate offices for many years. Under this scheme, shield/ trophies are awarded to the offices for their performance in the field of official language. Their performances are evaluated by a committee on the basis of the prescribed performa and relevant documents submitted by them. The results of this scheme are under consideration of the committee

Inspections: The progress made in promoting the use of Hindi in the organizations under the control of the Department is monitored and reviewed through their Quarterly Progress Reports and through inspections. As on date Official Language inspections of 2 attached offices of Department of Commerce were carried out and inspections of sections of the Department of Commerce were also carried out by the officials of Hindi Division to review the position of progressive use of Hindi in their official work.

Correspondence: The Department ensures compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act wherein all papers/ documents are issued bilingually (Hindi & English). In compliance of Rule 5 of the Official Language Rules, letters received in Hindi are invariably replied to in Hindi. Letters received from the offices located in Region 'A', 'B' and 'C' are also replied to in Hindi.

E-Governance

The Department has continued its efforts towards integration of e-governance in its functioning including workflow automation, digitization of documents, creation of databases, grievance redressal and strengthening citizen interface with latest updates. The ICT infrastructure which is made available for all officers/ divisions/sections, is being regularly upgraded with the latest hardware and software in the department. The high speed Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) with Wi-Fi connectivity which is implemented and maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC), is providing round the clock facilities for E-mail, intranet / internet operations.

The website of the department (http://commerce.gov.in) is main source of information dissemination regarding department and its functioning, Press Releases, trade promotion schemes, acts and regulations, international trade including trade agreements and WTOs etc. The web based systems are also available on web site to access the trade details in form of various analytical reports from the trade databases being maintained in the department. The public interface for social media is also available on the website via Twitter.

In order to have less paper environment which would gradually move to paper less environment in the department, the File Tracking System has been successfully migrated to web based e-office package for electronic file/ receipt movement and tracking. It has been made operational along with applications like e-leave and e-tour for their online approval processes.

For the effective dissemination of the information about the functioning of Directorate General for Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD), details about anti-dumping cases and their related matters, website of DGAD (http://dgtr.gov.in) is also made operational.

Commercial Wings in Indian Missions/ Posts Abroad

There are 66 formal Commercial Wings functioning in the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, which are funded from the Budget of the Department of Commerce. These Commercial Wings, working as units are attached to the Indian Missions. These include the Permanent Mission of India to the World Trade Organization, Geneva and the Department's Mission in Brussels. In addition, 40 other Indian Missions have been provided with commercial budget either to employ local Marketing Assistants for undertaking commercial and economic job or to carry out trade promotion activities.

The Commercial Wings of our Missions abroad serve as an extension of the Department of Commerce in performing various tasks relating to India's trade with the concerned host country. It involves:

- Information and marketing intelligence which would, inter-alia, include collection and transmission of trade, economic and investment information; monitoring of economic, commercial and trade policy developments; monitoring of bilateral economic and commercial relations, both at the Government-level as well as at the level of business communities of the two countries; market research, surveys and critical analysis of ongoing trade;
- Trade and investment promotion which would, inter-alia, include handling trade and investment enquiries, promotion of merchandise trade, promotion of investment & joint ventures and assistance in resolution of trade disputes;
- Trade and economic discussions which would, inter-alia, include follow-up on the bilateral economic and commercial relationship, promotion of project exports and services, brand/market promotion, analysis of emerging trends relating to multilateral and regional institutions with a focus on India's trade and investment etc.

In order to strengthen the Commercial Wings and increase their activities, budgetary allocation towards these offices has been augmented from time to time. The budget provisions have been enhanced from Rs. 112.25 crore in BE 2012-13 to Rs. 176.12 crore in BE 2016-17.

Functioning of Commercial Wings is reviewed from time to time. Hon'ble MOS(IC), C&I reviewed their functioning in meetings held on April 7 and August 16, 2016. It was, inter alia, decided that an analysis of non-diplomatic posts in existence in the Commercial Wings may be done. Further, capacity building training session for all the Economic & Commerce Wings of the Embassies should be arranged so as to make them aware of their role and the expectations of the Department of Commerce as well as the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) who visit various countries for trade promotion. Accordingly, an exercise for strengthening the Commercial Wings to further the commercial interests of the country across key markets and to have locations specific and need based manpower is underway. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) will be organising a five days training programme for the officers likely to be posted in Commercial Wings in various countries. Further, the Missions have been requested to extend all possible help to the EPCs in resolving their trade related issues in the host country.

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix-1(A)						
Export of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
1. PLANTATION	**1502.88**	**1562.60**	**899.12**	**895.21**	**-0.43**	**0.58**
TEA	681.79	720.03	415.09	410.85	-1.02	0.26
COFFEE	814.02	783.87	460.22	481.75	4.68	0.31
NATURAL RUBBER	7.06	58.70	23.80	2.61	-89.04	0.00
2. AGRI & ALLIED PRODUCTS	**30147.31**	**24521.93**	**14047.20**	**13420.44**	**-4.46**	**8.64**
RICE -BASMATI	4516.28	3477.98	2179.13	1817.51	-16.59	1.17
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMATI)	3336.84	2368.64	1445.96	1432.68	-0.92	0.92
WHEAT	828.75	164.22	137.00	44.08	-67.82	0.03
OTHER CEREALS	869.11	261.18	172.74	116.94	-32.30	0.08
PULSES	199.86	252.11	122.85	116.72	-4.99	0.08
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	680.01	665.33	351.77	361.86	2.87	0.23
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	278.61	316.68	169.30	194.05	14.62	0.12
SPICES	2430.35	2541.46	1493.75	1623.57	8.69	1.04
CASHEW	909.26	768.55	452.64	396.60	-12.38	0.26
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	9.10	8.83	5.82	4.15	-28.79	0.00
SESAME SEEDS	772.27	459.77	252.36	243.98	-3.32	0.16
NIGER SEEDS	17.71	18.99	13.97	9.47	-32.16	0.01
GROUNDNUT	760.37	620.36	280.78	314.02	11.84	0.20
OTHER OIL SEEDS	185.03	147.77	86.56	47.03	-45.67	0.03
VEGETABLE OILS	94.56	79.93	46.84	62.41	33.23	0.04
OIL MEALS	1324.17	553.01	374.45	241.14	-35.60	0.16
GUERGAM MEAL	1551.87	496.57	320.22	216.19	-32.49	0.14
CASTOR OIL	770.49	705.20	408.60	388.64	-4.89	0.25
SHELLAC	43.80	30.90	15.65	16.40	4.78	0.01
SUGAR	871.41	1490.52	617.49	724.02	17.25	0.47
MOLLASES	31.61	101.00	67.36	31.93	-52.60	0.02
FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	69.96	80.89	49.85	45.62	-8.48	0.03
FRESH FRUITS	516.26	635.49	264.97	317.01	19.64	0.20
FRESH VEGETABLES	763.24	799.93	446.26	436.28	-2.23	0.28
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	281.75	258.92	145.53	151.40	4.03	0.10
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	592.26	574.46	331.46	325.72	-1.73	0.21
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	496.41	513.03	299.56	316.13	5.53	0.20
COCOA PRODUCTS	138.87	193.31	108.42	102.15	-5.78	0.07
MILLED PRODUCTS	168.76	169.12	110.00	73.62	-33.07	0.05
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	453.66	444.28	266.61	273.25	2.49	0.18
ANIMAL CASINGS	3.18	2.61	1.83	1.34	-26.42	0.00
BUFFALO MEAT	4781.18	4069.08	2257.61	2263.37	0.26	1.46
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	135.71	128.38	81.42	78.59	-3.47	0.05
OTHER MEAT	0.44			0.14		0.00

Appendix-1(A)						
Export of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
PROCESSED MEAT	2.29	0.96	0.95	0.25	-74.14	0.00
DAIRY PRODUCTS	355.83	256.93	160.97	134.79	-16.27	0.09
POULTRY PRODUCTS	106.38	117.42	72.15	44.49	-38.33	0.03
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	75.40	73.80	44.09	48.21	9.35	0.03
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	369.59	310.31	184.05	171.09	-7.04	0.11
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	354.68	364.00	206.25	233.61	13.27	0.15
3. MARINE PRODUCTS	**5510.49**	**4767.50**	**2903.24**	**3467.62**	**19.44**	**2.23**
MARINE PRODUCTS	5510.49	4767.50	2903.24	3467.62	19.44	2.23
4. ORES & MINERALS	**2410.18**	**2014.92**	**1113.65**	**1412.08**	**26.80**	**0.91**
IRON ORE	526.50	191.46	73.43	535.76	629.59	0.34
MICA	56.02	52.72	32.26	31.36	-2.79	0.02
COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	136.51	160.45	83.28	48.36	-41.93	0.03
BULK MINERALS AND ORES	443.94	550.51	316.63	209.14	-33.95	0.13
PROCESSED MINERALS	1034.38	872.82	503.27	486.18	-3.39	0.31
SULPHER, UNROASTED IRON PYRITE	60.57	78.93	46.53	30.71	-34.01	0.02
OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	152.26	108.02	58.25	70.57	21.14	0.05
5. LEATHER & LEATHER MANUFACTURES	**6195.21**	**5554.34**	**3361.63**	**3157.38**	**-6.08**	**2.03**
RAW HIDES AND SKINS	2.41	0.28	0.12	0.08	-32.20	0.00
FINISHED LEATHER	1331.24	1049.26	657.08	535.82	-18.46	0.34
LEATHER GOODS	1453.19	1370.84	828.61	780.64	-5.79	0.50
LEATHER GARMENTS	604.58	553.98	344.64	331.47	-3.82	0.21
FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	2279.00	2148.41	1262.07	1248.26	-1.09	0.80
LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	361.94	285.10	180.16	175.66	-2.50	0.11
SADDLERY AND HARNESS	162.85	146.47	88.94	85.45	-3.92	0.05
6. GEMS & JEWELLERY	**41266.07**	**39283.46**	**23196.29**	**26457.94**	**14.06**	**17.02**
PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	24758.79	22297.26	13263.35	15404.84	16.15	9.91
GOLD	2845.15	5573.54	3447.91	3315.20	-3.85	2.13
SILVER	5.68	7.35	4.62	6.65	44.15	0.00
OTHER PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS	414.05	447.29	247.84	195.91	-20.95	0.13
GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL Jwellery	13242.41	10958.01	6232.58	7535.33	20.90	4.85
7. SPORTS GOODS	**274.50**	**227.70**	**147.60**	**144.74**	**-1.94**	**0.09**
SPORTS GOODS	274.50	227.70	147.60	144.74	-1.94	0.09
8. CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	**31731.22**	**32169.23**	**18877.83**	**18740.56**	**-0.73**	**12.06**
FERTILIZERS CRUDE	7.75	11.83	7.08	5.12	-27.62	0.00
FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	82.54	91.70	52.74	27.51	-47.84	0.02
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	3561.39	3597.28	2157.65	1953.83	-9.45	1.26

Appendix-1(A)						
Export of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
DYE INTERMEDIATES	239.85	181.14	116.10	108.43	-6.60	0.07
DYES	2129.98	1873.95	1135.51	1138.64	0.28	0.73
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	11215.86	12647.84	7502.95	7465.68	-0.50	4.80
AGRO CHEMICALS	1951.77	1965.71	1032.59	1130.71	9.50	0.73
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	683.59	628.20	353.45	381.63	7.97	0.25
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5394.35	4859.52	2864.82	2675.13	-6.62	1.72
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS	742.21	673.64	416.19	354.94	-14.72	0.23
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	1404.01	1356.58	792.85	834.23	5.22	0.54
ESSENTIAL OILS	90.17	115.44	62.18	61.30	-1.42	0.04
RESIDUAL CHEMICAL AND ALLED PROD	3490.25	3505.17	1995.69	2167.09	8.59	1.39
PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	669.06	594.73	348.67	391.38	12.25	0.25
GRAPHITE, EXPLSIVS AND ACCESOR	68.46	66.49	39.37	44.94	14.13	0.03
9. PLASTIC & RUBBER ARTICLES	**6615.17**	**6415.86**	**3784.11**	**3682.56**	**-2.68**	**2.37**
OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW	1071.11	922.30	547.16	536.76	-1.90	0.35
FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/ CANVAS ETC.	307.20	308.15	207.05	203.86	-1.54	0.13
MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	988.24	1049.22	609.85	585.23	-4.04	0.38
PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	2508.66	2491.33	1434.57	1417.73	-1.17	0.91
PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	1068.79	1030.51	625.08	592.13	-5.27	0.38
STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY	250.07	244.09	148.40	145.33	-2.07	0.09
OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS	421.10	370.27	212.00	201.52	-4.95	0.13
10. ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASS AND GLASSWARE	**4042.51**	**3879.36**	**2313.11**	**2370.22**	**2.47**	**1.53**
GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	2019.82	1832.35	1095.15	1059.25	-3.28	0.68
CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	378.31	335.62	186.20	212.68	14.22	0.14
CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	925.89	990.21	577.97	682.57	18.10	0.44
GLASS AND GLASSWARE	718.49	721.19	453.79	415.72	-8.39	0.27
11. PAPER & RELATED PRODUCTS	**2180.66**	**2347.60**	**1419.38**	**1421.64**	**0.16**	**0.91**
BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	265.66	285.48	168.26	171.92	2.17	0.11
NEWSPRINT	8.05	2.67	1.24	1.71	37.51	0.00
PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	1182.01	1184.56	709.60	759.90	7.09	0.49
PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	714.81	777.69	451.15	471.46	4.50	0.30
OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	2.22	85.88	81.39	10.17	-87.50	0.01
PULP AND WASTE PAPER	7.92	11.32	7.74	6.49	-16.09	0.00

Appendix-1(A)						
Export of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
12. BASE METALS	**24742.75**	**18497.79**	**11486.30**	**10768.20**	**-6.25**	**6.93**
IRON AND STEEL	8684.40	5492.75	3559.96	3893.09	9.36	2.50
PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	7562.81	6134.95	3706.87	3300.50	-10.96	2.12
ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	2859.37	2639.77	1504.84	1688.06	12.18	1.09
COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	3420.30	2539.74	1605.22	1293.68	-19.41	0.83
LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	173.20	181.53	115.38	79.91	-30.74	0.05
NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	897.58	492.88	346.29	65.05	-81.22	0.04
TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	37.73	57.22	39.93	3.35	-91.62	0.00
ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	608.06	527.07	354.71	187.79	-47.06	0.12
OTH NON FEROUS METAL AND PRODC	499.29	431.88	253.11	256.78	1.45	0.17
13. OPTICAL, MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	**1686.34**	**1635.07**	**939.29**	**1061.22**	**12.98**	**0.68**
SURGICALS	299.57	302.88	173.38	194.20	12.01	0.12
OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	306.34	342.96	197.05	214.46	8.84	0.14
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	1080.43	989.24	568.86	652.55	14.71	0.42
14. ELECTORONICS ITEMS	**6009.07**	**5690.23**	**3164.33**	**3270.27**	**3.35**	**2.10**
COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS	346.44	358.18	222.12	159.79	-28.06	0.10
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	808.01	651.48	348.69	340.20	-2.44	0.22
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	1880.45	1842.05	1051.60	1057.55	0.57	0.68
ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	1900.91	1962.80	1109.14	1131.37	2.00	0.73
TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	1073.26	875.72	432.77	581.36	34.34	0.37
15. MACHINERY	**19705.35**	**18922.31**	**10956.88**	**11483.13**	**4.80**	**7.39**
ELECTRODES	38.60	42.53	25.71	24.22	-5.79	0.02
ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES	213.06	203.30	113.60	131.42	15.70	0.08
HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	755.70	640.60	380.74	383.41	0.70	0.25
MACHINE TOOLS	376.89	392.35	220.39	266.45	20.90	0.17
AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC	1168.33	1048.09	629.84	569.71	-9.55	0.37
CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES	341.79	423.63	219.33	248.27	13.19	0.16
ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	3974.08	3689.51	2151.48	2607.22	21.18	1.68
IC ENGINES AND PARTS	2397.98	2106.23	1227.85	1300.77	5.94	0.84
INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	4769.28	4641.95	2667.51	2610.02	-2.16	1.68
ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC	1344.40	1262.83	739.18	714.45	-3.35	0.46
NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT	603.89	680.77	358.02	407.35	13.78	0.26
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	1177.40	1077.86	654.05	570.91	-12.71	0.37
OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	1751.20	1988.33	1137.42	1222.96	7.52	0.79
PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	19.51	17.15	10.42	10.07	-3.37	0.01
PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	773.24	707.18	421.34	415.90	-1.29	0.27

Appendix-1(A)

Export of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
16. OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	**54.77**	**89.49**	**53.30**	**63.84**	**19.77**	**0.04**
OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	54.77	89.49	53.30	63.84	19.77	0.04
17. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS	**26636.37**	**21336.08**	**12997.18**	**12818.00**	**-1.38**	**8.25**
AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	1648.11	1387.25	811.86	847.15	4.35	0.55
AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	4438.56	4217.37	2428.83	2461.83	1.36	1.58
BICYCLE AND PARTS	354.16	298.44	167.90	169.26	0.81	0.11
AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	6159.19	3729.36	2390.27	1809.60	-24.29	1.16
MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	6684.05	6727.44	3928.06	4317.57	9.92	2.78
RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS	135.35	109.93	46.86	100.58	114.63	0.06
SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	5352.61	3088.46	2146.05	2165.23	0.89	1.39
TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	1864.34	1777.84	1077.35	946.79	-12.12	0.61
18. PROJECT GOODS	**36.59**	**25.13**	**11.37**	**17.64**	**55.08**	**0.01**
PROJECT GOODS	36.59	25.13	11.37	17.64	55.08	0.01
19. TEXTILES & ALLIED PRODUCTS	**37140.74**	**35952.65**	**20640.11**	**19593.95**	**-5.07**	**12.61**
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	551.59	540.41	294.07	322.70	9.74	0.21
COTTON YARN	3937.41	3608.12	2175.46	1701.37	-21.79	1.09
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	5516.42	5266.17	3140.93	3031.80	-3.47	1.95
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	399.59	335.69	202.98	204.14	0.57	0.13
SILK,RAW	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.02	-88.54	0.00
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	124.97	84.05	55.15	39.22	-28.89	0.03
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	5275.03	4621.63	2874.20	2626.15	-8.63	1.69
WOOL, RAW	0.04	0.44	0.19	0.17	-12.61	0.00
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	201.85	196.44	115.50	98.61	-14.62	0.06
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	9282.83	9091.55	5100.75	4831.72	-5.27	3.11
RMG SILK	303.97	244.06	165.69	93.80	-43.39	0.06

Appendix-1(A)

Export of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	3997.13	4181.71	2464.08	2719.52	10.37	1.75
RMG WOOL	307.75	262.37	185.24	145.39	-21.51	0.09
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	2941.65	3184.54	1880.11	2023.44	7.62	1.30
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	285.13	261.59	144.48	166.91	15.52	0.11
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	369.56	368.52	226.99	210.60	-7.22	0.14
SILK WASTE	17.86	13.74	8.45	9.38	10.90	0.01
JUTE, RAW	19.41	17.18	6.19	6.96	12.34	0.00
JUTE YARN	22.64	18.34	14.30	4.61	-67.78	0.00
JUTE HESSIAN	126.00	125.54	67.07	78.13	16.49	0.05
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	86.30	34.00	19.65	22.24	13.18	0.01
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	112.55	117.47	69.75	66.28	-4.97	0.04
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	1358.17	1437.60	836.11	858.15	2.64	0.55
SILK CARPET	2.62	2.60	1.50	0.28	-81.47	0.00
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	1900.19	1938.66	591.07	332.39	-43.76	0.21
20. PERTOLEUM CRUDE & PRODUCTS	**56794.15**	**30582.72**	**19487.67**	**17596.95**	**-9.70**	**11.32**
PETROLEUM: CRUDE						
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	56794.15	30582.72	19487.67	17596.95	-9.70	11.32
21. OTHERS	**5656.13**	**6814.13**	**3379.75**	**3575.24**	**5.78**	**2.30**
OTHER COMMODITIES	3431.80	4303.28	1892.13	1809.24	-4.38	1.16
HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	336.37	301.15	175.00	166.11	-5.08	0.11
PACKAGING MATERIALS	509.93	572.04	327.62	384.76	17.44	0.25
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	1378.04	1637.67	985.01	1215.13	23.36	0.78
Total	**310338.47**	**262290.12**	**155179.35**	**155418.82**	**0.15**	**100.00**

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Appendix-1(B)

Import of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
1. PLANTATION	**1034.06**	**895.75**	**568.86**	**524.10**	**-7.87**	**0.25**
TEA	63.57	58.04	39.27	30.79	-21.60	0.01
COFFEE	152.20	122.59	73.76	73.28	-0.64	0.04
NATURAL RUBBER	818.29	715.12	455.83	420.02	-7.86	0.20
2. AGRI & ALLIED PRODUCTS	**19004.14**	**20673.58**	**11954.27**	**12188.54**	**1.96**	**5.84**
RICE -BASMATI						
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMATI)	1.77	0.91	0.64	0.58	-9.69	0.00
WHEAT	9.95	135.45	123.76	170.07	37.42	0.08
OTHER CEREALS	10.03	51.84	13.53	29.87	120.85	0.01
PULSES	2786.11	3902.22	1925.36	1906.55	-0.98	0.91
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	15.90	20.54	0.91	0.95	3.78	0.00
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	32.76	29.74	18.92	19.82	4.71	0.01
SPICES	717.78	823.79	438.80	474.75	8.19	0.23
CASHEW	1087.16	1339.34	1049.33	920.75	-12.25	0.44
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	1.63	0.87	0.87	0.50	-42.23	0.00
SESAME SEEDS	62.67	27.59	19.33	24.83	28.45	0.01
NIGER SEEDS	0.60	6.76	4.53	8.56	88.94	0.00
GROUNDNUT	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.04	36.43	0.00
OTHER OIL SEEDS	26.59	32.99	8.25	28.47	245.09	0.01
VEGETABLE OILS	10621.48	10492.08	6187.70	6212.09	0.39	2.98
OIL MEALS	44.71	65.26	29.64	92.97	213.69	0.04
GUERGAM MEAL	0.95	2.07	0.35	0.18	-48.18	0.00
CASTOR OIL	0.30	0.17	0.08	0.15	88.60	0.00
SHELLAC	9.75	2.99	1.90	0.81	-57.51	0.00
SUGAR	601.17	612.24	285.76	504.18	76.43	0.24
MOLLASES	4.93	1.16	0.83	0.61	-26.44	0.00
FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	100.48	107.57	71.88	66.90	-6.92	0.03
FRESH FRUITS	1565.20	1694.84	1022.13	921.04	-9.89	0.44
FRESH VEGETABLES	1.82	59.78	32.29	1.03	-96.81	0.00
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	17.07	18.40	10.92	9.87	-9.64	0.00
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	81.58	80.31	45.95	46.32	0.80	0.02
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	95.44	87.81	54.15	50.56	-6.62	0.02
COCOA PRODUCTS	253.58	212.96	118.39	127.68	7.85	0.06
MILLED PRODUCTS	2.90	3.26	1.60	1.47	-8.30	0.00
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	292.05	277.20	165.25	178.36	7.93	0.09
ANIMAL CASINGS						
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	1.43	0.73	0.37	0.63	70.42	0.00

Appendix-1(B)

Import of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
OTHER MEAT	3.19	2.64	1.69	1.48	-12.63	0.00
PROCESSED MEAT	0.85	0.42	0.29	0.43	46.22	0.00
DAIRY PRODUCTS	61.49	56.64	28.19	25.59	-9.21	0.01
POULTRY PRODUCTS	6.18	4.04	2.25	3.26	44.65	0.00
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	18.52	17.43	9.23	12.34	33.70	0.01
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	408.47	447.38	248.91	313.74	26.04	0.15
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	57.58	54.13	30.26	31.12	2.85	0.01
3. MARINE PRODUCTS	**73.93**	**97.23**	**44.16**	**56.70**	**28.41**	**0.03**
MARINE PRODUCTS	73.93	97.23	44.16	56.70	28.41	0.03
4. ORES & MINERALS	**26917.86**	**20684.17**	**12941.13**	**10604.28**	**-18.06**	**5.08**
IRON ORE	1067.86	494.25	383.54	132.03	-65.58	0.06
MICA	0.63	0.86	0.37	0.63	70.81	0.00
COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	17802.56	13667.59	8333.97	7537.03	-9.56	3.61
BULK MINERALS AND ORES	6622.98	5256.25	3459.40	2215.92	-35.95	1.06
PROCESSED MINERALS	739.15	714.85	433.84	476.90	9.93	0.23
SULPHER, UNROASTED IRON PYRITE	286.41	217.10	129.08	81.89	-36.56	0.04
OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	398.27	333.28	200.93	159.88	-20.43	0.08
5. LEATHER & LEATHER MANUFACTURES	**1092.62**	**1031.28**	**605.88**	**593.82**	**-1.99**	**0.28**
RAW HIDES AND SKINS	87.19	62.96	39.52	33.53	-15.14	0.02
FINISHED LEATHER	646.24	596.45	357.77	334.84	-6.41	0.16
LEATHER GOODS	76.53	82.84	46.02	43.18	-6.18	0.02
LEATHER GARMENTS	2.10	7.99	3.74	1.14	-69.39	0.00
FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	253.87	253.18	142.64	166.03	16.40	0.08
LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	26.32	27.62	16.05	14.88	-7.31	0.01
SADDLERY AND HARNESS	0.37	0.25	0.14	0.21	56.28	0.00
6. GEMS & JEWELLERY	**62351.34**	**56508.62**	**33844.64**	**26714.90**	**-21.07**	**12.80**
PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	22598.25	20069.95	11614.03	13944.63	20.07	6.68
GOLD	34407.18	31770.74	19131.12	11420.52	-40.30	5.47
SILVER	4523.51	3742.74	2441.74	1013.71	-58.48	0.49
OTHER PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS	250.48	218.82	134.52	100.86	-25.02	0.05
GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	571.93	706.37	523.23	235.18	-55.05	0.11
7. SPORTS GOODS	**201.29**	**221.01**	**123.77**	**128.84**	**4.10**	**0.06**
SPORTS GOODS	201.29	221.01	123.77	128.84	4.10	0.06

Appendix-1(B)

Import of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
8. CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	**38553.65**	**36888.21**	**23812.29**	**20364.55**	**-14.48**	**9.76**
FERTILEZERS CRUDE	1026.79	1013.87	613.21	467.52	-23.76	0.22
FERTILEZERS MANUFACTURED	6371.93	7057.65	5466.97	3308.96	-39.47	1.59
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	3245.64	3248.36	1997.06	1596.29	-20.07	0.76
DYE INTERMEDIATES	774.79	607.41	413.16	322.37	-21.97	0.15
DYES	328.41	319.62	193.05	183.27	-5.07	0.09
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1562.54	1582.60	907.12	1001.64	10.42	0.48
AGRO CHEMICALS	980.69	843.94	639.25	704.16	10.15	0.34
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	4494.25	4447.11	2613.31	2454.98	-6.06	1.18
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	11341.68	9623.24	6129.32	5557.00	-9.34	2.66
OTHER MISCELLAENIOUS CHEMICALS	670.45	596.74	374.50	303.81	-18.88	0.15
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	989.72	941.25	555.61	617.39	11.12	0.30
ESSENTIAL OILS	116.24	134.10	67.07	80.18	19.54	0.04
RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	5166.22	5087.35	2998.96	2977.04	-0.73	1.43
PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	1344.56	1320.49	801.11	750.17	-6.36	0.36
GRAPHITE, EXPLSIVS AND ACCESOR	139.75	64.48	42.57	39.76	-6.62	0.02
9. PLASTIC & RUBBER ARTICLES	**14326.69**	**13760.68**	**8451.43**	**8346.69**	**-1.24**	**4.00**
OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW	1992.76	1685.60	1043.44	1029.24	-1.36	0.49
FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/ CANVAS ETC.	180.36	192.20	109.53	133.07	21.49	0.06
MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	1129.34	1190.02	691.42	746.65	7.99	0.36
PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	9223.19	8821.51	5480.11	5256.34	-4.08	2.52
PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	1008.95	1066.82	642.51	666.93	3.80	0.32
STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY	81.72	88.32	51.32	52.66	2.62	0.03
OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS	710.36	716.20	433.09	461.80	6.63	0.22
10. ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASS AND GLASSWARE	**2373.87**	**2438.51**	**1486.22**	**1355.94**	**-8.77**	**0.65**
GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	472.06	500.15	315.62	284.73	-9.79	0.14
CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	91.93	104.19	58.23	87.08	49.55	0.04
CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	918.65	866.43	559.39	368.77	-34.08	0.18

Appendix-1(B)

Import of Principal Commodities

US$ million

Commodity	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
GLASS AND GLASSWARE	891.22	967.74	552.99	615.35	11.28	0.29
11. PAPER & RELATED PRODUCTS	**7636.46**	**7157.27**	**4271.79**	**4116.36**	**-3.64**	**1.97**
BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	382.18	348.02	223.80	156.29	-30.17	0.07
NEWSPRINT	839.25	805.41	481.61	490.24	1.79	0.23
PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	2566.53	2407.64	1430.02	1473.95	3.07	0.71
PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	954.46	1082.55	635.49	658.75	3.66	0.32
OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	1950.01	1557.93	956.92	756.25	-20.97	0.36
PULP AND WASTE PAPER	944.02	955.72	543.94	580.88	6.79	0.28
12. BASE METALS	**27046.58**	**24703.54**	**15048.24**	**12424.74**	**-17.43**	**5.95**
IRON AND STEEL	12342.03	11251.89	6897.58	4654.17	-32.52	2.23
PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	3959.31	3725.66	2184.44	1988.33	-8.98	0.95
ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	3813.40	3507.21	2148.84	2080.51	-3.18	1.00
COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	3297.06	3358.76	2018.77	1985.95	-1.63	0.95
LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	630.78	491.90	296.98	326.66	9.99	0.16
NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	1388.66	901.86	616.86	359.10	-41.79	0.17
TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	202.91	192.53	119.56	97.14	-18.76	0.05
ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	560.47	460.49	269.43	462.67	71.72	0.22
OTH NON FEROUS METAL AND PRODC	851.95	813.24	495.78	470.23	-5.15	0.23
13. OPTICAL, MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS	**4283.47**	**4176.62**	**2384.69**	**2476.30**	**3.84**	**1.19**
SURGICALS	567.00	554.89	315.53	314.12	-0.45	0.15
OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	327.74	332.79	191.94	173.26	-9.73	0.08
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	3388.72	3288.94	1877.23	1988.91	5.95	0.95
14. ELECTORONICS ITEMS	**36857.40**	**40021.93**	**23449.29**	**22827.63**	**-2.65**	**10.94**
COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS	7246.37	7508.87	4655.53	3997.64	-14.13	1.92
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	4122.09	4106.49	2408.04	2434.05	1.08	1.17
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	5383.29	7115.42	3574.49	4159.88	16.38	1.99
ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	5408.32	5888.50	3441.63	3350.69	-2.64	1.61
TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	14697.34	15402.65	9369.60	8885.38	-5.17	4.26
15. MACHINERY	**32023.10**	**33217.30**	**18696.51**	**18581.51**	**-0.62**	**8.90**
ELECTRODES	86.33	81.38	45.86	50.18	9.40	0.02

Appendix-1(B)						
Import of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES	596.58	836.51	458.26	481.94	5.17	0.23
HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	969.70	845.52	477.97	455.28	-4.75	0.22
MACHINE TOOLS	2168.52	1911.93	1084.58	1262.44	16.40	0.60
AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC	3063.33	4042.86	1727.06	1611.88	-6.67	0.77
CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES	1064.86	1147.97	654.46	801.62	22.49	0.38
ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	6061.65	6040.66	3588.78	3658.67	1.95	1.75
IC ENGINES AND PARTS	2190.94	2080.68	1254.03	1097.68	-12.47	0.53
INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	9186.54	9669.28	5608.81	5262.83	-6.17	2.52
ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC	832.28	771.01	444.03	482.75	8.72	0.23
NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT	509.68	562.17	356.94	189.16	-47.01	0.09
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	1596.52	1456.28	795.30	886.09	11.41	0.42
OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	2634.84	2756.23	1608.07	1724.77	7.26	0.83
PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	182.20	203.29	114.43	123.70	8.10	0.06
PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	879.13	811.52	477.92	492.53	3.06	0.24
16. OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	**161.50**	**124.22**	**79.83**	**46.33**	**-41.97**	**0.02**
OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	161.50	124.22	79.83	46.33	-41.97	0.02
17. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS	**15287.74**	**15394.27**	**8243.83**	**7671.27**	**-6.95**	**3.68**
AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	442.81	515.28	298.42	328.71	10.15	0.16
AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	4225.07	4370.13	2654.85	2394.46	-9.81	1.15
BICYCLE AND PARTS	219.28	184.85	108.35	137.69	27.09	0.07
AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	4706.71	4983.82	2876.08	2504.96	-12.90	1.20
MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	300.63	288.59	166.37	175.21	5.31	0.08
RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS	399.32	500.14	285.62	242.71	-15.02	0.12
SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	4959.03	4503.37	1827.47	1864.54	2.03	0.89
TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	34.90	48.09	26.67	23.00	-13.78	0.01
18. PROJECT GOODS	**3631.43**	**2761.07**	**1698.40**	**1157.88**	**-31.83**	**0.55**
PROJECT GOODS	3631.43	2761.07	1698.40	1157.88	-31.83	0.55
19. TEXTILES & ALLIED PRODUCTS	**5512.44**	**5332.57**	**3284.61**	**3485.83**	**6.13**	**1.67**
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	406.78	402.59	252.98	214.69	-15.14	0.10
COTTON YARN	41.33	41.69	27.72	31.82	14.79	0.02
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	506.10	504.34	324.68	229.72	-29.25	0.11

Appendix-1(B)						
Import of Principal Commodities						
US$ million						
Commodity	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	737.33	766.52	452.01	424.03	-6.19	0.20
SILK,RAW	158.93	153.71	88.53	94.94	7.24	0.05
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	51.72	46.55	24.72	26.66	7.85	0.01
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	1885.71	1727.44	1050.23	970.06	-7.63	0.46
WOOL, RAW	348.73	308.47	189.71	166.70	-12.13	0.08
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	64.46	58.74	37.82	28.48	-24.69	0.01
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	236.49	269.27	149.98	173.68	15.80	0.08
RMG SILK	6.13	4.83	2.73	2.39	-12.62	0.00
RMG MANMADE FIBRES	142.51	167.81	105.71	110.06	4.12	0.05
RMG WOOL	16.06	14.17	9.32	7.25	-22.25	0.00
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	122.72	124.50	70.67	66.64	-5.70	0.03
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	5.55	4.70	2.91	4.06	39.61	0.00
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	10.20	10.43	7.99	2.81	-64.84	0.00
SILK WASTE	4.24	5.53	1.46	1.67	14.44	0.00
JUTE, RAW	23.18	55.68	43.75	80.75	84.56	0.04
JUTE YARN	49.94	77.57	39.79	52.38	31.64	0.03
JUTE HESSIAN	29.00	27.79	18.66	2.77	-85.16	0.00
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	0.91	1.23	0.70	0.75	6.20	0.00
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	81.14	85.54	44.13	32.10	-27.27	0.02
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	74.42	79.35	43.25	40.80	-5.66	0.02
SILK CARPET	0.07	0.01	0.01			
COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	508.80	394.10	295.14	720.62	144.16	0.35
20. PERTOLEUM CRUDE & PRODUCTS	**138325.51**	**82944.47**	**55139.40**	**46644.24**	**-15.41**	**22.35**
PETROLEUM: CRUDE	116442.86	65922.98	44260.25	37681.57	-14.86	18.06
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	21882.65	17021.49	10879.15	8962.67	-17.62	4.29
21. OTHERS	**11338.33**	**11974.33**	**7288.69**	**8390.03**	**15.11**	**4.02**
OTHER COMMODITIES	10515.02	11017.77	6763.13	7731.06	14.31	3.70
HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	13.39	8.29	5.93	3.38	-42.97	0.00
PACKAGING MATERIALS	249.43	255.48	155.35	147.50	-5.06	0.07
HANDCRFS(EXCL. HANDMADE CRPTS)	560.50	692.79	364.28	508.09	39.48	0.24
Total	**448033.40**	**381006.62**	**233417.93**	**208700.46**	**-10.59**	**100.00**

Appendix-1(C)

Exports to Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
1) Europe	**56,304.02**	**50,343.68**	**29,399.56**	**30,130.09**	**2.48**	**19.39**
1.1 EU Countries	49,357.59	44,496.26	26,015.85	26,584.02	2.18	17.10
1) U K	9,354.21	8,858.00	5,309.33	5,107.04	-3.81	3.29
2) GERMANY	7,539.79	7,094.57	4,101.35	4,089.33	-0.29	2.63
3) BELGIUM	5,519.64	5,027.65	2,862.84	3,124.38	9.14	2.01
4) NETHERLAND	6,327.22	4,727.38	2,807.20	2,771.65	-1.27	1.78
5) FRANCE	4,957.25	4,633.73	2,700.70	2,801.31	3.73	1.80
6) ITALY	5,093.23	4,218.20	2,399.39	2,590.68	7.97	1.67
7) SPAIN	3,148.38	3,237.46	1,841.08	1,922.74	4.44	1.24
8) POLAND	1,050.82	1,025.30	584.86	676.11	15.60	0.44
9) DENMARK	724.38	688.85	388.24	391.46	0.83	0.25
10) SWEDEN	740.47	683.64	397.21	417.95	5.22	0.27
11) PORTUGAL	636.46	589.64	318.06	366.74	15.3	0.24
12) IRELAND	759.74	526.12	311.41	274.31	-11.91	0.18
13) CZECH REPUBLIC	378.56	488.53	340.97	383.36	12.43	0.25
14) HUNGARY	349.26	345.13	210.74	231.45	9.83	0.15
15) AUSTRIA	363.1	339.83	190.61	225.64	18.38	0.15
16) GREECE	360.84	335.72	178.78	200.05	11.9	0.13
17) MALTA	327.59	325.03	285.46	66.54	-76.69	0.04
18) SLOVENIA	245.77	265	136.55	156.05	14.28	0.1
19) ROMANIA	416.79	255.74	151.17	153.94	1.83	0.1
20) FINLAND	330.6	248.57	141.14	150.24	6.45	0.1
21) BULGARIA	266.45	145.53	96.46	174.96	81.37	0.11
22) SLOVAK REP	136.9	137.51	84.76	86.28	1.79	0.06
23) LITHUANIA	103.23	88.09	46.65	50.89	9.1	0.03
24) LATVIA	98.12	79.5	50.36	56.99	13.17	0.04
25) ESTONIA	68.09	63.68	37.31	54.34	45.66	0.03
26) CYPRUS	51.11	59.8	38.74	52.62	35.83	0.03
27) LUXEMBOURG	9.59	8.07	4.49	6.99	55.54	0
1.2 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	**1,352.63**	**1,538.21**	**939.22**	**709.17**	**-24.49**	**0.46**
1) SWITZERLAND	1,069.09	977.21	476.76	554.09	16.22	0.36
2) NORWAY	263.41	541.63	452.21	141.22	-68.77	0.09
3) ICELAND	19.93	18.55	10.13	13.52	33.49	0.01
4) LIECHTENSTEIN	0.19	0.82	0.12	0.34	173.82	0
1.3 Other European Countries	5,593.80	4,309.21	2,444.49	2,836.91	16.05	1.83
1) TURKEY	5,358.92	4,140.01	2,350.37	2,733.30	16.29	1.76
2) CROATIA	176.39	112.44	63.22	70.16	10.99	0.05
3) ALBANIA	19.42	24.04	13.54	17.43	28.77	0.01
4) BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	17.88	19.7	10.08	7.32	-27.4	0
5) MACEDONIA	14.51	12.87	7.13	8.47	18.78	0.01
6) UNION OF SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	6.68	0.15	0.15	0.22	45.22	0

Appendix-1(C)

Exports to Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
2) Africa	**32,841.95**	**25,026.78**	**15,498.49**	**13,451.15**	**-13.21**	**8.65**
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	5,532.43	3,804.70	2,498.33	2,067.81	-17.23	1.33
1) SOUTH AFRICA	5,302.00	3,588.75	2,353.89	1,945.20	-17.36	1.25
2) NAMIBIA	107.82	73.62	46.75	42.02	-10.11	0.03
3) SWAZILAND	39.94	59.9	44.92	18.32	-59.22	0.01
4) BOTSWANA	44.46	52.38	32.6	43.52	33.49	0.03
5) LESOTHO	38.22	30.06	20.17	18.76	-7.01	0.01
2.2 Other South African Countries	**3,214.03**	**1,968.37**	**1,315.21**	**869.08**	**-33.92**	**0.56**
1) MOZAMBIQUE	2,070.84	1,241.99	816.03	572.25	-29.87	0.37
2) ZAMBIA	366.59	298.11	208.69	154.73	-25.86	0.1
3) ANGOLA	552.64	223.19	149.82	72	-51.95	0.05
4) ZIMBABWE	223.96	205.08	140.66	70.11	-50.15	0.05
2.3 West Africa	**6,980.27**	**6,095.39**	**3,594.03**	**3,298.30**	**-8.23**	**2.12**
1) NIGERIA	2,681.37	2,221.90	1,363.27	1,004.50	-26.32	0.65
2) GHANA	680.39	623.73	348.7	438.53	25.76	0.28
3) SENEGAL	518.75	545.84	306.09	366.78	19.83	0.24
4) TOGO	688.42	532.19	278.3	211.68	-23.94	0.14
5) BENIN	497.95	427.3	267.75	309.56	15.61	0.2
6) COTE D' IVOIRE	309.75	397.04	232.88	186.08	-20.1	0.12
7) GUINEA	283.81	278.57	167.39	205.45	22.74	0.13
8) CAMEROON	249.13	190.99	121.07	74.5	-38.46	0.05
9) CONGO P REP	252.89	166.66	105.64	88.65	-16.08	0.06
10) LIBERIA	206.53	133.88	95.69	88.07	-7.96	0.06
11) BURKINA FASO	112.76	108.79	52.66	64.23	21.97	0.04
12) MALI	134.12	107.93	61.4	55.79	-9.13	0.04
13) SIERRA LEONE	80.4	91.17	55.21	43.44	-21.32	0.03
14) NIGER	78.22	80.16	39.91	43.41	8.78	0.03
15) GAMBIA	73.53	59.54	29.86	29.54	-1.07	0.02
16) MAURITANIA	58.94	58.35	30.86	41.05	33.04	0.03
17) GABON	42.7	36.82	20.77	26.11	25.72	0.02
18) EQUTL GUINEA	15.01	17.53	8.5	7.64	-10.13	0
19) GUINEA BISSAU	9.76	14.47	6.57	12.04	83.36	0.01
20) CAPE VERDE IS	4.12	1.43	0.8	0.65	-19.25	0
21) SAO TOME	1.47	0.93	0.58	0.59	2.05	0
22) ST HELENA	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.02	-87.99	0
2.4 Central Africa	**1,251.26**	**1,251.50**	**756.07**	**614.62**	**-18.71**	**0.40**
1) UGANDA	553.93	569.94	335.27	289.95	-13.52	0.19
2) CONGO D. REP.	254.16	317.63	183.23	122.34	-33.23	0.08
3) MALAWI	214.02	176.13	113.41	96.38	-15.01	0.06
4) RWANDA	149.27	106.08	75.32	55.92	-25.75	0.04
5) CHAD	40.69	43.49	26.87	24.97	-7.05	0.02
6) BURUNDI	31.44	29.06	17.5	18.85	7.71	0.01

Appendix-1(C)						
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
7) C AFRI REP	7.76	9.17	4.48	6.19	38.22	0
2.5 East Africa	**10,152.26**	**7,311.87**	**4,535.37**	**4,015.99**	**-11.45**	**2.58**
1) KENYA	4,117.93	3,025.85	1,780.24	1,267.62	-28.80	0.82
2) TANZANIA REP	2,484.61	1,654.64	1,147.32	1,149.20	0.16	0.74
3) MAURITIUS	1,909.55	855.73	546.82	467.59	-14.49	0.3
4) ETHIOPIA	783.13	793.62	469.25	500.66	6.69	0.32
5) SOMALIA	352.81	486.6	271.05	290.63	7.22	0.19
6) DJIBOUTI	237.96	204.55	128.2	195.29	52.32	0.13
7) MADAGASCAR	167.19	197.04	139.46	88.38	-36.63	0.06
8) REUNION	48.76	42.7	25.88	22.94	-11.39	0.01
9) SEYCHELLES	32.56	34.14	17.52	21.53	22.9	0.01
10) COMOROS	17.76	17.01	9.63	12.16	26.23	0.01
2.6 North Africa	**5,711.70**	**4,594.95**	**2,799.47**	**2,585.33**	**-7.65**	**1.66**
1) EGYPT A RP	3,025.60	2,337.65	1,441.60	1,234.47	-14.37	0.79
2) ALGERIA	1,063.73	787.81	506.45	478.31	-5.56	0.31
3) SUDAN	882.47	782.35	484.36	443.76	-8.38	0.29
4) MOROCCO	326.31	342.19	174.38	208.06	19.31	0.13
5) TUNISIA	249.83	222.37	119.83	142.65	19.04	0.09
6) LIBYA	163.74	122.58	72.85	78.08	7.18	0.05
7) CANARY IS	0.02		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
3) America	**59,050.35**	**52,754.27**	**31,770.09**	**32,544.97**	**2.44**	**20.94**
3.1 North America	47,521.91	45,223.42	27,003.76	28,359.34	5.02	18.25
1) U S A	42,464.22	40,339.85	24,243.75	25,237.07	4.10	16.24
2) MEXICO	2,861.68	2,865.16	1,555.03	1,968.96	26.62	1.27
3) CANADA	2,196.02	2,018.42	1,204.99	1,153.31	-4.29	0.74
3.2 Latin America	11,528.43	7,530.85	4,766.33	4,185.62	-12.18	2.69
1) BRAZIL	5,963.82	2,650.34	1,812.84	1,401.22	-22.71	0.90
2) COLOMBIA	1,105.15	888.11	541.49	449.59	-16.97	0.29
3) PERU	819.86	703.12	425.02	412.55	-2.93	0.27
4) CHILE	565.82	679.32	395.67	377.79	-4.52	0.24
5) ARGENTINA	460.21	536.5	328.74	299.82	-8.8	0.19
6) GUATEMALA	229.01	255.97	152.74	138.72	-9.18	0.09
7) PANAMA REPUBLIC	302.4	201.41	118.55	133.96	13	0.09
8) DOMINIC REP	140.91	175.11	91.98	135.4	47.2	0.09
9) HONDURAS	187.56	155.05	95.85	82.78	-13.63	0.05
10) ECUADOR	225.04	153.2	98.23	101.1	2.92	0.07
11) URUGUAY	208.32	152.81	106.88	89.58	-16.19	0.06
12) COSTA RICA	95.84	134.76	72.36	90.27	24.75	0.06
13) VENEZUELA	258.07	130.66	88.11	40.84	-53.65	0.03
14) PARAGUAY	106.48	98.22	58.63	71.98	22.78	0.05
15) TRINIDAD	165.48	92.88	59.3	47.62	-19.68	0.03
16) NICARAGUA	65.51	82.54	47.33	56.74	19.89	0.04
17) BOLIVIA	70.84	74.43	47.08	43.99	-6.57	0.03
18) EL SALVADOR	61.48	68.54	42.42	35.38	-16.6	0.02
19) HAITI	85.45	62.27	39.09	40.02	2.38	0.03

Appendix-1(C)						
Exports to Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
20) CUBA	37.32	54.31	38.31	23.99	-37.38	0.02
21) JAMAICA	37.8	40.21	23.34	25.48	9.17	0.02
22) NETHERLANDANTIL	40.94	37.25	25.39	25.43	0.16	0.02
23) GUYANA	24.41	21.87	14.68	10.84	-26.16	0.01
24) BELIZE	24.49	14.51	7.85	8.06	2.68	0.01
25) SURINAME	17.62	12.86	8.89	6.41	-27.91	0
26) BAHAMAS	123.5	11.96	1.88	3.26	73.44	0
27) BARBADOS	10.19	10.5	5.95	7.31	22.81	0
28) MARTINIQUE	6.15	4.44	2.02	3.16	56.15	0
29) VIRGIN IS US	4.83	4.23	2.28	1.98	-12.79	0
30) CAYMAN IS	6.75	3.54	1.89	3.01	58.91	0
31) GUADELOUPE	4.17	2.87	1.86	2.73	47.31	0
32) ST LUCIA	2.13	2.67	1.16	2.07	79.07	0
33) BERMUDA	2.73	2.59	1.56	2.35	50.76	0
34) ANTIGUA	2.07	2.56	1.46	1.32	-9.98	0
35) ST KITT N A	1.25	2.2	1.4	2.07	47.3	0
36) GRENADA	1.34	1.87	1.13	2.13	88.77	0
37) DOMINICA	2.53	1.47	0.98	1.8	84.11	0
38) FR GUIANA	59.04	1.17	0.59	1.15	95.92	0
39) MONTSERRAT	0.33	0.96	0.44	0.38	-12.87	0
40) BR VIRGN IS	0.66	0.84	0.53	0.36	-32.75	0
41) ST VINCENT	0.76	0.55	0.39	0.58	49.16	0
42) TURKS C IS	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.43	600.98	0
43) FALKLAND IS		0	0	0	0	0
4) Asia	**153,811.50**	**127,846.80**	**74,986.53**	**75,093.50**	**0.14**	**48.32**
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	3,220.95	3,667.24	2,279.83	2,001.82	-12.19	1.29
1) AUSTRALIA	2,782.13	3,263.11	2,026.16	1,756.08	-13.33	1.13
2) NEW ZEALAND	322.1	308.04	190.85	180.94	-5.19	0.12
3) FIJI IS	49.75	44.15	29.81	35.17	18	0.02
4) PAPUA N GNA	52.19	39.45	25.54	23.93	-6.29	0.02
5) TIMOR LESTE	3.24	3.42	2.37	0.72	-69.74	0
6) SOLOMON IS	5.22	2.71	1.13	1.71	51.21	0
7) SAMOA	2.48	2.22	1.11	0.98	-12.24	0
8) VANUATU REP	1.86	2.01	1.24	1.21	-2.07	0
9) TONGA	0.92	1.12	0.81	0.57	-28.75	0
10) KIRIBATI REP	1	0.94	0.77	0.42	-44.87	0
11) TUVALU	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.08	63.13	0
12) NAURU RP	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	-28.33	0
4.2 ASEAN	**31,812.86**	**25,154.71**	**13,916.21**	**15,645.16**	**12.42**	**10.07**
1) SINGAPORE	9,809.53	7,719.97	4,115.37	4,805.19	16.76	3.09
2) VIETNAM SOC REP	6,257.88	5,266.15	2,759.78	3,410.15	23.57	2.19
3) MALAYSIA	5,816.65	3,706.91	2,400.25	2,461.72	2.56	1.58
4) THAILAND	3,464.83	2,987.86	1,754.08	1,682.62	-4.07	1.08
5) INDONESIA	4,043.32	2,819.55	1,629.21	1,793.84	10.10	1.15
6) PHILIPPINES	1,395.58	1,374.23	739.64	864.91	16.94	0.56

Appendix-1(C)

Exports to Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
7) MYANMAR	773.24	1,070.65	390.63	528.50	35.30	0.34
8) CAMBODIA	142.53	143.01	82.6	55.77	-32.48	0.04
9) LAO PD RP	67.31	37.94	26.42	16.84	-36.26	0.01
10) BRUNEI	41.99	28.45	18.24	25.63	40.52	0.02
4.3 West Asia- GCC	**49,296.92**	**41,678.97**	**25,019.41**	**24,650.17**	**-1.48**	**15.86**
1) U ARAB EMTS	33,028.08	30,290.01	18,176.67	18,581.97	2.23	11.96
2) SAUDI ARAB	11,162.55	6,394.48	4,030.99	3,040.24	-24.58	1.96
3) OMAN	2,379.44	2,190.79	1,151.25	1,439.19	25.01	0.93
4) KUWAIT	1,198.89	1,247.51	739.17	856.33	15.85	0.55
5) QATAR	1,054.98	902.04	541.53	443.54	-18.1	0.29
6) BAHARAIN IS	472.98	654.14	379.81	288.89	-23.94	0.19
4.4 Other West Asia	**11,185.08**	**7,883.08**	**4,744.16**	**4,475.37**	**-5.67**	**2.88**
1) ISRAEL	3,289.87	2,821.23	1,710.83	1,770.25	3.47	1.14
2) IRAN	4,175.11	2,781.52	1,649.02	1,404.90	-14.80	0.90
3) IRAQ	829.32	1,004.39	687.54	611.26	-11.09	0.39
4) JORDAN	1,431.11	499.76	301.89	257.46	-14.72	0.17
5) YEMEN REPUBLC	992.13	399.79	179.05	249.2	39.18	0.16
6) LEBANON	279.66	239.55	137.29	119.54	-12.93	0.08
7) SYRIA	187.89	136.83	78.55	62.77	-20.09	0.04
4.5 NE Asia	**37,815.54**	**30,842.48**	**18,559.79**	**18,292.13**	**-1.44**	**11.77**
1) HONG KONG	13,599.88	12,092.21	7,199.18	8,192.12	13.79	5.27
2) CHINA P RP	11,957.08	9,013.54	5,380.29	4,674.17	-13.12	3.01
3) JAPAN	5,385.87	4,662.91	2,944.97	2,192.70	-25.54	1.41
4) KOREA RP	4,604.19	3,523.72	2,124.90	2,186.15	2.88	1.41
5) TAIWAN	2,181.66	1,428.81	819.86	1,011.08	23.32	0.65
6) KOREA DP RP	76.52	110.88	83.74	28.83	-65.57	0.02
7) MONGOLIA	7.92	8.44	5.81	5.93	1.93	0
8) MACAO	2.43	1.97	1.04	1.15	10.99	0
4.6 South Asia	**20,480.14**	**18,620.32**	**10,467.13**	**10,028.85**	**-4.19**	**6.45**
1) BANGLADESH PR	6,451.48	6,034.95	3,422.33	3,338.13	-2.46	2.15
2) SRI LANKA DSR	6,703.72	5,309.53	3,151.64	2,181.44	-30.78	1.40
3) NEPAL	4,558.77	3,930.09	2,207.96	2,941.09	33.20	1.89
4) PAKISTAN IR	1,857.29	2,171.16	942.14	874.67	-7.16	0.56
5) AFGHANISTAN TIS	422.56	526.6	351.47	293.88	-16.39	0.19
6) BHUTAN	333.94	468.95	285.79	294.31	2.98	0.19
7) MALDIVES	152.38	179.04	105.79	105.33	-0.44	0.07
5) CIS & Baltics	**3,396.13**	**2,391.64**	**1,376.56**	**1,560.57**	**13.37**	**1.00**
5.1 CARs Countries	604.58	362.46	224.58	181.02	-19.4	0.12
1) KAZAKHSTAN	250.68	151.91	88.06	65.4	-25.73	0.04
2) UZBEKISTAN	170.44	94.64	57.39	50.59	-11.86	0.03
3) TURKMENISTAN	91.98	68.53	48.74	36.57	-24.97	0.02
4) KYRGHYZSTAN	37.76	25.11	16.46	17.62	7.07	0.01
5) TAJIKISTAN	53.71	22.26	13.94	10.85	-22.18	0.01
5.2 Other CIS Countries	**2,791.55**	**2,029.18**	**1,151.98**	**1,379.55**	**19.76**	**0.89**
1) RUSSIA	2,097.01	1,587.81	900.01	1,084.83	20.54	0.70
2) UKRAINE	349.03	259.12	150.25	171.32	14.02	0.11
3) GEORGIA	86.67	82.57	42.84	60.79	41.9	0.04

Appendix-1(C)

Exports to Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
4) BELARUS	48.16	35.7	18.04	21.2	17.52	0.01
5) AZERBAIJAN	110.42	33.38	24.11	15.77	-34.58	0.01
6) ARMENIA	91.47	22.78	11.73	21.82	85.99	0.01
7) MOLDOVA	8.79	7.81	4.99	3.82	-23.57	0
6) Unspecified Region	**4,934.52**	**3,926.95**	**2,148.12**	**2,638.54**	**22.83**	**1.70**
1) UNSPECIFIED	4,073.74	2,414.29	1,487.79	1,458.90	-1.94	0.94
2) GIBRALTAR	637.83	1,182.88	516.98	992.04	91.89	0.64
3) PUERTO RICO	99.02	115	61.18	74.29	21.42	0.05
4) MARSHALL ISLAND	0.12	101.91	17.64	0.07	-99.63	0
5) SERBIA	42.39	43.34	27.2	29.53	8.58	0.02
6) MONTENEGRO	42.31	26.19	12.76	19.93	56.24	0.01
7) GREENLAND	1.13	8.81	8.81	0	0	0
8) INSTALLATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS		7.11	0	45.59	0	0.03
9) ARUBA	3.88	6.92	3.89	4.5	15.9	0
10) ERITREA	14.06	6.45	3.54	1.79	-49.25	0
11) NEW CALEDONIA	10.77	4.68	2.63	4.32	64.04	0
12) FR POLYNESIA	3.07	3.81	2.13	2.4	12.74	0
13) FAROE IS.	2.62	1.75	1.21	0.57	-53.09	0
14) MONACO	0.87	1.05	0.61	0.92	52	0
15) N. MARIANA IS.	0.08	0.56	0.5	0.01	-97.42	0
16) GUAM	0.41	0.38	0.17	0.25	48.03	0
17) MICRONESIA	0.23	0.36	0.22	0.11	-51.44	0
18) NORFOLK IS	0.06	0.33	0.08	0.28	252.61	0
19) SAN MARINO	0.05	0.26	0.05	0.06	15.32	0
20) US MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	0.68	0.17	0.14	0.74	442.37	0
21) PANAMA C Z	0.07	0.16	0.15	0	-97.27	0
22) AMERI SAMOA	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.05	-66.93	0
23) ANDORRA	0.26	0.12	0.06	0.1	76.57	0
24) FR S ANT TR		0.06	0.06	0	0	0
25) VATICAN CITY	0.12	0.05	0.05	0	0	0
26) COOK IS	0.32	0.05	0.05	0.14	176.65	0
27) NIUE IS		0.04	0.04	0	0	0
28) CHRISTMAS IS.	0.01	0.03	0.03	0	0	0
29) ANGUILLA	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	222.22	0
30) PALAU	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02	114	0
31) ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0
32) SAHARWI A.DM RP	0.03	0	0	0	33.33	0
33) PITCAIRN IS.			0	0.07	0	0
34) PACIFIC IS			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
35) COCOS IS			0	0.02	0	0
36) CHANNEL IS			0	0	0	0
37) HEARD MACDONALD	0.06		0	0	0	0
38) WALLIS F IS	0.04		0	0.01	0	0
39) ST PIERRE	0		0	0	0	0
40) TOKELAU IS	0		0	0.03	0	0
Total	310,338.48	262,290.13	155,179.36	155,418.82	0.15	100.00

Appendix-1(D)						
Import from Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
1) Europe	**73,919.80**	**64,632.91**	**38,332.22**	**32,419.40**	**-15.43**	**15.53**
1.1 EU Countries	49,207.74	43,898.10	26,423.66	23,524.38	-10.97	11.27
1) GERMANY	12,787.86	12,088.37	7,201.95	6,564.74	-8.85	3.15
2) BELGIUM	10,805.92	8,256.06	4,836.90	4,417.50	-8.67	2.12
3) U K	5,018.28	5,192.54	3,170.70	2,172.87	-31.47	1.04
4) ITALY	4,231.81	4,072.22	2,454.44	2,255.61	-8.10	1.08
5) FRANCE	4,416.08	3,730.31	2,238.87	2,275.79	1.65	1.09
6) NETHERLAND	2,802.90	1,859.90	1,138.11	1,016.82	-10.66	0.49
7) SPAIN	2,005.20	1,646.02	1,023.12	907.24	-11.33	0.43
8) SWEDEN	1,748.40	1,484.85	951.87	671.69	-29.43	0.32
9) FINLAND	917.48	1,002.37	615.39	537.55	-12.65	0.26
10) AUSTRIA	815.92	827.11	470.9	551.5	17.12	0.26
11) POLAND	635.6	569.66	334.99	362.59	8.24	0.17
12) IRELAND	533.19	551.51	304.13	276.47	-9.1	0.13
13) CZECH REPUBLIC	517.87	507.89	309.12	317.54	2.72	0.15
14) DENMARK	457.95	428.54	236.75	272.63	15.16	0.13
15) ROMANIA	296.45	309.3	183.79	183.62	-0.09	0.09
16) HUNGARY	239.55	242.64	153.2	113.77	-25.74	0.05
17) LITHUANIA	111.91	214.35	136.37	124.27	-8.87	0.06
18) LUXEMBOURG	41.81	175.72	156.22	23.15	-85.18	0.01
19) ESTONIA	118.06	142.04	120.21	61.69	-48.68	0.03
20) GREECE	127.75	111.03	76.45	60.54	-20.82	0.03
21) PORTUGAL	145.05	102.54	62.3	85.16	36.7	0.04
22) BULGARIA	103.66	93.72	51.4	69.9	35.98	0.03
23) SLOVENIA	104.54	88.6	51.33	64.3	25.28	0.03
24) SLOVAK REP	137.04	64.64	38.25	42.84	11.99	0.02
25) LATVIA	36.22	61.57	51.27	28.14	-45.1	0.01
26) CYPRUS	22.82	48.18	41.9	51.43	22.75	0.02
27) MALTA	28.42	26.43	13.71	15.02	9.55	0.01
1.2 European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	**23,140.13**	**19,890.28**	**11,429.42**	**8,145.09**	**-28.74**	**3.90**
1) SWITZERLAND	22,133.16	19,299.49	11,209.87	7,930.09	-29.26	3.80
2) NORWAY	1,001.11	585.37	215.52	212.92	-1.21	0.10
3) ICELAND	4.69	4.25	3.27	1.53	-53.11	0
4) LIECHTENSTEIN	1.17	1.18	0.76	0.55	-27.2	0
1.3 Other European Countries	1,571.93	844.53	479.14	749.93	56.52	0.36
1) TURKEY	1,463.87	776.94	440.99	723.80	64.13	0.35
2) CROATIA	28.65	36	22.15	7.7	-65.23	0
3) ALBANIA	50.76	17.2	7.44	1.43	-80.8	0
4) MACEDONIA	9.05	7.08	4.07	14.62	259.44	0.01
5) BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	4.26	4.4	2.87	2.38	-17.2	0
6) UNION OF SERBIA &MONTENEGRO	15.35	2.9	1.62	0	0	0
2) Africa	**38,634.87**	**31,667.23**	**20,954.51**	**15,111.21**	**-27.89**	**7.24**
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	7,567.23	6,546.83	4,153.21	3,391.38	-18.34	1.63

Appendix-1(D)						
Import from Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
1) SOUTH AFRICA	6,496.52	5,948.42	3,799.66	2,764.23	-27.25	1.32
2) BOTSWANA	1,012.89	542.23	329.64	592.40	79.71	0.28
3) SWAZILAND	22.03	40.82	12.7	8.74	-31.17	0
4) NAMIBIA	34.42	10.42	6.97	19.83	184.48	0.01
5) LESOTHO	1.38	4.94	4.24	6.19	46	0
2.2 Other South African Countries	5,259.43	3,629.51	2,447.50	1,856.46	-24.15	0.89
1) ANGOLA	4,617.64	2,766.81	2,006.48	1,181.50	-41.12	0.57
2) ZAMBIA	283.35	475.38	218.06	445.33	104.22	0.21
3) MOZAMBIQUE	325.74	362.88	214.69	210.27	-2.06	0.1
4) ZIMBABWE	32.7	24.45	8.27	19.36	134.13	0.01
2.3 West Africa	**20,034.56**	**16,740.61**	**11,359.09**	**7,316.38**	**-35.59**	**3.51**
1) NIGERIA	13,682.97	9,949.17	6,597.50	4,181.24	-36.62	2.00
2) GHANA	1,257.60	2,981.27	2,064.82	523.96	-74.62	0.25
3) COTE D' IVOIRE	532.1	572.48	519.04	392.49	-24.38	0.19
4) CAMEROON	745.36	557.54	397.97	259.03	-34.91	0.12
5) EQUTL GUINEA	749.38	457.3	210.5	716.88	240.56	0.34
6) GUINEA	729.69	370.05	246.08	156.32	-36.48	0.07
7) BENIN	222.12	275.66	242.47	179.97	-25.78	0.09
8) SENEGAL	208.13	263.95	163.52	209.31	28	0.1
9) MALI	78.59	242.78	82.32	79.07	-3.94	0.04
10) BURKINA FASO	151.64	238.11	162.89	92.19	-43.4	0.04
11) TOGO	195.65	225.09	184.16	95.82	-47.97	0.05
12) CONGO P REP	365.52	201.64	148.63	123.5	-16.91	0.06
13) GUINEA BISSAU	158.38	198.17	178.62	201.65	12.89	0.1
14) GABON	793.06	105.63	78.97	47.67	-39.64	0.02
15) LIBERIA	57.68	32.2	28.81	3.49	-87.9	0
16) GAMBIA	36.08	31.35	28.4	38.18	34.45	0.02
17) MAURITANIA	43.36	18.56	10.97	6.94	-36.75	0
18) SIERRA LEONE	23.59	16.56	11.31	7.73	-31.68	0
19) CAPE VERDE IS	2.97	2.77	1.93	0.93	-51.81	0
20) NIGER	0.55	0.32	0.17	0.01	-91.6	0
21) SAO TOME	0.05	0	0	0	0	0
22) ST HELENA	0.09		0	0	0	0
2.4 Central Africa	**265.82**	**530.75**	**398.96**	**249.28**	**-37.52**	**0.12**
1) CHAD	62.78	320.88	245.8	138.89	-43.49	0.07
2) CONGO D. REP.	126.45	97.76	89.48	43.93	-50.91	0.02
3) MALAWI	36.78	64.31	38.91	21.39	-45.03	0.01
4) UGANDA	37.69	45.52	23.17	43.08	85.94	0.02
5) RWANDA	1.21	1.35	1.06	0.62	-41.24	0
6) C AFRI REP	0.63	0.83	0.44	0.31	-30.07	0
7) BURUNDI	0.29	0.11	0.1	1.06	964.93	0
2.5 East Africa	1,441.99	1,326.79	642.35	503.12	-21.68	0.24
1) TANZANIA REP	1,089.03	924.79	435.58	283.00	-35.03	0.14
2) MADAGASCAR	95.29	141.74	58.82	55.7	-5.31	0.03
3) KENYA	117.42	127.55	72.02	69.96	-2.86	0.03

Appendix-1(D)

Import from Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
4) ETHIOPIA	44.26	60.99	34.43	47.53	38.05	0.02
5) MAURITIUS	21.19	20.36	12.07	12.65	4.74	0.01
6) REUNION	22.61	18.78	12.08	8.34	-30.95	0
7) SOMALIA	38.25	15.58	12.53	15.56	24.17	0.01
8) COMOROS	11.3	15.1	3.57	8.08	126.15	0
9) DJIBOUTI	1.47	1.23	0.9	1.77	97.89	0
10) SEYCHELLES	1.17	0.67	0.34	0.53	52.87	0
2.6 North Africa	4,065.83	2,892.76	1,953.41	1,794.58	-8.13	0.86
1) EGYPT A RP	1,741.77	1,221.20	938.25	664.72	-29.15	0.32
2) MOROCCO	936.25	1,077.58	651.49	514.33	-21.05	0.25
3) ALGERIA	551.82	299.44	170.04	405.12	138.25	0.19
4) SUDAN	569.66	149.2	122.12	117.63	-3.68	0.06
5) TUNISIA	196.19	136.49	63.5	88.89	39.97	0.04
6) LIBYA	70.14	8.86	8	3.89	-51.46	0
3) America	55,908.93	45,990.40	27,755.93	24,465.49	-11.85	11.72
3.1 North America	**28,957.17**	**28,298.61**	**16,568.67**	**14,966.92**	**-9.67**	**7.17**
1) U S A	21,814.60	21,781.39	12,765.85	11,726.76	-8.14	5.62
2) CANADA	3,749.42	4,234.03	2,279.29	1,839.57	-19.29	0.88
3) MEXICO	3,393.15	2,283.19	1,523.53	1,400.59	-8.07	0.67
3.2 Latin America	26,951.76	17,691.79	11,187.26	9,498.58	-15.09	4.55
1) VENEZUELA	11,729.89	5,701.81	3,800.26	3,099.73	-18.43	1.49
2) BRAZIL	5,400.91	4,040.09	2,557.22	1,954.50	-23.57	0.94
3) ARGENTINA	1,992.25	2,471.52	1,285.85	1,612.61	25.41	0.77
4) CHILE	3,080.63	1,960.67	1,357.91	747.52	-44.95	0.36
5) PERU	590.4	820.22	374.45	501.45	33.92	0.24
6) COLOMBIA	2,134.94	807.79	547.86	267.97	-51.09	0.13
7) ECUADOR	1,065.74	563.77	514.17	150.39	-70.75	0.07
8) DOMINIC REP	290.66	478.62	275.75	482.88	75.12	0.23
9) BOLIVIA	3.56	240.25	141.11	29.71	-78.95	0.01
10) PARAGUAY	88.12	112.26	67.08	113.31	68.92	0.05
11) TRINIDAD	68.42	91.94	49.27	73.35	48.88	0.04
12) BAHAMAS	0.67	77.23	0.16	258.12	166319.2	0.12
13) PANAMA REPUBLIC	30.46	72.49	66.3	23.95	-63.88	0.01
14) COSTA RICA	155.3	62.21	49.12	42.59	-13.28	0.02
15) NETHERLANDANTIL	11.26	59.24	9.25	63.29	584.56	0.03
16) SURINAME	210.87	43.33	36.02	15.67	-56.49	0.01
17) GUYANA	10.3	18.48	9.67	9.06	-6.23	0
18) URUGUAY	20.35	17.71	10.23	7.24	-29.25	0
19) HONDURAS	25.31	15.91	11.58	16.55	42.94	0.01
20) GUATEMALA	17.12	12.52	9.07	12.88	42.09	0.01
21) EL SALVADOR	10.27	6.18	4.4	2.82	-35.87	0
22) NICARAGUA	2.19	3.85	2.69	1.76	-34.43	0
23) HAITI	1.57	3.28	1.98	2.43	22.39	0
24) FALKLAND IS	2.64	1.75	1.75	0	0	0

Appendix-1(D)

Import from Principal Regions and Countries

US$ million

Region/Countries	April-March 2015	April-March 2016	April-October 2015	April-October 2016 (P)	%Growth	%Share
25) BR VIRGN IS	0.82	1.55	0.26	6.65	2411.59	0
26) JAMAICA	1.78	1.55	0.81	0.47	-42	0
27) CUBA	1.57	1.33	0.74	0.77	4.72	0
28) FR GUIANA	1.41	1.16	0.17	0.26	56.66	0
29) VIRGIN IS US	0.6	1.08	0.59	0.08	-86.21	0
30) BELIZE	0.21	1.01	0.92	0.29	-68.62	0
31) ST LUCIA	0.14	0.45	0.25	0.13	-48.46	0
32) BARBADOS	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.1	-35.81	0
33) ST KITT N A	0.37	0.16	0.13	0	-99.37	0
34) DOMINICA	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.01	-84.25	0
35) GUADELOUPE	0.08	0.06	0.03	0	0	0
36) TURKS C IS	0.01	0.02	0.02	0	-77.46	0
37) ANTIGUA	0.49	0.01	0.01	0	-81.58	0
38) ST VINCENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
39) BERMUDA	0.09	0	0	0	-33.33	0
40) MONTSERRAT	0		0	0	0	0
41) MARTINIQUE	0.09		0	0	0	0
42) CAYMAN IS	0		0	0.02	0	0
43) GRENADA			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
4) Asia	263,912.75	222,627.92	136,309.30	126,781.34	-6.99	60.75
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	**11,024.34**	**9,702.58**	**5,968.87**	**5,095.70**	**-14.63**	**2.44**
1) AUSTRALIA	10,247.24	8,898.78	5,461.99	4,690.70	-14.12	2.25
2) NEW ZEALAND	591.4	547.61	325.49	309.83	-4.81	0.15
3) PAPUA N GNA	157.29	179.59	150.24	67.41	-55.13	0.03
4) SOLOMON IS	13.47	67.67	30.61	21.05	-31.23	0.01
5) NAURU RP	10.19	5.76	0	0.03	0	0
6) SAMOA	1.18	2.46	0.27	6.24	2179.01	0
7) FIJI IS	1.8	0.37	0.17	0.28	64.45	0
8) VANUATU REP	0.01	0.29	0.05	0	0	0
9) TIMOR LESTE	0.31	0.03	0.03	0.03	-6.85	0
10) TUVALU	1.42	0.01	0.01	0.08	618.69	0
11) TONGA	0.01	0	0	0.05	0	0
12) KIRIBATI REP	0.01		0	0	0	0
4.2 ASEAN	44,714.77	39,909.60	24,553.74	22,577.55	-8.05	10.82
1) INDONESIA	15,004.64	13,131.93	7,944.31	6,872.97	-13.49	3.29
2) MALAYSIA	11,117.74	9,083.83	5,629.98	5,186.97	-7.87	2.49
3) SINGAPORE	7,124.47	7,308.38	4,479.30	3,920.87	-12.47	1.88
4) THAILAND	5,865.88	5,510.16	3,410.01	3,169.39	-7.06	1.52
5) VIETNAM SOC REP	3,003.35	2,560.39	1,515.84	1,952.15	28.78	0.94
6) MYANMAR	1,231.54	984.27	726.62	804.11	10.66	0.39
7) BRUNEI	840.88	554.02	365.94	289.07	-21	0.14
8) PHILIPPINES	423.04	542.16	356.73	282.15	-20.91	0.14
9) LAO PD RP	85.28	180.03	99.69	79.1	-20.65	0.04
10) CAMBODIA	17.96	54.43	25.34	20.78	-17.97	0.01

Appendix-1(D)						
Import from Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
4.3 West Asia- GCC	**84,432.63**	**55,790.47**	**34,919.69**	**30,459.57**	**-12.77**	**14.59**
1) SAUDI ARAB	28,107.56	20,321.33	12,706.66	11,058.12	-12.97	5.30
2) U ARAB EMTS	26,139.91	19,445.68	12,126.90	11,671.11	-3.76	5.59
3) QATAR	14,604.71	9,022.16	5,632.07	4,237.80	-24.76	2.03
4) KUWAIT	13,381.97	4,969.69	3,228.23	2,514.59	-22.11	1.20
5) OMAN	1,752.24	1,674.71	1,016.72	789.37	-22.36	0.38
6) BAHARAIN IS	446.25	356.9	209.11	188.59	-9.81	0.09
4.4 Other West Asia	**26,997.35**	**20,139.82**	**13,435.76**	**13,357.20**	**-0.58**	**6.40**
1) IRAQ	14,247.66	10,837.58	7,302.73	6,214.99	-14.90	2.98
2) IRAN	8,955.02	6,278.75	4,359.71	5,389.61	23.62	2.58
3) ISRAEL	2,328.04	2,095.33	1,219.74	1,193.40	-2.16	0.57
4) JORDAN	857.85	853.12	506.98	517.51	2.08	0.25
5) SYRIA	28.34	40.54	23.48	18.01	-23.29	0.01
6) LEBANON	39.74	27.61	17.34	20.57	18.63	0.01
7) YEMEN REPUBLC	540.68	6.88	5.79	3.11	-46.34	0
4.5 NE Asia	**93,812.80**	**94,110.44**	**55,655.15**	**53,662.28**	**-3.58**	**25.71**
1) CHINA P RP	60,413.17	61,706.83	36,536.92	34,910.39	-4.45	16.73
2) KOREA RP	13,529.11	13,047.12	7,756.41	6,776.88	-12.63	3.25
3) JAPAN	10,131.36	9,850.22	5,733.42	5,626.56	-1.86	2.70
4) HONG KONG	5,571.99	6,051.66	3,490.43	4,433.68	27.02	2.12
5) TAIWAN	4,028.65	3,354.28	2,066.37	1,837.01	-11.10	0.88
6) KOREA DP RP	131.93	87.9	63.99	71.05	11.04	0.03
7) MACAO	2.3	8.29	5.26	5.14	-2.3	0
8) MONGOLIA	4.3	4.14	2.35	1.57	-33.14	0
4.6 South Asia	**2,930.85**	**2,975.01**	**1,776.08**	**1,629.03**	**-8.28**	**0.78**
1) SRI LANKA DSR	756.17	742.79	444.14	343.98	-22.55	0.16
2) BANGLADESH PR	621.37	727.15	394.22	427.48	8.44	0.2
3) NEPAL	639.91	470.59	292.3	240.62	-17.68	0.12
4) PAKISTAN IR	497.31	441.03	266.62	293.24	9.99	0.14
5) AFGHANISTAN TIS	261.91	307.9	145.04	151.05	4.14	0.07
6) BHUTAN	149.87	281.27	231.68	167.41	-27.74	0.08
7) MALDIVES	4.32	4.29	2.08	5.25	151.59	0
5) CIS & Baltics	**7,665.23**	**7,078.38**	**4,301.55**	**4,552.41**	**5.83**	**2.18**
5.1 CARs Countries	**775.73**	**456.91**	**311.85**	**305.96**	**-1.89**	**0.15**
1) KAZAKHSTAN	701.67	352.93	236.27	248.9	5.34	0.12
2) TURKMENISTAN	13.05	46.97	42.66	16.99	-60.17	0.01
3) UZBEKISTAN	55.86	45.26	24.07	28.42	18.11	0.01
4) TAJIKISTAN	4.39	9.98	8.28	11.22	35.55	0.01
5) KYRGHYZSTAN	0.77	1.79	0.57	0.42	-26.02	0
5.2 Other CIS Countries	**6,889.50**	**6,621.47**	**3,989.70**	**4,246.46**	**6.44**	**2.03**
1) RUSSIA	4,249.22	4,584.98	2,769.80	2,957.00	6.76	1.42
2) UKRAINE	2,238.99	1,751.10	984.02	997.40	1.36	0.48
3) BELARUS	182.16	164.9	129.24	99.16	-23.28	0.05
4) AZERBAIJAN	198.54	77.09	75.28	174.26	131.48	0.08
5) GEORGIA	18.35	24.47	16.74	16.3	-2.65	0.01

Appendix-1(D)						
Import from Principal Regions and Countries						
US$ million						
Region/Countries	**April-March 2015**	**April-March 2016**	**April-October 2015**	**April-October 2016 (P)**	**%Growth**	**%Share**
6) ARMENIA	0.82	14.04	13.67	0.93	-93.22	0
7) MOLDOVA	1.43	4.89	0.94	1.41	50.39	0
6) Unspecified Region	**7,991.81**	**9,009.78**	**5,764.43**	**5,370.60**	**-6.83**	**2.57**
1) UNSPECIFIED	7,562.83	8,709.59	5,577.64	5,260.55	-5.68	2.52
2) ERITREA	230.68	167.45	115.66	35.04	-69.7	0.02
3) NEW CALEDONIA	21.38	50.35	21.91	17.35	-20.79	0.01
4) PUERTO RICO	26.08	50.17	25.43	25.18	-0.98	0.01
5) SERBIA	23.71	22.34	15.99	17.31	8.26	0.01
6) PALAU	0.01	3.7	3.7	0	0	0
7) MONACO	1.71	1.53	1.08	0.86	-21.1	0
8) AMERI SAMOA	0.67	1.13	0.72	0.08	-89.28	0
9) ANTARTICA	4.84	1.11	1.11	0.5	-55.1	0
10) SAN MARINO	0.33	0.52	0.32	0.23	-27.08	0
11) MARSHALL ISLAND	0.01	0.41	0.01	8.65	87235.35	0
12) US MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	0.85	0.36	0.24	0.42	71.33	0
13) ARUBA	0.03	0.3	0.2	4.16	1984.61	0
14) WALLIS F IS	1.02	0.24	0.24	0	0	0
15) N. MARIANA IS.		0.23	0	0.03	0	0
16) GREENLAND	0.07	0.1	0.04	0	0	0
17) NORFOLK IS	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.01	-50.35	0
18) MONTENEGRO	1.16	0.05	0.01	0	-96.49	0
19) FAROE IS.	0.07	0.04	0.04	0	-93.94	0
20) FR S ANT TR		0.03	0.03	0	0	0
21) FR POLYNESIA	0.03	0.02	0.02	0	-75	0
22) ST PIERRE		0.02	0.02	0	0	0
23) ANGUILLA	0.07	0.01	0.01	0	-81.36	0
24) PITCAIRN IS.	0.11	0.01	0.01	0	-50.88	0
25) TOKELAU IS	0	0	0	0.01	194.44	0
26) NIUE IS	0.03	0	0	0	0	0
27) VATICAN CITY	0.17	0	0	0	0	0
28) CHRISTMAS IS.	0.08	0	0	0.02	0	0
29) ANDORRA	5.28	0	0	0.09	88600	0
30) COCOS IS			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
31) COOK IS	0		0	0	0	0
32) GIBRALTAR	0		0	0	0	0
33) GUAM	0		0	0	0	0
34) MICRONESIA			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
35) SOUTH SUDAN	66.24		0	0.12	0	0
36) PANAMA C Z	44.25		0	0	0	0
Total	**448,033.41**	**381,006.63**	**233,417.94**	**208,700.46**	**-10.59**	**100.00**

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Appendix –II(A)

STATUS OF CIVIL PARA

Sl. No.	Para No. & Report	Gist of the para	Status of the para
Status of Civil Paras Plantation Division.			
1	**2.3 Report No.18 of 2015**	**Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 7.27 crore on running of Tea Centers of Tea Board of India for Domestic Promotion of Tea**	**ATN sent to Audit for vetting.**
Customs & Excise Issues-EOU/SEZ			
1.	21 of 2014	Special Economic Zones(SEZs)	Observation were received from CAG and were forwarded to all zonal DCs on 6.9.16. Comments have been recorded from SEEPZ and ISEZ. Reminder was sent on 4.10.16. D.O. Reminder from Dir(AK) sent on 20.10.2016.
2.	9 of 2015	100 per cent Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme.	Reply from NSEZ, have been received Reminder mail has been sent to SEEPZ, CSEZ and VSEZ on 9.9.2016 and 22.9.2016 and 14.10.2016.
3.	2.3.2 (12 of 2014)	Assessing officer did not levy countervailing duty on DTA clearances.	Revised ATN was sent to CAG on 21.7.2016 and same was uploaded on APMS Portal on 15.9.2016.
4.	Report No. 8 of 2014	Reimbursement of CST.	Comments from KASEZ, MEPZ, and CSEZ are awaited. Reminder mail has been sent on 9.9.2016 and 22.9.2016 and 14.10.2016.
5.	12 of 2014 (2.3. to 2.3.1)	Non levy anti-dumping duty	Subjudice.
6.	5 of 2016(5.9)	Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) clearances (SEEPZ, SEZ)	CAG has vetted the ANT furnished by DoR. Monitoring Cell has been requested to transfer the para to DoR vide letter dated 01.11.2016.
Status of Civil Paras EIC/APEDA.			
1	18 of 2015 (2.2)	Avoidable expenditure due to non-collection of service tax.	ATN sent to audit on 30.8.2016. After taking the approval of IFD. The file is under submission of CIM for taking one –time examination from Ministry of Finance.
2	11 of 2016 (5.1)	Avoidable expenditure due to non-collection of service tax-APEDA.	ATN sent to Audit.
1.	PA 6 of 2008 (Ch-V)	Target plus Scheme.	Final ATN has been sent to Monitoring Cell for deletion.
2.	8 of 2015 (8)	Audit of DGFT's EDI audit System.	Revised comments received from CAG on 14.102016 sent to EDI on 18.10.2016.
3.	PA 8 of 2013 (Ch-I&II)	Deemed Export Drawback Scheme and Reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST)	Revised ATN sent to audit.
4.	12 of 2014 (2.4 to2.19)	Promotional measures (Focus Product Scheme).	Revised ATN sent to audit.
5.	8 of 2015 (7.19.2)	Incorrect grant of duty credit scrips on earnings in Indian rupees/foreign exchange through travel agents.	Revised comments received from CAG sent to Policy-3 on 23.9.2016. Reminder sent on 4.11.2016.
6.	8 of 2015 (7.20 to 7.23)	Achievement of Net Foreign Exchange Earnings by Hospitality Sector.	Revised comments received from CAG sent to RA Goa on 25.10.2016.
7.	PA 15 of 2009-10	Import of good under chapter 71	Revised comments received from CAG sent to RA Chennai on 27.10.2016.
8.	6 of 2008 (Ch-IV)	Central Excise, service tax and customs.	Revised comments received from CAG sent to Policy-3. Reminder sent on 20.10.20166.
9.	8 of 2015 (4.4)	Interest paid on terminal excise duty refunds.	ATN sent to Audit.
10.	12 of 2014 (2.1)	Inadmissible payment of deemed exports benefit.	CAG has not accepted our comments. They are refusing to accept the policy interpretation of DGFT. The matter has been re-examined in SOM and a DO letter has been sent from DGFT to Director General of Audit (Central Receipts) for reconsideration of the Matter.
11.	14 of 2013 (2.19 to 2.22)	Incorrect grant of duty credit under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) considering the export of goods as service.	The matter was referred to Law Ministry. As per their advice, the matter has been taken up with Ministry of Finance, M/o I&B and DoT on 12.8.2016. DO reminder from all Addl DG(DKS) sent on 30.8.2016. Another DO reminder from DG was issued on 27.9.2016 to expedite the matter.
12.	8 of 2015 (7.2)	Duty credit allowed for ineligible services.	
13.	5 of 2016 (5.2)	Excess DEPB credit due to application of incorrect DEPB credit rate.	ATN sent to Audit.
14.	5 of 2016 (5.4)	Undue benefit to ineligible firm under SHIS Scheme.	ATN sent to Audit.
15.	5 of 2016 (5.5)	Grant of SHIS duty credit for services rendered beyond the application period	ATN sent to Audit.

16.	5 of 2016 (5.6)	Grant of SHIS duty credit scrip to companies already issued Zero duty EPCG and vice-versa	ATN sent to Audit.
17.	5 of 2016 [5.7(a)]	Excess grant of duty credit under VFFM schemes due to grant of entitlements on FOB values in excess of custom supplied values	ATN sent to Audit.
18.	5 of 2016 [5.7(b)]	Different FOB values of same SB item for VFFM Schemes and DEPB Scheme	ATN sent to Audit.
19.	5 of 2016 [5.7 (C)]	Grant of duty credit under VFFM schemes where Export date is incorrect	ATN sent to Audit
20.	5 of 2016 (5.10)	Issue of Licenses to firms in the Denied Entity List (DEL)	ATN sent to Audit
21.	5 of 2016 (5.3)	Incorrect discharge of advance authorization(Zonal DGFT, Kolkata)	Revised ATN sent to Audit.

List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial) paragraphs – FT(ST)			
1.	4.3.1 (9 of 2010) STCL	Failure to devise internal controls in entering & executing contracts with business associates	The Audit Office has furnished the vetting remarks on the ATNs sent by the Ministry. The Audit Office vide their letter dated June 2012 has stated that in view of the sub-judicenature of the case. ATNs be retained till the finality is reached. DoC has directed STCL vide letter dated 2.7.2012 and reminder dt. 2.5.2013 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the cases. Vide letter dated 27.6.2016, Audit has been informed about latest position in the matter. As per recommendation of 6th Meeting of the Standing Audit Committee STCL has been requested vide letter dated 2.9.2016 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the case.
2.	4.1(CA 3 of 2011-12) STCL	Iron Ore Business Segment.-STCL Ltd.	The Audit Office has furnished the vetting remarks on the ATNs sent by the Ministry. The Audit office vide their letter dated 28.5.2012 has stated that in view of the subjudice nature of the case, ATNs be retained till the finality is reached. DOC has directed STCL vide letter dated 2.7.2012 and reminder dt. 2.5.13 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the cases. Vide letter dated 27.6.2016, Audit has been informed about latest position in the matter. As per recommendation of 6th Meeting of the Standing Audit Committee STCL has been requested vide letter dated 2.9.2016 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the case.
3.	4.1 (8 of 2012)-13(New Addition) STCL	Irregularities in release of funds to a business associate	ATN received from STCL sent to audit on 25.3.2013 for their vetted comments. The audit has stated that since the cases are sub-judice and the amount is yet to be recovered, it is proposed to retain the ATN until a finality is reached. DoC has directed STCL to pursure with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the cases. Vide letter dated 27.6.2016, Audit has been informed about latest position in the matter. As per recommendation of 6th Meeting of the Standing Audit Committee STCL has been requested vide letter dated 2.9.2016 to pursue with the concerned authorities for early finalization of the case.
4.	13.2.1 (24 of 2010) PEC/ MMTC/STC	Excess expenditure due to incorrect regulation of leave encashment.	Revised ATN dt.6.5.2013 returned from audit with the vetting remarks “keeping in view the direction of DPE to take corrective action and the fact that no recovery has been affected by PEC, STC and MMTC so far, the para may be retained. MMTC has informed on 27.5.2013 that recovery from existing employees has been deferred due to invocation of violation of section under ID Act 1947 lodged by MMTC Employees Union against the management of MMTC before Regional Labour Commission in May 2013 which is pending for disposal.
5.	21 of 2015 (4.1)	Trading Activities of Agro Commodities	After vetting by IFD DoC, ATN have been sent to Audit on 23.6.2016
6.	21 of 2015 (4.3)	Noncompliance to the directions of Government of India for export of rice to African Countries.	ATN sent to audit 20.6.2016.
7.	21 of 2015 (4.5) PEC/ STC/MMTC	Unfruitful expenditure of Spices Park, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh.	Vetting comments of Audit received vide letter dated 27.5.2016. Audit observed that the para may remain STCL has been requested for comments on 2.6.2016. fresh ATN STCL have been received and after vetting by IFD, DoC the same has been sent to Audit on 10.8.2016.
List of Outstanding C&AG (Commercial Paragraphs) MMTC			
	4.2.1 (9 of 2010)	Loss of Rs. 2.14 crore Due to delay in disposal of Zinc.	This Department had conveyed to the C&AG that the matter is subjudice vide letter dated 11.12.12 vide letter dated 1.3.13, O/o CAG conveyed that the para need to be pursued further. Accordingly, MMTC has been requested to furnish further updates in the matter (matter is subjudice).
	2.5.3 and 2.9 of 2 of 2015	MMTC’s equity investment in SIOTL	ATN returned by CAG further remarks. Further comments from MMTC is awaited.
List of Outstanding C&AG(Commercial) paragraphs E&MDA			
	4.1(15 of 2016)	Blocking of funds on account of failure to implement IT Solution System	Pending with Section
	List of (PAC) Paragraphs EOU		
	45 of 2016 1-17	Performance of 100 percent Export oriented unit (EOU) Scheme.	There are 17 PAC paras included in Report no. 45 of 16th Lok Sabha against Department of Commerce as on 30.09.1026 out of which action is required only in 9(Nine) Observations /Recommendations made by the PAC. The concerned Division has submitted the reply on 9(nine) PAC recommendations to C&AG for vetting and also to Director, PAC Branch for their information vide letters dated 27.10.2016.

Appendix –II(B)

Sl. No.	Para /Report No.	Gist of Para/Status	Audit observations
1	5.2 Report No.5 of 2016	Excess DEPB credit due to application of incorrect DEPB credit rate Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	Revenue of 168.94 crore was due from exporters/ importers who had availed of the benefits of the duty exemption schemes but had not fulfilled the prescribed obligations/conditions.
2	5.3 Report No. 5 of 2016	Incorrect discharge of advance authorization Status: Revised ATN have seen sent to CAG on 9.9.2016.	
3	5.4 Report No. 5 of 2016	Undue benefit to ineligible firm under SHIS scheme. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
4	5.5 Report No. 5 of 2016	Grant of SHIS duty credit for services rendered beyond the application period. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
5	5.6 Report No. 5 of 2016	Grant of SHIS duty credit scrip to companies already issued Zero duty EPCG and vice-versa. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
6	5.7(a) Report No. 5 of 2016	Excess grant of duty credit under VFFM schemes due to grant of entitlements on FOB values in excess of custom supplied values. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
7	5.7(b) Report No. 5 of 2016	Different FOB values of same SB item for VFFM Schemes and DEPB Scheme. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
8	5.7(c) Report No. 5 of 2016	Grant of duty credit under VFFM schemes where export date is incorrect. Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	
9	5.10 Report No. 5 of 2016	Issue of Licenses to firms in the Denied Entity list (DEL). Status: ATN have been sent to CAG on 18.7.2016	

Sl.	Para/Report/Status	Gist of the para/Status	Audit observations
10	Report No.11 of 2016	Avoidable expenditure due to non-collection of service tax-APEDA. Status : ATN have been sent to CAG on 30.9.2016	Non-collection of service tax by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority from exporters of scheduled products and lawyers, from whom legal services were availed by it, resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs 6.15 crore.

Appendix –II(C)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit		Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending.				
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATN pending with Audit	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Sent to Monitoring Cell/PAC Branch (Lok Sabha).	No. of ATNs pending with other reasons	
1.	2008	Customs & Excise Issues		2				
2.	2009	Customs & Excise Issues			1			
		Commercial						2
3.	2010	Commercial						1
4.	2011	Commercial						1
		Customs & Excise Issues						
5.	2012	Commercial						1
6.	2013	Customs & Excise			1	2		
7	2014	Customs & Excise		3	1		1	
8.	2015	Customs & Excise		5	2			
		Civil		1				
		Commercial		3	1			
9.	2016	Customs & Excise		10				
		Civil		1				
		Commercial	1					
		PAC	1					
		Total -41	02	27	6		6	

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce

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