



Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce
Government of India



ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

Department of Commerce



FREE TRADE AGREEMENT



USA



European Union



United Kingdom



New Zealand



Oman

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OVERVIEW



1. GLOBAL ECONOMY

- ✦ The global economy in 2025 managed to hold steady despite ongoing challenges, showing signs of resilience and cautious improvement. Growth was supported by investment in technology, more stable financial conditions, and the continued strength of trade linkages that helped balance demand across regions. Inflation pressures gradually eased, allowing confidence to return in both advanced and emerging markets, even if progress was uneven. While risks from policy uncertainty and geopolitical tensions remained, the overall picture for 2025 was one of measured stability, with the global economy maintaining momentum and laying the groundwork for more sustainable expansion ahead.
- ✦ As per International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2025, global growth is projected to decline from 3.3 per cent in 2024 to 3.2 per cent in 2025 and to 3.1 per cent in 2026. The good news is that the negative impact on the global economy has been at the lower end of expectations. India continues to stand out as the fastest-growing major economy, providing a crucial anchor for global growth.

2. GLOBAL TRADE

- ✦ The October 2025 update of the WTO's Global Trade Outlook and Statistics highlighted a stronger-than-expected rebound in global trade, with merchandise trade growth revised upward to 2.4 per cent for the year compared to the earlier forecast of 0.9 per cent. Global merchandise trade volume increased by 4.9 per cent year-on-year in the first half of 2025, faster than previously expected. The value of world merchandise trade, measured in current US\$, rose by 6 per cent year-on-year in the first half of 2025. Despite

ongoing challenges such as tariff disputes, inflationary pressures, and geopolitical tensions, global trade has shown notable resilience. India continues to remain a bright spot in global trade, underpinned by the combined strength of its merchandise and services exports. A diversified export profile has enabled the country to tap into varied sources of global demand while mitigating exposure to external shocks. Concurrently, services exports have reinforced India's competitive positioning, contributing to greater integration in global value chains.

3. INDIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE

- ✦ In 2025, India stood out as a bright spot in global trade despite widespread uncertainties. India maintained strong momentum through resilient domestic manufacturing and expanding services exports. Its dynamic IT and financial services sectors tapped into the global surge in digital trade, while diversified import partnerships ensured stability in supply chains. As per latest data, the share of India in global merchandise exports increased from 1.70 per cent in 2014 to 1.81 per cent in 2024. During the same time period, India's ranking among global merchandise exporters climbed from 19th to 18th place.
- ✦ India registered a landmark achievement in external trade. Total exports (merchandise and services) hit an all-time high of US\$ 825.25 billion in 2024-25, reflecting a robust 6.05 per cent annual growth.
- ✦ India's merchandise exports in 2024-25 stood at US\$ 437.70 billion, remaining broadly at the same level as the previous year (US\$ 437.07 billion). However, Non-petroleum exports increased from US\$ 352.92 Billion in 2023-24 to a historic high of US\$ 374.32 Billion in

2024-25, registering a positive growth of 6.07 per cent. Merchandise exports for the period April-December 2025 were US\$ 330.29 billion as compared to US\$ 322.41 billion during April-December 2024, registering a positive growth of 2.44 per cent.

- ✦ Merchandise imports also increased from US\$ 678.21 billion in 2023-24 to US\$ 721.20 billion in 2024-25, registering a positive growth of 6.34 per cent. Merchandise imports for the period April-December 2025 were US\$ 578.61 billion as compared to US\$ 546.36 billion during April-December 2024, registering a growth of 5.90 per cent.
- ✦ Merchandise trade deficit increased from US\$ 241.14 billion in 2023-24 to US\$ 283.50 billion in 2024-25. Merchandise trade deficit stood at US\$ 248.32 billion during April-December 2025 as compared to US\$ 223.96 billion during April-December 2024.

4. INDIA'S SERVICES TRADE

- ✦ India's services exports have experienced a phenomenal trajectory in commercial exports over the years in the global market. From 2014 to 2024, India's services exports surged from US\$ 156.61 billion in 2014 to US\$ 374.28 billion in 2024, showcasing an impressive Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.10 per cent. During the same period, India's rank remained at 8th, maintaining its position as a key player among global competitors.
- ✦ India's services exports continue to be a key growth driver and reached a record high of US\$ 387.55 billion in 2024-25, registering a robust 13.63 per cent growth over the previous year. The upward trajectory remains firm, with services exports rising 8.65 per cent to US\$ 310.24 billion during April-December 2025, compared to US\$

285.53 billion during April-December 2024.

- ✦ Services imports were recorded at US\$ 198.72 billion in 2024-25 as compared to US\$ 178.31 billion in 2023-24, an increase of 11.44 per cent. Service imports during April-December 2025 stood at US\$ 153.95 billion, registering a growth of 2.63 per cent vis-à-vis April-December 2024 (US\$ 150.01 billion).
- ✦ A surplus of US\$ 188.84 billion was recorded in services trade for 2024-25, which is higher than the trade surplus of US\$ 162.75 billion in 2023-24. Services trade surplus stood at US\$ 156.28 billion during April-December 2025 as compared to US\$ 135.52 billion during April-December 2024.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DURING 2025 (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025)

✦ Digital Transformation

The Department of Commerce is driving digital transformation to make trade more seamless and intelligence-driven. Through platforms like Trade eConnect and the Trade Intelligence & Analytics (TIA) portal, exporters gain a unified gateway and near real-time market insights. Reforms such as 24x7 e-IEC generation, migration to enhanced Certificate of Origin (eCoO) 2.0, and digitization of compliance certificates have streamlined processes, significantly improving ease of doing business and strengthening India's trade ecosystem.

✦ Free Trade Agreements

Over the past four years, India has concluded important free trade agreements, marking a significant transformation in its approach to global economic engagement. These accords span key economies across Europe and beyond, encompassing the 27-member

European Union, the four-nation EFTA bloc (Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Iceland), as well as the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

✦ **Trade Facilitation**

In 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) advanced India's trade facilitation ecosystem by issuing timely authorizations, rationalising policies, and aligning the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 with evolving requirements, while Regional Authorities processed large volumes of Advance Authorisations, EPCG licences, and IECs to support exporters. Key initiatives included the launch of the Diamond Imprest Authorization, extension of the "Free" import policy for pulses, and adjustments in import and export rules for fabrics, urea, platinum, agro-products, and food commodities.

Transparency was enhanced through FTP amendments introducing Paras 1.07A and 1.07B to institutionalise stakeholder consultations, while RoDTEP benefits were restored for AA holders, SEZs, and EOUs, and QCO-regulated imports were streamlined. Strategic measures such as updates to the SCOMET list, rationalisation of port restrictions, and revised import conditions for sensitive items reinforced supply-chain security. On the digital front, DGFT introduced online correction of DFIAAs, expanded the Source from India directory, and launched Bharat Aayat Nirayat Lab Setu to provide paperless certification through accredited labs.

E-governance reforms like the e-Certificate of Origin, Jan-Sunwai, Trade Connect, and EPCG redemption further streamlined processes, while modules such as self-certified eBRCs,

Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC) integration and QR-based document validation improved compliance and transparency. The establishment of E-Commerce Export Hubs and tools like the DGFT Trade Facilitation App strengthened support for cross-border e-commerce, while dedicated helpdesks addressed disruptions from COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Collectively, these reforms enhanced ease of doing business, improved service delivery, and reinforced India's foreign trade ecosystem with greater efficiency, transparency, and resilience.

✦ **Special Economic Zones**

During the year, Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006 have been amended vide notification G.S.R. 364(E) dated 3rd June, 2025 reducing the requirement of minimum contiguous land area to 10 Hectares for setting up Special Economic Zones in Semiconductors and Electronics Component manufacturing sector. Further, various Ease of Doing Business measures were also undertaken to remove the requirement of filing SoFTEX for services provided by SEZs to DTA, and powers were delegated to Development Commissioners to allow demarcation of Non-Processing Area into Processing Area.

In addition to this, three SEZs were notified in Sanand, Gujarat and one in Dharwad, Karnataka for manufacturing of semiconductors / electronic components on 23rd June 2025, 23rd September 2025 and 26th September 2025 respectively. Additionally, one IT/ITES SEZ in Nava Raipur for setting-up a data centre and one Multi sector SEZ in Balinong, Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh were notified on 9th July 2025 and 30th July 2025 respectively.

✦ **Government eMarketplace (GeM)**

During FY 2025-26, GeM achieved several significant milestones that reinforced its role as a transformative platform in public procurement. The cumulative Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) since inception crossed the Rs.15 lakh crore mark, reaching Rs.16.41 lakh crore by 30th November 2025, underscoring GeM's growing adoption across all tiers of government. The platform also surpassed 11 lakh registered MSEs, whose contribution to GMV stood at 44.8 per cent, far exceeding the mandated 25 per cent procurement target and highlighting GeM's pivotal role in enabling small business participation. In line with ease of doing business reforms, the requirement for Caution Money deposits was removed for all sellers and service providers, with a dashboard facility created for withdrawal of previously deposited amounts, thereby encouraging wider onboarding. To enhance efficiency in small, repeated procurements, GeM introduced the Rate Contract functionality, enabling faster ordering without repeated tendering.

The year also witnessed a series of strategic collaborations through MoUs. These included partnerships with IN-SPACE to promote indigenous space-tech products, with Drone Federation of India to strengthen the drone ecosystem, and with Union Bank of India to facilitate collateral-free loans under the #GeMSahay initiative. Further MoUs were signed with AJNIFM, CareEdge Ratings, NCGG, IIPA, EPFO, and UN Women, covering areas such as capacity building, transparent procurement, compliance integration, and gender-responsive procurement under the #Womaniya initiative.

Procurement savings were notable, with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change achieving 18 per cent savings on a Rs. 13.7 crore bid, the Airport Authority of India realizing 19 per cent savings on a Rs. 22.8 crore bid, and SECL saving 19 per cent on composite mining services worth Rs. 1,702 crore. Unique contracts further showcased GeM's versatility, including AR-based welding simulators for the Indian Navy, GIS forest surveys in Gujarat, solar power plant projects in Odisha, and large-scale Aadhaar Sewa Kendra operations for UIDAI. Through these achievements, GeM has continued to strengthen transparency, efficiency, inclusivity, and accountability in public procurement, while driving innovation, process reforms, and stakeholder engagement in alignment with the vision of Digital India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

✦ **Plantations**

The INROAD Project completed 1,79,376 hectares of rubber plantations in the North-East against a 200,000-hectare target. The National Turmeric Board headquarters was inaugurated in Nizamabad, Telangana, in June 2025. The Spices Board also hosted the 8th Session of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) in Guwahati, finalizing standards for large cardamom, vanilla, and coriander. These additions brought Codex standards to 17, covering 19 spices including pepper, cumin, turmeric, saffron, and garlic. The vanilla standard required extensive global collaboration due to complex chemistry and diverse processing methods. Harmonized benchmarks are expected to boost global trade, benefiting India as a major exporter of cardamom and coriander. Delegates from 27 countries, the EU, and ISO participated in CCSCH8.

✦ Trade Finance

The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) introduced a Collateral-Free Cover under WT-ECIB from 1st July 2025, enabling banks to extend export credit up to Rs.10 crore to MSEs without collateral or additional premium. From 1st October 2025, it also offered enhanced cover of 90 per cent for export credit loans up to Rs. 50 crore, reducing insurance costs and easing business operations. To address global trade disruptions, particularly from US tariff hikes, ECGC undertook a strategic review of country ratings, upgrading 24 countries to encourage diversification and lower insurance costs for exporters. The claims settlement process under Short Term ECIB was simplified, with reduced documentation and expanded eligibility for claims up to Rs.10 crore, improving turnaround time.

For reinsurance stability, ECGC initiated facultative reinsurance partnerships with Export Credit Agencies, ensuring continuity during market volatility. Additionally, it launched Facultative Inward Reinsurance from 29th May 2025, offering USD-denominated cover for medium- and long-term projects with Indian components, through its GIFT City IFSC Insurance Office. Collectively, these measures strengthen credit access, reduce costs, diversify markets, and enhance risk management for Indian exporters, especially MSEs.

✦ World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The WTO Committee on Agriculture (CoA) monitors compliance with the Agreement on Agriculture, and in 2025 India raised 143 questions on policies of developed countries and Cairns Group members. To prepare for MC14, India organized a Retreat at Vanijya Bhawan in August 2025 with officials, ministries,

industry bodies, and experts reviewing negotiation progress. India submitted key notifications on domestic support, export restrictions for major commodities, and market access commitments during the year. A Group of Experts on WTO Reform was set up in October 2025, holding its first meeting in November under the Commerce Secretary. The reform agenda for MC14 focuses on Governance, Fairness, and Future Issues, reflecting India's effort to shape global trade rules.

✦ India Centre (InCent) for Lab Grown Diamond (LGD) Project

A research and development project with a grant of Rs 242.96 crore for five years to encourage indigenous production of LGD seeds and machines has been approved and commissioned to IIT Madras in March 2023. Significant achievements have already been made in this regard:

- Fully functioning National Centre of Excellence in LGD with state-of-the-art facilities at three locations.
- Installation and training of five commercial CVD machines successfully completed. Growth trials ongoing.
- Installation and training of two commercial HPHT machines successfully completed. Initial growth trials in the machines are ongoing.
- Development of indigenous HPHT Machines (design for full-scale model finalised) is underway.
- Design, development and fabrication and demonstration test of a solid-state microwave generator (SSMG), a key component of CVD machine underway.

6. INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO BOOST INDIA'S EXPORTS

With the achievements in 2025, the Department of Commerce continues to take a number of steps to boost exports. Some of the major steps taken are as follows:

- ✦ New Foreign Trade Policy was launched on 31st March 2023 and it came into effect from 1st April 2023. The aim of the new FTP 2023 initiatives is to establish a predictable and equitable environment, promote best and sustainable trade practices, achieve deeper, wider, and more value-added penetration into global markets, enhance efficiency and ease of doing business by reducing transaction costs, and integrate India into the global value chains.
- ✦ The Export Promotion Mission (EPM) is a major reform initiative designed to enhance India's export competitiveness and align with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. Anchored by the Department of Commerce in collaboration with the Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, financial institutions, export councils, commodity boards, industry associations, and state governments, it provides a unified and digitally driven framework for export promotion. With a total outlay of Rs. 25,060 crore for FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31, EPM replaces fragmented schemes with a single, outcome-based mechanism capable of adapting to global trade challenges. The mission operates through two sub-schemes: NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, which improves access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through tools like interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, and credit support; and NIRYAT DISHA,

which strengthens non-financial enablers such as quality compliance, branding, packaging, logistics, transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence. By consolidating existing schemes like the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), EPM ensures streamlined support, modernized processes, and greater responsiveness to exporter needs, positioning India as a globally competitive and technology-driven economy.

- ✦ MPEDA supports MSME exporters through the Technology Development for Specific Value Added Marine Products (TDSVMP) scheme, funding seafood value-addition infrastructure to promote inclusive growth and higher-value marine exports.
- ✦ Bharat Trade Net (BTN), announced in Union Budget 2025 and being developed by DGFT, is a digital public infrastructure aimed at paperless trade, digitisation of 30 key trade documents, improved access to export finance, and global interoperability. Aligned with international standards such as UNCITRAL's MLETR, BTN reduces compliance burdens, transaction costs, and enhances MSME competitiveness.
- ✦ Grassroots initiatives such as Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) and E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) enable MSMEs, startups, and artisans to access global markets through simplified and cost-effective export processes.
- ✦ Infrastructure strengthening through the National Logistics Policy and PM Gati Shakti improves multimodal connectivity, reduces logistics costs, and eases supply-chain bottlenecks for MSME exporters.

- ✦ The Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme, earlier valid until 30th September 2025, has been extended till 31st March 2026, ensuring reimbursement of un-refunded central, state, and local taxes incurred in the manufacture and distribution of exported goods.
- ✦ GST rates across the textile value chain have been rationalized to reduce costs, boost demand, and support exports and jobs.

- ✦ QCOs on key MMF raw materials have been removed and GST on MMF fibre and yarn reduced to per cent, lowering costs and improving supply, while PLI measures ease entry barriers and speed up execution.

These initiatives reflect the Government's commitment to boosting India's trade, promoting inclusive growth, and positioning the country as a global economic power by 2047.

1

Chapter

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

1. VISION AND MISSION

The long-term vision of the Department is to leverage trade for economic growth, make India a major player in the world trade, and assume a leadership role in international organizations, commensurate with India's growing importance. The policy tools adopted involve focusing on goods, services and countries through targeted interventions.

2. FUNCTIONS

The Department formulates, implements and monitors the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which provides the basic framework and strategy to be followed. The Trade Policy is periodically reviewed to incorporate changes necessary to take care of emerging economic scenarios both domestic and international. Besides, the Department is also entrusted with responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, Special Economic Zones, state trading, export promotion and trade facilitation, 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, Twelve Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary level officers and a number of other senior officers.

The Department is functionally organized into the following Eight Wings/Divisions:

- ✦ Trade Negotiation Wing - Bilateral
- ✦ Trade Negotiation Wing - Multilateral
- ✦ Territorial, Commodity & Products Wing
- ✦ Trade Policy Wing
- ✦ Trade Intelligence & Analytics Wing
- ✦ Global Trade Promotion Wing -India Trade
- ✦ Administration, Establishment & General Wing
- ✦ Finance Division

There are two Attached Offices, ten Subordinate Offices, ten Autonomous Bodies, five Public Sector

Undertakings, one Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely GeM, thirteen Export Promotion Councils, one Advisory Body namely BOT and four Other Organizations under the administrative control of the Department. A complete list of these offices/organizations along with the postal addresses is given at Annexure A.

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) is an attached office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is headed by the Director General of Foreign Trade. Keeping in line with liberalization and globalization and the overall objective of increasing exports, DGFT has since been assigned the role of a "facilitator". The shift was from restrictions 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, assists Government in formulation of Foreign Trade Policy and is responsible for implementing the Foreign Trade Policy and Schemes under the FTP with the main objective of promoting India's exports. Further, it is responsible for implementation of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations notified there under. DGFT also issues authorizations to exporters/importers and monitors their corresponding obligations through a network of 24 Regional Offices. The regional offices are located at the following places:

S. No.	Regional Office	S. No.	Regional Office
1	Ahmedabad	14	Ludhiana
2	Bangalore	15	Mumbai

S. No.	Regional Office	S. No.	Regional Office
3	Bhopal*	16	Nagpur
4	Chennai	17	New Delhi (CLA)
5	Coimbatore	18	Panipat
6	Guwahati	19	Pune
7	Hyderabad	20	Rajkot
8	Indore	21	Srinagar
9	Jaipur	22	Surat
10	Jammu	23	Varanasi
11	Kanpur	24	Vishakhapatnam
12	Ernakulum (Cochin)	25	Vadodara
13	Kolkata		

**In compliance with the Order dated 4th October, 2019 of the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh Principal seat at Jabalpur in W.P. 21039/2019, status quo on Regional Office of DGFT at Bhopal is maintained subject to final/further orders*

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

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

Export Promotion Strategies in consultation with Export Promotion Councils and Regional Authorities of DGFT.

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

(ii) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)

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

It is the single national authority for administering all trade remedial measures, including anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguard measures. The DGTR provides a level playing field to the domestic industry against the adverse impact of the

unfair trade practices like dumping and actionable subsidies from any exporting country, by using trade remedial methods under the relevant framework of the WTO arrangements, the Customs Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and international agreements, in a transparent and time bound manner. It also provides trade defence support to our domestic industry and exporters in dealing with instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by other countries.

(B) Subordinate Offices

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

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. The Directorate, headed by a Director General, has its office at Kolkata and is responsible for collecting, compiling and publishing/disseminating trade statistics and various types of commercial information required by the policy makers, researchers, importers, exporters, traders as well as overseas buyers. It is the first large scale data processing organization functioning as a nodal agency for export & import data, for compilation and dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics.

(ii) Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme is generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities along with the development of infrastructure facilities. All laws of India are applicable in SEZs unless specifically exempted as per the SEZ Act/Rules. Each Zone is headed by a Development

Commissioner and is administered as per the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Units may be set up in the SEZ for manufacturing, trading or for service activity. The units in the SEZs have to be net foreign exchange earners but they are not subjected to any predetermined value addition except (Gems & Jewellery Units) or minimum export performance requirements. Sales in the Domestic Tariff Area from the SEZ units are treated as if the goods are being imported and are subject to payment of applicable customs duties.

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

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

The Secretary, as Chief Accounting Authority in the Department of Commerce, performs the functions of the Department related to finance and accounts with the assistance of the Financial Adviser and Chief Controller of Accounts.

There is a common Accounting Wing for both the Department of Commerce & Ministry of Textiles. The Accounts Wing, Department of Commerce functions under the supervision of Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who is assisted by a Controller of Accounts (CA), Deputy Controller of Accounts (DCA), Assistant Controller of Accounts (ACA) and 05 Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs) (2 PAOs in Delhi and one each at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata and 01 PAO of Supply in Delhi. The responsibility of the Budget Division of the Ministry is also entrusted to the CCA. CCA extends all assistance to Financial Advisor in budgeting, monitoring & control of

expenditure, render professional expertise in matters related to financial management system, preparation of disclosure statements as required under FRBM Act, annual Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts, estimation & flow of non-tax revenue receipts, etc.

The functions of the accounting wing include payment of claims, accounting transactions, consolidation of accounts and other related matters like finalization & payment of pension, revision of pension with the help of Drawing & Disbursing Officers (DDOs) & payment of final GPF cases, loan & advance, Grants-in-Aid, maintenance of General Provident Fund (GPF), New Pension System (NPS), Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), Leave Salary Contribution & Pension Contribution (LSC & PC), etc. Further, implementation and smooth functioning of PFMS in various entities is also coordinated by the Office of CCA along with monitoring of smooth working of PFMS modules, viz. EIS, EAT, Pension, GPF, NTRP, LOA, etc. The Office of CCA also proactively assists the Department in onboarding of various Central Sector Schemes on the Central Nodal Agency system of fund flow as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

There is an Internal Audit Wing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, which handles the internal audit work of the Departments involving 120 units under the Department. The role of internal audit is to study the accounting and implementation of prescribed procedure with a view to ensure that they are correct & adequate.

(C) Autonomous Bodies

(i) Coffee Board

The Coffee Board is a statutory organization under the control of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India constituted under the Coffee Act 1942, an Act enacted by the parliament. The Board comprises 33

members including the Secretary, who is the Chief Executive appointed by the Government of India, a non-Executive Chairman and remaining 31 members comprising Members of the Parliament, Official members representing the interest of Coffee Growing States 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 labour welfare measures. The Coffee Board functions with its Head Office in Bangalore. The Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) at Balehonnuru, Chikkamagaluru District, Karnataka is the headquarters of the Research Department with a Sub-Station at Chettalli (Karnataka) and Regional Research Stations at Chundale (Kerala), Thandigudi (Tamil Nadu), Narasipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Diphu (Assam). The Extension network is 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). The Coffee Quality Division of the Research Department is involved in setting up quality standards, capacity building in the areas of coffee roasting and retailing business and certification of coffee as per National and International quality standards. The Promotion Department is involved in promotion of Indian Coffee in export market and also promotion of coffee consumption in domestic market.

(ii) Rubber Board

The Rubber Board is a statutory body constituted under Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 and functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board is headed by a Chairman appointed by the

Central Government and has 28 other members such as Members of Parliament (two from House of People and one from Council of States), representatives of various interests of rubber industry such as rubber producing, processing, trading and rubber product manufacturing sectors, labour interest, representatives of Governments of principal rubber growing states and the Executive Director.

Executive and administrative powers of the Board are vested with the Executive Director. The Board's headquarter 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. The functions of the Board also include collection of statistics of rubber, promoting marketing of rubber and undertaking labour welfare activities.

Rubber Board has extension offices in all rubber producing states which includes two Zonal, 53 Regional/Development and 135 Field offices. The Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII), established in 1955, is situated at Puthupally in Kottayam District, and has nine Regional Research Stations (RRS) located in various rubber growing states of the country. RRII conducts research activities for ensuring biological and technological improvement of NR in the country. The National Institute for Rubber Training (NIRT) located at Kottayam acts as the link between research and extension activities for technology transfer and has the mandate for human resource development in all sectors of the NR industry.

(iii) Tea Board

The Tea Board is a statutory body constituted under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 and functions under the administrative control of

the Department of Commerce. The Tea Board comprises of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and 30 members appointed by Government of India representing different sections of the industry including Members of Parliament. The Board is headed by a non-official Chairman and Deputy Chairman is the executive head of the organization. There are two Executive Directors who are stationed at Zonal Offices one each at Guwahati in Assam (for entire North Eastern Region) and another at Coonoor in Tamil Nadu (for entire South India Region). The Head Office of the Board is located in Kolkata, West Bengal. The Board functions as an apex body concerned with overall development of the tea industry in India by providing necessary assistance for research and developmental activities aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality; facilitation of trade and promotion of exports so as to ensure maximum returns to the producers, including small growers; safeguarding the interests of the workers and the consumers; gathering statistical and other relevant data concerning the industry and disseminating the information to various segments of the industry, registering and licensing of different stakeholders.

(iv) Spices Board

Spices Board is a statutory body constituted under Section (3) of the Spices Board Act, 1986 and functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Board consists of 31 members and is led by the Chairman (appointed by the Central Government). The Secretary is the Chief Executive of the Board. Spices Board is responsible for the overall development of the cardamom industry and export promotion of 53 spices as scheduled under the Spices Board Act, 1986. The functions of the Board include research, development and domestic marketing of Small and Large cardamom; post-harvest

quality improvement of spices and export promotion & quality management of spices exported from India. The Board is headquartered at Kochi, Kerala and has 83 offices across the country, which include export promotion offices, development offices, Quality Evaluation Laboratories (QEL), Indian Cardamom Research Institute (ICRI) & regional research stations, spices parks, etc. The Board works with the stakeholders of the spices sector for undertaking programs and projects for development of small and large cardamom and for promotion of export of spices.

The programs implemented by the Board include support for, infrastructure development; value addition; product development; strengthening quality evaluation infrastructure; establishing market linkage of farmers and exporters with international buyers; setting up primary processing facilities in the major growing centres (Spices Parks); undertaking trade and brand promotion activities for Indian spices including co-participation of stakeholders in international fairs and exhibitions; monitoring quality and safety compliance of spices exported from India through the QEL; facilitating primary sale of cardamom through the auction system; providing research support to stakeholders on Small and Large cardamom; assisting growers of Small and Large cardamom for production development and growers of other spices for post-harvest management; working with the regulatory bodies of importing countries, trade support institutions, intergovernmental organizations etc. for export promotion of spices, etc.

(v) Tobacco Board

Tobacco is an important commercial crop grown in India. In order to regulate production, promote overseas marketing and control recurring instances of imbalances in supply and demand, the Tobacco Board was established on 1st

January, 1976 by the Government of India under the Tobacco Board Act of 1975. The headquarters of Tobacco Board is at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh and is headed by Executive Director appointed by the Central Government.

Main Activities

The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 aims at planned development of the tobacco industry in the country. The various activities of the Board outlined in the Act for the promotion of the industry are:

- ✦ Regulating the production and curing of Virginia Tobacco with regard to the demand in India and abroad
- ✦ Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco products and others concerned
- ✦ Promoting tobacco grading at the level of growers
- ✦ Establishment of auction platforms for sale of Virginia tobacco by registered growers and functioning as an auctioneer at auction platforms
- ✦ Maintenance and improvement of existing markets and development of new markets Outside India
- ✦ Keeping constant monitoring of the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price to the growers

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

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory body under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, was established under the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) Act, 1972 with a mandate of developing a conducive ecosystem for sustainable production of

quality marine products in the country and promotion of its export from India. The Authority's headquarter is located in Kochi, Kerala and it consists of 30 members, including a Chairman (appointed by the Central Government). There are 18 field offices across the coastal States, including in the Northeast of India to assist the marine products exporters, processors and aquaculturists in ensuring timely advice to the stakeholders. MPEDA has three Trade Promotion Offices in New York (presently functioning at CGI office in New York), Japan and New Delhi. It also has five full-fledged Quality Control laboratories. MPEDA has also set up three registered societies viz, Rajiv Gandhi Center for Aquaculture (RGCA) for the promotion of diversified aquaculture to support export promotion by technology transfer, Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH) to educate fishers, fish handlers, processors and other stakeholders on fish quality management, resource conservation and sustainable fishing practices in marine capture fisheries and the National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA) to enable aquaculture farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices in the Aquaculture.

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

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in December 1985.

APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products in the First schedule of APEDA Act: (i) Fruits, Vegetables and their Products; (ii) Meat and Meat Products; (iii) Poultry and Poultry Products; (iv) Dairy Products; (v) Confectionery,

Biscuits and Bakery Products; (vi) Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products; (vii) Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds; (viii) Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages; (ix) Cereal and Cereal Products (x) Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts; (xi) Pickles, Papads and Chutneys; (xii) Guar Gum; (xiii) Floriculture and Floriculture Products; (xiv) Herbal and Medicinal Plants; (xv) De-oiled rice bran; (xvi) Green pepper in brine; (xvii) Cashew Nuts and its Products.

APEDA has marked its presence in almost all agro potential states of India and has been providing services to agri-export community through its Head Office at New Delhi and 19 Regional offices Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Chennai, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Jammu, Srinagar, Ladakh, Bhopal, Visakhapatnam, Varanasi, Tripura, Patna, Dehradun, Raipur.

APEDA also functions as the Secretariat to the National Accreditation Board (NAB) for 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)."

(viii) Export Inspection Council of India (EIC)

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and pre-shipment Inspection and for matters connected thereof. The EIC is an advisory body to the Government of India and is headed by the Chairman. The Executive Head of the EIC is Director (Inspection and Quality Control) who is responsible for enforcement of quality control and pre-shipment inspection

of various commodities meant for export, which are notified by the Government under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. This assurance of quality control is provided through either a Food Safety Management System based certification (FSMSC) or Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) carried out by its field organizations, the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) established under Section 7 of the Act. The EIAs operate from their headquarters in Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai, and Delhi, supported by a network of 24 sub-offices and eight (8) state-of-the-art laboratories accredited by NABL as per ISO 17025, across India.

In this era of rapidly changing food safety regulations and certification, the EIC has transformed its role to foster confidence among global trading partners. The EIC certification has been recognized by India's trading partners, like, European Union, United States of America, Australia, Japan, Custom Union, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, China, South Africa etc.

The EIC plays a crucial role in guiding stakeholders, including exporters, to meet the challenging requirements of importing countries amid increasing food safety incidents. The EIC is actively involved in the standard-setting process at both national and international levels and provides valuable feedback to safeguard the interests of both exporters and importers. Additionally, the EIC has implemented a Quality Management System and is certified under ISO 9001:2015.

(ix) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd May 1963 as an autonomous Institution with a focus on Foreign Trade related Research and Training. In recognition of its all-round achievements, the Institute was given the status of "Deemed to be University" in May 2002 by University Grants

Commission (UGC) and graded as Category-I "Deemed to be University" in June 2018 by University Grants Commission (UGC). The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited IIFT with the grade 'A+' in 2023.

The National Institute of Ranking Framework ranked IIFT 17th in Management category in 2025. The Institute has achieved the AACSB business accreditation in November 2021 and was awarded the certificate on 21st December 2021. IIFT has been accredited by the Capacity Building Commission (CBC) as an "Ati Uttam" (अति उत्तम) Central Training Institute under CBC's National Standards in 2023.

The Board of Management is the principal executive body of the Institute. The BoM consists of 12 members and is headed by the Vice Chancellor of the Institute. The Secretary, Department of Commerce is the Chancellor of the Institute. The Vice Chancellor of the Institute is the principal executive of the Institute and exercises supervision and control over the affairs of the Institute.

IIFT has following divisions and centres to promote and enhance education, research and cooperation in international trade:

- ✦ Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division
- ✦ Economics Division
- ✦ Research Division
- ✦ Executive Management Programmes (EMP) Division
- ✦ Management Development Programmes (MDP) Division
- ✦ International Collaborations and Capacity Development (ICCD) Division
- ✦ Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Division (CRCAD)

- ✦ Publications Division
- ✦ Division of Alumni Affairs
- ✦ Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)
- ✦ Centre for International Negotiations
- ✦ Centre for Research in International Trade

Campuses of IIFT

- ✦ Kolkata Campus
- ✦ Kakinada Campus
- ✦ GIFT City Campus

(x) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

The Indian Institute of Packaging is an autonomous body under the aegis of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India established in 1966 under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Institute is headquartered in Mumbai (1966) and its regional centers in Chennai (1971), Kolkata (1976), Delhi (1986), Hyderabad (2006), Ahmedabad (2017), Visakhapatnam (2021), Bengaluru-(2025) and Lucknow. The Lucknow Centre is ready for inauguration. The Institute is engaged in various activities like testing and certification of packaging materials and packages for domestic and export market, including mandatory UN Certification of packaging for transport of hazardous/dangerous goods, training, education, consultancy, projects and research and development in the area of packaging.

The Apex advisory body of the Institute is the Governing Body which has one Chairman and two vice-chairmen and other members from industries representing various segments such as packaging materials, packaging machinery and user industries. Further, some members of the Governing Body are nominated by the different Ministries/Departments 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 organization.

(D) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

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

STC was set up on 18th May 1956 and played an important role in country's economy by arranging 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, from time to time.

STC has a paid up equity of Rs. 60 crore. As on 31st March, 2025, the shareholding of Government of India in STC's equity was 90 per cent. Presently, STC is not carrying out any business activity.

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

(ii) MMTC Limited

MMTC Limited was incorporated in 1963 primarily to regulate the international trade of Minerals and Metals. The Company has an authorized Capital of Rs. 200 crore and paid up equity capital of Rs 150 crores. The shareholding of GoI in MMTC is 89.93 per cent. The balance is held by financial institutions and public.

The Company was acting as a canalizing agency for export of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore/concentrate and was a nominated agency for import of gold & silver and urea, besides trading in other commodities. Currently, MMTC is not undertaking any business activity.

MMTC Transnational Pte. Ltd. (MTPL) Singapore is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC and was incorporated in October 1994 under the laws of Singapore

with the objective to take advantage of liberalization/globalization of trade and commerce to tap South East Asian market for trading in commodities. The company is currently under liquidation.

MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Limited (MPIPL) is a joint venture unlisted company between MMTC Limited and PAMP Ventures S.A (an affiliate of PAMP SA), Switzerland incorporated in 2008 which operates a Precious Metals processing facility at District Mewat, Haryana. Total Equity of MPIPL is Rs. 67.10 crore and MMTC is holding 26 per cent stake in the Joint Venture.

(iii) PEC Limited (Project & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.)

PEC Limited was incorporated as a subsidiary company of State Trading Corporation in 1971 as "The Project and Equipment Corporation of India limited" and became an independent Company in 1991. The name of the company was changed to PEC Limited on 25th November 1997. The main functions of the PEC Limited included export of engineering equipment and projects, import of bullion and trading in industrial raw material and agro commodities. The Company has not undertaken any business activity since September 2019.

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

ECGC Limited, a premier Export Credit Agency (ECA) of the Government of India, was set up in 1957 in Mumbai, under the Companies Act 1956, to provide export credit insurance services on Short Term (ST) and Medium and Long Term (MLT) basis to exporters and banks to facilitate exports from the Country. ECGC covers export transactions destined to more than 200 countries of the world. The Company's mandate is to promote exports from the country through export credit insurance to exporters. The exporters obtain credit

insurance cover to protect their losses in the event of occurrence of political or commercial risks like default, insolvency and repudiation in respect of payment due from the overseas buyers. The banks obtain export credit insurance covers to protect against losses that may be incurred due to default or insolvency of the exporter borrower in respect of export credit (working capital loans) extended.

(v) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) was formed in the year 1976, after re-naming Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) and merging of Trade Development Authority of India (TDA). ITPO is a Schedule 'B' Miniratna Category-I CPSE under the administrative control of Department of Commerce with 100 per cent shareholding by the Government of India. Its Registered Office is at Bharat Mandapam', New Delhi. The regional Offices of ITPO are located in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai ensuring representative participation of trade and industry from different regions of the country in its events in India and abroad.

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is a premier trade promotion agency of India providing a broad spectrum of services to trade industry and acting as a catalyst for growth of India's trade. ITPO is engaged in providing services pertaining to promotion/facilitation of trade by organizing/participating in trade fairs in India and abroad thereby increasing India's exports.

In addition, ITPO undertakes promotion of trade in goods and services connected with or relating to fairs, exhibitions, conventions in India and abroad. It also explores new markets for traditional items of export and develop exports of new items with a view to maintaining, diversifying and expanding the export trade.

ITPO has three subsidiaries, namely, Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO), Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO) and ITPO Services Ltd. ISL with ITPO's shareholding of 51 per cent in TNTPO & KTPO and 100 per cent in ISL. ITPO also has a 50:50 Joint Venture, namely, National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI) along with the National Informatics Centre (NIC) which is under Liquidation. Further, Jammu & Kashmir Trade Promotion Organization (JKTPO) at Pampore is a Joint venture Company between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir with 51.25 per cent equity share, ITPO with 40 per cent equity share and the remaining equity owned by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC).

(E) Government e Marketplace (GeM)

Government e Marketplace is an online platform that facilitates end-to-end procurement of goods and services by various Central/State Ministries, departments, organizations, public sector undertakings (PSUs) Panchayats, and Cooperatives. The Government's concerted efforts to harness the power of digital platforms to achieve 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance' led to the genesis of GeM in 2016. The online portal was established with a clear objective to eliminate age-old manual public procurement processes that were riddled with inefficiencies and Transparency related issues. GeM is a paperless, cashless and contactless ecosystem for Government buyers to directly purchase products and services from pan-India sellers and service providers through an online platform. GeM was envisioned to utilise the agility and speed that come along with a digital platform to reinvigorate public procurement systems and bring about a lasting change for all stakeholders. GeM covers the entire gamut of procurement process, right from vendor registration and item selection by buyers to receipt of goods and facilitation of timely payments.

The total number of orders placed on GeM is close to 3.21 crore, with a cumulative GMV of more than Rs. 15.91 lakh crore since inception & the GMV of services has reached Rs. 7.65 lakh crore, while the GMV of products has reached Rs. 8.25 lakh crore since its inception as of 31st October 2025.

The portal has more than 10,979 product categories and over 347 service categories, and it is home to more than 1.67 lakh buyer organizations. Additionally, more than 23.91 lakh profile completed sellers and service providers are registered on GeM.

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) have made a substantial impact on GeM, contributing to 45.09 per cent of the cumulative order value, with over 11 lakh MSEs registered on the platform. These enterprises have collectively received orders valued at more than 7.17 lakh crore as of 31st October 2025.

(F) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are organisations of exporters, registered as non-profit organizations under the Companies Act 2013/Societies Registration Act 1860. Roles and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, which also recognizes them as registering authorities for exporters. At present, there are thirteen Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), as mentioned below, under the Department of Commerce:

(i) Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL)

Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council, popularly known as CHEMEXCIL was constituted in 1963 under Companies Act 1956 in Mumbai with the objective of promoting export of Dyes and Dye Intermediates, Basic Inorganic, Organic Chemicals including Agro Chemicals, Cosmetics, Soaps, Detergents, Toiletries & Essential Oils, Speciality Chemicals, Lubricants and Castor Oil. The Council's Head Office is located in Mumbai and it has

four Regional Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and New Delhi.

CHEMEXCIL is the Nodal agency appointed by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry for compliance of REACH legislation of the European Union for Chemicals.

(ii) **Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL)**

Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), a premier Export Promotion Council, was set up in 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council's registered office and head office is located in Kolkata and it has four regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of chemical based allied products which includes Bulk Minerals and Ores, Natural Stone Products, Processed Minerals, Paper & Paper Board Products, Auto tyre and tubes, Rubber Products, Ceramics and Allied Products, Glass and Glassware, Plywood and Allied Products, Cement, Clinkers and Asbestos products, Graphite and explosives, Books, Publications & Printing products, Paints, Printing Ink and Allied Products, Miscellaneous Chemical Products, Ossein and Gelatin and Animal by-products.

(iii) **Council for Leather Exports (CLE)**

The Council for Leather Exports (CLE) was set up in July 1984. It is a non-profit company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 entrusted with export promotion activities and development of the Indian footwear and leather industry and is the apex organisation of the industry.

CLE undertakes multifarious activities which are directed towards assisting its members in extending their global reach for increasing their exports. These activities include disseminating market information, trends and policy implications on commercial,

technical and technological developments in the Indian leather industry, participating in major International fairs and specialized trade shows across the globe, organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad, B2B meets in focus countries, organising webinars on topics of interest to the industry, promoting design development through organising designers fair in India, submitting proposals and representations to the Government on issues relating to Export Import Policies/Procedures, Duties, market development activities etc., for the overall development of the leather industry. The Council also publishes in-house periodicals to keep the exporters abreast of all developments (publications include monthly magazine 'Leather News India', Exporters Directory and Facts and Figures of Exports of Leather and Leather Products), facilitating implementation of Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) and promoting, facilitating and attracting Joint Ventures, technical collaborations and strategic alliances, FDI etc.

CLE serves as a connecting bridge between Indian leather exporters and buyers all over the world. CLE has its registered Head Office at Chennai and five Regional Offices at Kanpur, Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai & Mumbai and extension offices at Agra and Jalandhar.

(iv) **EEPC India**

Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC India) is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the erstwhile Companies Act 1956 (Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013) (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for

engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The organization has its headquarters in Kolkata with regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi and sub-regional offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad (Secunderabad) and Jalandhar for providing services to exporters of engineering products. With a view to establish closer connections with the engineering manufacturers & exporters and to have a better reach, EEPC India has also opened its chapters in 15 Tier II/Tier III cities spread across the country.

As an advisory body it actively contributes to the Government of India's policy making and is the prime conduit between the Indian Engineering fraternity and the Indian Government. Set up in 1955, EEPC India has around 10,000 members, 60 per cent from MSME sector. It empowers Indian engineering enterprises to navigate international trade complexities and gain growth in an extremely competitive global market. EEPC India's targeted market research, skill enhancement programs, and capacity-building workshops, help to equip domestic engineering firms with necessary tools to understand international demand trends, refine product offerings, and meet stringent quality standards.

EEPC India has been organizing promotional activities like buyer-seller meets (BSM) and managing 'India Pavilion' at various overseas exhibitions highlighting capabilities of Indian Engineering Industry. INDEE (Indian Engineering Exhibition), and IESS (International Engineering Sourcing Show) are two such flagship events enabling Indian exporters to showcase their innovations to a broader audience, opening doors to new markets.

(v) The Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL)

The Plastics Export Promotion Council

(PLEXCONCIL) was established in 1955 and registered under section 25 of Companies Act 1956, with the aim of promoting the exports of Plastics & Linoleum products from India and represents over 3,000 exporters primarily MSMEs who manufacture/trade in plastics products ranging from plastics raw materials to semi-finished and finished items. PLEXCONCIL maintains five offices across India-Mumbai (Head office) and regional offices in Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad.

The Council is presently entrusted with the export promotion activities of the product panels are Consumer & house ware products, Cordage, fishnets & monofilaments, FIBC, Woven sacks, Woven fabrics, Tarpaulin, Floor coverings, leather cloth & laminates, FRP & Composites, Human hair & related products, Medical items of plastics, Miscellaneous products and items, Packaging items - flexible, rigid, Plastic films and sheets, Plastic pipes & fittings, Plastic raw materials, Writing instruments & stationery and Merchant Exports.

(vi) Sports Goods and Toys Export Promotion Council (SGEPC)

The Sports Goods and Toys Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) was established in the year 1958 with an objective to promote the exports of Sports Goods and Toys from India. In the Year 2001, export promotion of Toys was also entrusted to the SGEPC. The SGEPC is managed by a Committee of Administration (COA), which consists of elected representatives from the Indian Sports Goods and Toy industry and includes Government representatives. The COA is headed by the Chairman.

The SGEPC's range of activities includes activities that spur the Indian Sports Goods and Toy industry's performance on the one hand and the activities that help to promote its presence internationally. The SGEPC

organizes trade promotion activities like Indian participation in international trade fairs, visits of Business Delegations, promotional campaigns in international markets etc, along with various other activities to promote the exports of Toys & Sports goods from India.

(vii) Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL)

The Shellac Export Promotion Council was founded in June 1957, under the Companies Act, 1956, which was re-christened to Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) on 8th February 2007. The Council's registered office is located at Kolkata and has no additional branch or regional office.

SHEFEXIL is the designated nodal agency for export promotion of key products, like Nutraceuticals, Extracts/ Botanicals, Herbs, Guar Gum, Shellac & Lac based products. SHEFEXIL is mandated for export promotion of 8 unique panels which are Nutraceuticals, Vegetable Saps & Extracts, Plant and Plant Portions (Herbs), Guar Gum, Shellac & Lac based products, Other Vegetable materials, Fixed Vegetable Oils, Cakes & Others and North East Region.

(viii) Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (PHARMEXCIL)

Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (PHARMEXCIL) was established in 2004 under the Companies Act, 1956, keeping in mind the unique requirements of the Indian pharmaceutical industry for export promotion. The Council has its headquarters in Hyderabad, with regional offices in Mumbai and New Delhi, and branch offices in Ahmedabad and Chennai. There are 4101 active members in the Council.

The products and services falling under the purview of Pharmexcil are Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), Bulk

Drugs, Drug Intermediates, Excipients, Finished Dosage Forms (FDF), Biologics & Vaccines, Surgicals, Nutraceuticals, Collaborative Research, Contract Manufacturing, Clinical Trials & Consultancy, and Regulatory Services.

Apart from acting as an interface with the Government, the Council also offers professional advice to its members in areas such as compliance with regulatory requirements, guidance on market and product potential for exports, technology up-gradation, trade related help, etc. Pharmexcil also acts as a nodal agency for issue of Registration cum Membership certificates (RCMC), Certificate of Origin (CoO) Non-preferential; Certificate of Export Performance; Payment of Duty/GST Certificate to member companies for availing bank guarantee exemption and Advance Authorisation. The Council participates in important exhibitions and fairs in various countries and also organizes international conferences and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets (RBSM) in India.

(ix) Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC)

Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) is an Export Promotion Council set up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India aimed at facilitating services' exports of India.

India's services exports have shown strong growth, with receipts of about US\$ 199 billion during April to September of the FY 2025-26 compared to US\$ 182 billion in the corresponding period of FY 2024-25, indicating a robust year-on-year expansion in global demand for Indian services. Almost half of these exports (approximately 49 per cent) are contributed by telecommunications, computer and information services, underscoring India's deep specialization and global competitiveness in IT and digitally enabled services such as software

development, business process outsourcing, data management, and emerging areas like cloud computing and artificial intelligence.

Key functions of SEPC are as follows:

- ✦ Nodal organisation for services export promotion and an interface between the services industry and government
- ✦ Contributes in Foreign Trade Policy, Export Strategy formulation by Department of Commerce and related Government Departments
- ✦ Represents Services Sector in various platforms to facilitate export
- ✦ Creates business opportunities in global market place for services exporters
- ✦ Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports
- ✦ Organising visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities
- ✦ Organising participation of services exporters in specialized international trade fairs
- ✦ Organising Marquee exhibitions and inviting importers from across the world
- ✦ Dissemination of Government notification, orders, information on trade and other relevant information to members
- ✦ Facilitate execution of Government schemes

SEPC has a mandate to promote following service sectors:

- ✦ Accounting/Auditing and Bookkeeping Services
- ✦ Advertising Services
- ✦ Architectural Services and Related Services
- ✦ Consultancy Services

- ✦ Distribution Services
- ✦ Educational Services
- ✦ Entertainment services including Audio-visual services
- ✦ Environmental Services
- ✦ Healthcare services
- ✦ Hotel and Tourism Related Services
- ✦ Legal Services
- ✦ Maritime Transport Service
- ✦ Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling Services/Management services
- ✦ Printing and Publishing Services
- ✦ Others

(x) Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC)

Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC), an export promotion council set up by the Government, is an Autonomous Society under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. PEPC is apex coordinating 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 and
- ✦ Project construction items (excluding Steel and Cement)
- ✦ Construction Engineering Products (Fittings & Fixtures/ Materials)

- ✦ Construction Equipment's & Accessories
- ✦ Other Project Goods

PEPC, has been actively engaged in the development and promotion of project exports in major sectors of economic and industrial development such as construction of dams, hydroelectric & 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 buildings, hotels & tourist resorts etc. Further the markets for the Indian process and construction engineering contractors and consultants have been:

- ✦ Asia
- ✦ Africa
- ✦ Middle East
- ✦ North America
- ✦ South America
- ✦ Europe
- ✦ Oceania

(xi) Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES)

Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs (EPCES) was set up in January 2003 to service the export promotional needs of EOUs & SEZs in the country. Over the years, EPCES has made an endeavor to facilitate consultations between different stakeholders including industry, policy makers, bank, financial institutions and multilateral agencies to facilitate greater competitiveness in the Indian EOUs & SEZ sector.

EPCES is the only scheme specific & Multi-product Council and represents major industrial sectors, like Textiles, Garments & Yarn, Gem & Jewellery, Leather Goods, Food

& Agro products, Electronics & software, Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals, Engineering, Minerals, Granites & other stones, Plastic & Rubber goods etc.

EPCES has also been recognized by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India vide DGFT Public Notice No. 59/2002-7 dated 15th January 2003 and is registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

The objectives of EPCES includes promoting exports from India and to earn more foreign exchange for the country, facilitating interaction between the EOUs/SEZs community and Government both at the Central and State level, providing benefits of Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme rendered by the Central Government to Indian Exporters for assisting their export market development efforts and collaborating with other export promotion councils/export promotion organizations in India and similar bodies in foreign countries as well as with international organizations working in the field.

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

The Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) has a storied history that began in 1956 as the Indian Oilseeds & Produce Exporters Association (IOPEA). It was formally recognized as an Export Promotion Council by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, in 2006. While export promotion remains central to its mission, IOPEPC plays a pivotal role in fortifying India's domestic Oilseed supply chain, collaborating closely with farmers, shellers, processors, and exporters to elevate quality standards nationwide.

Driven by a commitment to foster self-reliance in Oilseed and Oil production, IOPEPC works to reduce dependency on imports by promoting excellence in quality

and processing. To achieve this mission, IOPEPC has formalized Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with leading agricultural institutions such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research in Hyderabad, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), and the Directorate of Groundnut Research in Junagadh. These partnerships enhance innovation, research, and best practices in the Oilseed sector.

The Council undertakes numerous initiatives to support its members and the industry, organizing awareness programs and training to elevate quality in Oilseed exports. IOPEPC also conducts market studies to facilitate access and resolve trade barriers with government support. Through buyer-seller meets and participation in international trade shows, the Council actively promotes trade while maintaining comprehensive data and statistics for the Oilseed sector. Additionally, it assesses government policies to provide strategic insights to its members and shares vital market intelligence through research reports and crop surveys.

Through these ongoing efforts, IOPEPC strengthens India's Oilseed value chain, fosters collaboration across sectors, and promotes a sustainable ecosystem for the growth and prosperity of the industry.

(xiii) Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC)

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), was established in 1966 by the Government of India serves as the apex body for promoting the country's gem and jewellery exports. Headquartered in Mumbai, with over 10,600 members GJEPC drives policy advocacy, global trade promotion and skill development for the sector. The Government has designated GJEPC as the nodal agency for implementing

the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) in India. The Council organizes major domestic and International trade shows such as the India International Jewellery Show (IJS) and the Saudi Arabia Jewellery Exposition (SAJEX), facilitates buyer-seller meets, and expands market access through platforms like IJEX (India Jewellery Exposition) in Dubai. It also undertakes capacity-building and social welfare initiatives for the sector and operates training institutes like the Indian Institute of Gems & Jewellery (IIGJ) in Mumbai, Jaipur, and Delhi, along with satellite centres in Varanasi, Ratnagiri, and Udupi.

(G) Advisory Body

Board of Trade (BOT)

The Council for Trade Development and Promotion (CTDP), which facilitated regular discussions between the Central Government and States/UTs on international trade, was merged with the Board of Trade (BoT) in July 2019 to streamline the consultation process. The BoT now serves as the apex advisory body for trade and industry, providing recommendations on policy measures under the Foreign Trade Policy to enhance India's trade performance. It also acts as a platform for States/UTs to share regional perspectives and for the Government to communicate global developments impacting trade.

Currently, the BoT comprises of 29 non-official members, 25 ex officio members, and 38 official members, including the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister as Chairperson, the Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, State Ministers in charge of Trade and Commerce, and the Director General of Foreign Trade as Member Secretary.

The BoT plays a pivotal role in fostering collaboration between the Centre and States, engaging industry bodies, export promotion councils, and trade experts. It facilitates discussions on trade barriers, quality standards, export promotion, and infrastructure challenges, while promoting best-practice sharing among

States to improve ease of doing business and trade facilitation.

The last Board of Trade meeting was held on 25th November 2025, in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Piyush Goyal. The meeting was attended by various dignitaries, including Ministers from various State Governments, senior officials from the Government of India and States/UTs, Export Promotion Councils, industry associations, exporters and trade experts. Hon'ble Minister stressed on Strong Centre-State Partnership to Boost India's Export Growth; focus on landlocked States for export-boosting support under Export Promotion Mission; Need for following High-Quality Standards; Sharing of State-Level Best Practice to Foster Healthy Competition and Improve Trade Facilitation. Major achievements showcased during the Board of Trade meeting were the Trade Connect ePlatform with 62 lakh visits and 18 lakh users; digital Certificates of Origin; 96 per cent grievance resolution rate via Jan Sunwai; Extension of RoDTEP till March 2026, and progress on landmark FTAs concluded over the last two years, reinforcing India's commitment to export growth and competitiveness. Representatives from different states shared their respective export initiatives, challenges, and expressed their support for the Central Government's initiatives in promoting external trade.

(H) Other Organizations

(i) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

FIEO provides the crucial interface between International Trading community of India with the Central and State Governments, Financial Institutions, Ports, Railways, Surface Transport and all engaged in Export Trade Facilitation. FIEO serves directly or indirectly the interests of over 200,000 exporters from every Industry and Services sector in the country.

FIEO is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with its Headquarters

in Delhi, Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, and Chapters in Jaipur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Ahmedabad, Indore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Vijayawada, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi and Guwahati. FIEO is going to open a Chapter Office in Amritsar with the support of the DGFT. This is another feather for FIEO.

(ii) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Established in 1978 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) is a leading vocational education institution focused on Diamond, Gems and Jewellery situated in Surat, Gujarat. Supported by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, and the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, IDI offers comprehensive training programs covering various aspects of the Gem & Jewellery industry, including Diamond Manufacturing, Grading, Jewellery Designing, Manufacturing and Gemology. IDI plays a pivotal role in skill enhancement, training customs officials in Gold Appraising, Rough Diamond Sorting, Diamond Grading, and Gemstone Identification. The institute's Gemological Laboratory conducts testing and identification of Diamonds, Laboratory Grown Diamonds, Gem Stones and Jewellery, issuing identification, grading & reports. IDI's training programme include, one of its kind, B.Sc. in Jewellery Designing & Manufacturing 03 year bachelor course, affiliated with "Kaushalya-The Skill University", Government of Gujarat.

(iii) Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT)

The Price Stabilisation Fund Trust was registered on 11th September 2003 as a Public Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 jointly by NABARD and Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry initially for a period of 10 years to implement the Price Stabilization Fund scheme launched by the Department of Commerce to alleviate the hardship faced by

the growers of coffee, tea, rubber and tobacco due to continued low prices of these commodities. The Trust was re-registered for a further period of ten years beyond 11th September 2013 i.e. upto 11th September 2023. The activities of PSFT were closed on 31st March 2015.

(iv) India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

The India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of

Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. IBEF's primary objective is to promote and create international awareness of Brand India in overseas markets and to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge about Indian products and services. Towards this objective, IBEF works closely with stakeholders across Government and industry.

2

Chapter

GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND TRADE SITUATION

1. GLOBAL ECONOMY

✦ The global economy is navigating a period of significant change. Emerging policy measures are gradually becoming clearer, reshaping growth expectations in the process. Yet, the outlook remains marked by an unusually high degree of uncertainty. Meanwhile, many advanced economies have reduced development aid and introduced stricter immigration controls. Many have also turned to more expansionary fiscal policies, prompting concerns about rising debt burdens and the risk of spill overs across borders. Around the world, economies and institutions are adjusting to an environment shaped by heightened protectionism, deeper fragmentation, and increasingly dim medium-term prospects conditions that demand a thoughtful recalibration of macroeconomic policies.

✦ As per International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2025, global growth is projected to decline from 3.3 per cent in 2024 to 3.2 per cent in 2025 and to 3.1 per cent in 2026. The good news is that the negative impact on the global economy has been at the lower end of expectations. India continues to stand out as the fastest-growing major economy,

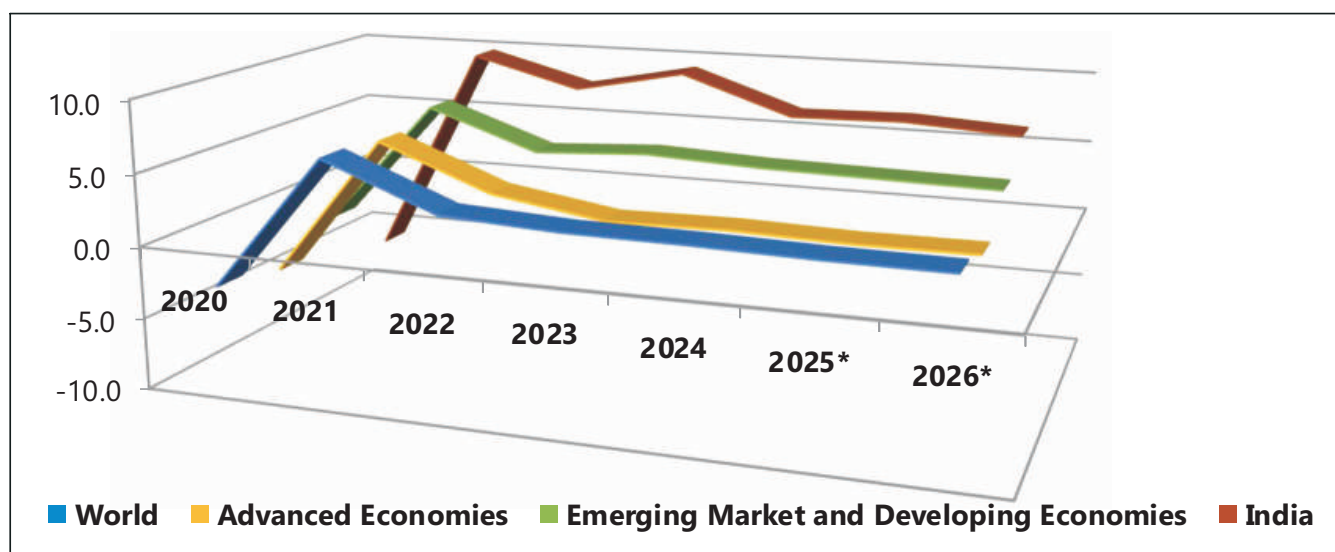
providing a crucial anchor for global growth. The growth projections as per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report of October 2025 of IMF are as follows:

Global Growth Projections (%)

	Projections			Difference from July 2025 WEO update	
	2024	2025	2026	2025	2026
World Output	3.3	3.2	3.1	0.2	0.0
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0
United States	2.8	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1
Euro Area	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.2	(-)0.1
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	4.3	4.2	4.0	0.1	0.0
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.3	5.2	4.7	0.1	0.0
China	5.0	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0
India	6.5	6.6	6.2	0.2	(-)0.2

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Trend in Global Growth



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, October 2025

Note: *Projections

2. GLOBAL TRADE

✦ The October 2025 update of the WTO’s Global Trade Outlook and Statistics highlighted a stronger-than-expected rebound in global trade, with merchandise trade growth revised upward to 2.4 per cent for the year compared to the earlier forecast of 0.9 per cent. Global merchandise trade volume increased by 4.9 per cent year-on-year in the first half of 2025, faster than previously expected. The value of world merchandise trade, measured in current US\$, rose by 6 per cent year-on-year in the first half of 2025. This strong performance was driven by several factors: import front-loading in North America ahead of anticipated tariff increases, supportive macroeconomic conditions such as disinflation and fiscal stimulus, solid growth in emerging markets and a sharp rise in demand for AI-related products. Despite

ongoing challenges such as tariff disputes, inflationary pressures, and geopolitical tensions, global trade has shown notable resilience, though the outlook remains cautious given risks tied to energy prices and monetary tightening. Within this global context, India stood out as a bright spot, combining strong manufacturing exports in electronics and automobiles with robust services exports in IT and digital solutions. The WTO outlook suggests that while global trade is regaining momentum, the recovery is fragile. For India, the combination of strong services exports, diversified import partners, and moderate tariffs positions it well to take advantage of global trends, though careful management of external risks will be essential.

✦ Trade growth across major regions of the world as per WTO is as below:

Merchandise Trade Volume Growth

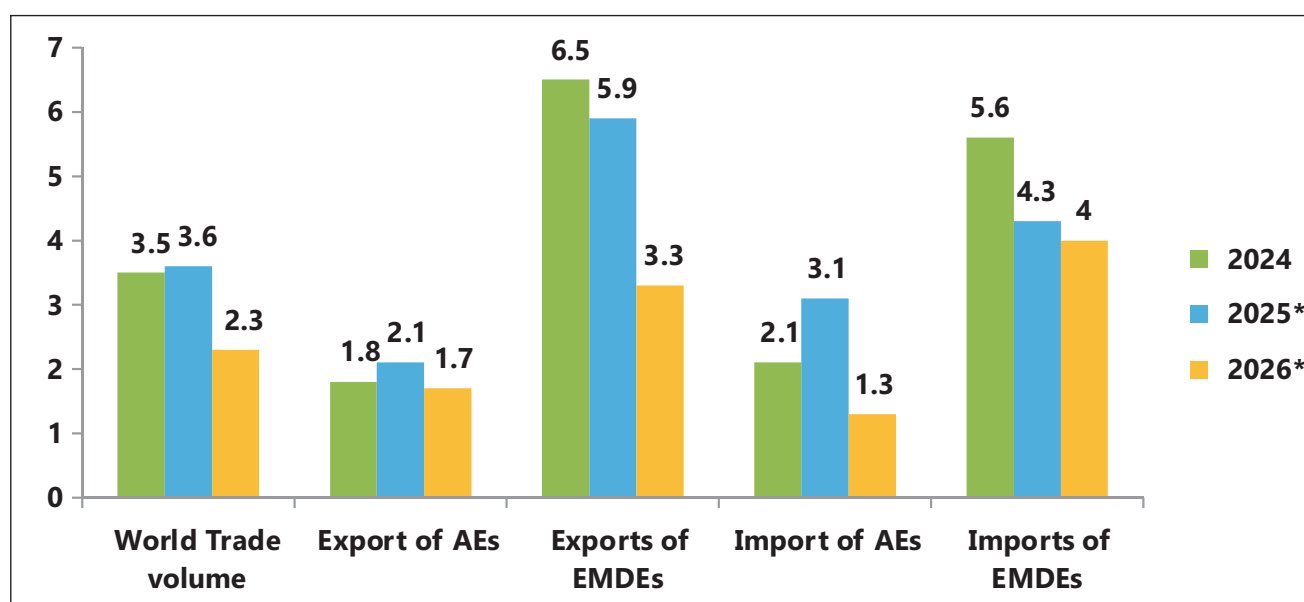
(Annual per cent change)

	Historical		Revised forecast (a)		Original forecast (April) (b)		Difference (b-a)	
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
World Trade	-0.9	2.8	2.4	0.5	-0.2	2.5	2.6	-2.1
Exports								
North America	3.6	2.3	-3.1	-1.0	-12.6	-1.2	9.5	0.2
South America	2.4	6.2	2.4	-1.9	0.6	0.9	1.8	-2.9
Europe	-2.9	-1.7	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.5	-0.3	-0.5
CIS	-4.3	2.3	-0.7	3.5	4.4	0.1	-5.1	3.5
Africa	5.7	1.3	5.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	4.7	-1.7
Middle East	8.1	3.7	2.0	-0.9	5.3	5.1	-3.3	-6.0
Asia	0.2	8.0	5.3	0.0	1.6	3.5	3.7	-3.4
Imports								
North America	-2.2	4.7	-4.9	-5.8	-9.6	-0.8	4.7	-5.0
South America	-4.0	6.0	8.8	-0.6	5.0	0.5	3.8	-1.1

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
Europe	-4.9	-2.3	2.4	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.6	-1.9
CIS	18.0	4.8	2.7	2.6	0.5	2.1	2.2	0.5
Africa	2.6	2.6	11.8	5.4	6.5	5.3	5.4	0.1
Middle East	8.6	11.8	3.7	1.8	6.3	6.7	-2.6	-5.0
Asia	-0.7	5.1	5.7	2.7	1.6	3.8	4.1	-1.1

Source: WTO press release dated October 2025

Growth in World Trade volume (Goods & Services)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025

Note: *Projections, AEs- Advanced Economies, EMDEs- Emerging Market and Developing Economies

✦ As per the IMF, the growth in world trade volume (Goods & Services) was 3.5 per cent in 2024 and is expected to increase significantly to 3.6 per cent in 2025 and 2.3 per cent in 2026.

Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, UK and USA since January 2025. Export growth exhibited mixed trend in all these economies except UK and USA it shows positive growth as per WTO data.

3. INDIA'S TRADE VIS-À-VIS OTHER ECONOMIES

The table below compares exports (merchandise + services) growth of selected economies, namely

Total Exports: Month-wise year-on-year growth (%)

Period	Brazil	Canada	China	Germany	India	Japan	Korea, Republic of	UK	USA
Jan-25	-5.05	8.35	6.91	-5.44	4.00	4.04	-6.79	16.79	5.29
Feb-25	-0.87	-2.13	-0.57	-4.69	-1.73	8.87	0.34	15.99	2.32
Mar-25	3.88	0.71	11.87	4.26	8.39	5.88	3.53	16.79	6.32
Apr-25	-1.13	-9.41	9.29	0.91	1.40	11.56	5.06	13.21	9.87
May-25	-0.42	-5.61	5.73	8.02	3.18	7.14	-1.13	12.05	5.87
Jun-25	1.03	-4.23	6.60	8.45	4.39	9.81	4.25	8.34	4.29
Jul-25	4.88	-2.76	8.13	9.09	11.85	4.44	6.33	19.50	4.51
Aug-25	2.39	-5.67	5.01	2.57	4.41	-0.33	0.82	5.31	1.33
Sep-25	8.36	0.05	8.70	11.26	9.54	2.56	12.20	6.27	6.59

Source: WTO Database

Note: Growth rate of a particular month is calculated vis-à-vis same month of the previous year

Table below compares imports (merchandise + services) growth of selected economies, namely, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, India, Japan, Korea

and USA. Imports growth exhibited mixed trend in all these economies since January 2025 except UK.

Total Imports: Month-wise year-on-year growth (%)

Period	Brazil	Canada	China	Germany	India	Japan	Korea, Republic of	UK	USA
Jan-25	12.28	2.59	-11.81	2.03	11.28	7.24	-4.50	2.22	21.79
Feb-25	21.19	-1.85	2.69	-0.15	-13.57	0.36	2.35	14.61	16.15
Mar-25	4.22	2.34	-3.08	3.58	10.45	4.15	2.31	18.35	27.12
Apr-25	0.94	-0.78	-1.04	5.59	15.72	7.95	1.39	13.82	3.48
May-25	3.08	0.45	-3.37	8.81	-1.14	0.70	-2.71	19.35	1.92
Jun-25	2.75	3.82	1.90	13.87	-1.43	8.94	4.81	17.01	1.10
Jul-25	6.39	1.83	4.02	11.53	8.91	1.59	1.80	18.72	2.45
Aug-25	-5.66	-1.09	0.22	6.46	-8.78	-3.22	-1.82	6.84	-3.15
Sep-25	11.57	-1.40	7.12	13.90	15.73	0.98	10.17	12.89	-2.07

Source: WTO Database

Note: Growth rate of a particular month is calculated vis-à-vis same month of the previous year

3

Chapter

TRENDS IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

1. OVERVIEW

✦ India’s total exports (merchandise & services) reached a record high of US\$ 825.26 billion in 2024-25, growing by 6.06 per cent over the previous year and marking the highest export performance ever recorded. The upward trend continued during April-December 2025. Triple record milestone attained with highest-ever overall export scored in all the first three respective quarters of 2025–26 with Q1 (US\$ 209.0 billion), Q2 (US\$ 209.6 billion), and Q3 (US\$ 222.0 billion), scale the total exports to new

heights of US\$ 640.53 billion in April-December 2025, up 5.36 per cent from US\$ 607.93 billion during April-December 2024.

✦ Total imports (merchandise & services) were US\$ 919.92 billion in 2024-25 as compared to US\$ 856.53 billion in 2023-24, exhibiting a positive growth of 7.40 per cent. Total imports during April-December 2025 stood at US\$ 732.56 billion as compared to US\$ 696.37 billion in April-December 2024, registering a growth of 5.20 per cent.

✦ Trends in overall trade in the last eleven years are given below:

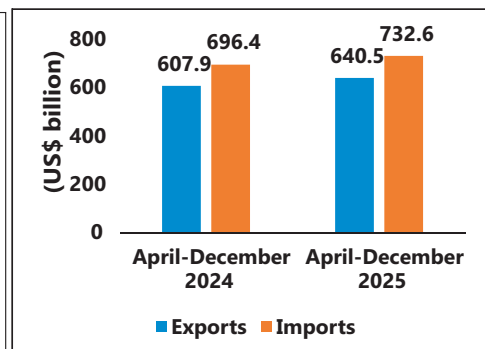
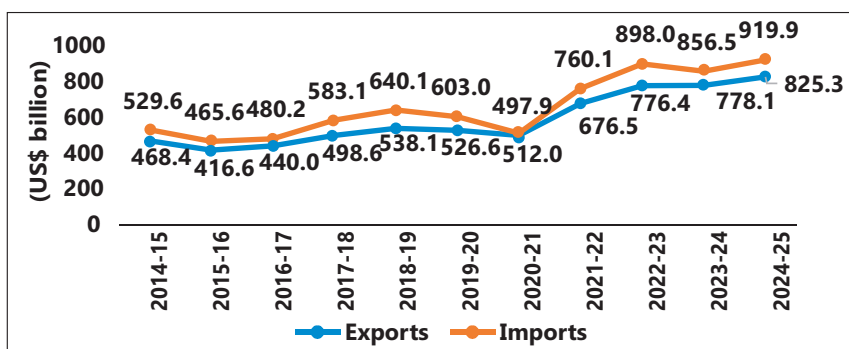
Overall Trade

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Year	Exports	Growth (%)	Imports	Growth (%)
1	2014-15	468.45	0.48	529.61	0.13
2	2015-16	416.60	(-)11.07	465.64	(-)12.08
3	2016-17	440.05	5.63	480.21	3.13
4	2017-18	498.62	13.31	583.11	21.43
5	2018-19	538.08	7.91	640.14	9.78
6	2019-20	526.55	(-)2.14	602.98	(-)5.80
7	2020-21	497.90	(-)5.44	511.96	(-)15.09
8	2021-22	676.53	35.88	760.06	48.46
9	2022-23	776.40	14.76	898.01	18.15
10	2023-24	778.13	0.22	856.53	(-)4.62
11	2024-25	825.26	6.06	919.92	7.40
	Apr-Dec 2024	607.93		696.37	
	Apr-Dec 2025 (P)	640.53	5.36	732.56	5.20

Source: DGCI&S and RBI, P stands for provisional.

India’s Overall (Merchandise & Services) Trade in last 11 years



Source: DGCI&S and RBI

2. INDIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE

✦ India's merchandise exports in 2024-25 stood at US\$ 437.70 billion, remaining broadly at the same level as the previous year (US\$ 437.07 billion). However, Non-petroleum exports increased from US\$ 352.92 billion in 2023-24 to a historic high of US\$ 374.32 billion in 2024-25, registering a positive growth of 6.07 per cent. Merchandise exports for the period April-December 2025 were US\$ 330.29 billion as compared to US\$ 322.41 billion during April-

December 2024, registering a positive growth of 2.44 per cent.

✦ Merchandise imports also increased from US\$ 678.21 billion in 2023-24 to US\$ 721.20 billion in 2024-25, registering a positive growth of 6.34 per cent. Merchandise imports for the period April-December 2025 were US\$ 578.61 billion as compared to US\$ 546.36 billion during April-December 2024, registering a growth of 5.90 per cent.

✦ Trends in merchandise trade in the last eleven years are given in the table below.

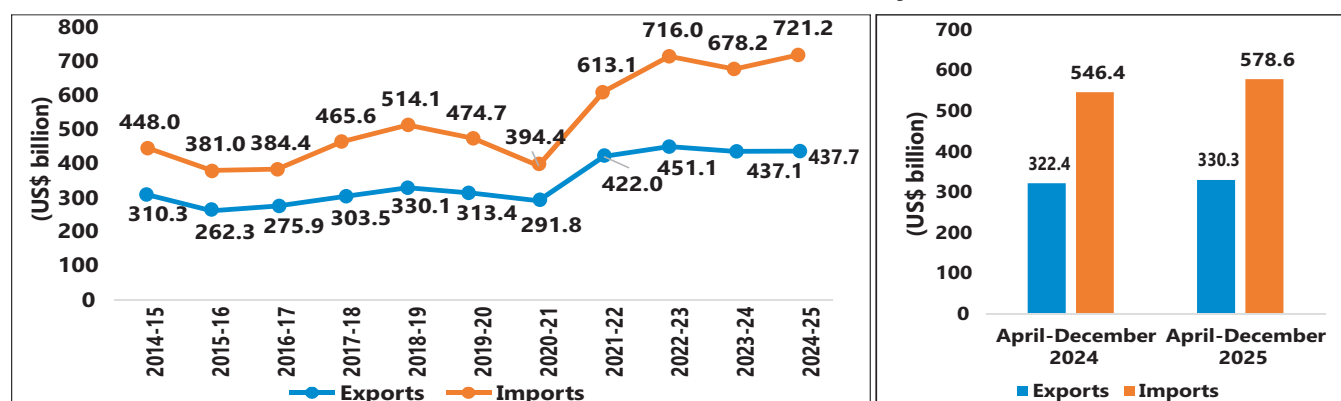
Merchandise Trade

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Year	Exports	Growth (%)	Imports	Growth (%)
1	2014-15	310.34	(-)1.29	448.03	(-)0.48
2	2015-16	262.29	(-)15.48	381.01	(-)14.96
3	2016-17	275.85	5.17	384.36	0.88
4	2017-18	303.53	10.03	465.58	21.13
5	2018-19	330.08	8.75	514.08	10.42
6	2019-20	313.36	(-)5.06	474.71	(-)7.66
7	2020-21	291.81	(-)6.88	394.44	(-)16.91
8	2021-22	422.00	44.62	613.05	55.43
9	2022-23	451.07	6.89	715.97	16.79
10	2023-24	437.07	(-)3.10	678.21	(-)5.27
11	2024-25	437.70	0.14	721.20	6.34
	Apr-Dec 2024	322.41		546.36	
	Apr-Dec 2025 (P)	330.29	2.44	578.61	5.90

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for Provisional

India's Merchandise Trade in last 11 years

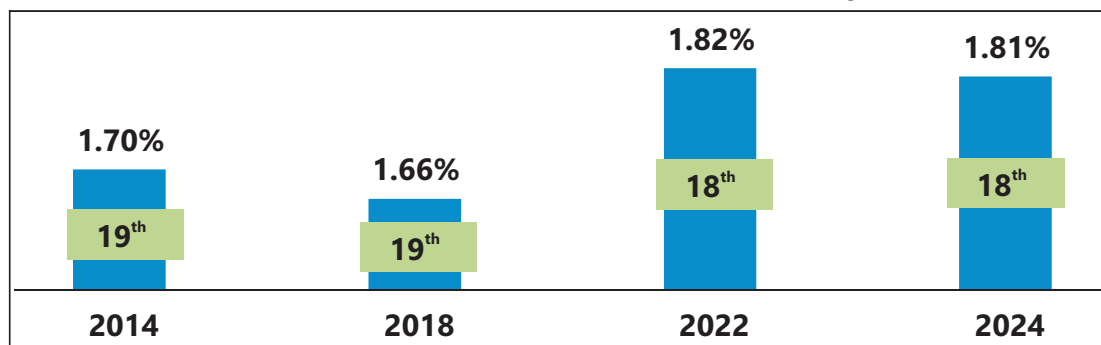


Source: DGCI&S

✦ The share of India in global merchandise exports increased from 1.70 per cent in 2014 to 1.81 per cent in 2024. During the same

time period, India's ranking among global merchandise exporters climbed from 19th to 18th place.

India's Rank and Share in World Merchandise Exports



Source: WTO database

3. INDIA'S SERVICES TRADE

✦ India's services exports continue to be a key growth driver and reached a record high of US\$ 387.55 billion in 2024-25, registering a robust 13.63 per cent growth. The upward trajectory remains firm, with services exports rising 8.65 per cent to US\$ 310.24 billion during April-December 2025, compared to US\$ 285.53 billion during April-December 2024.

✦ Services imports were recorded at US\$ 198.72 billion in 2024-25 as compared to US\$ 178.31 billion in 2023-24, an increase of 11.44 per cent. Service imports during April-December 2025 stood at US\$ 153.95 billion, registering a growth of 2.63 per cent vis-à-vis April-December 2024 (US\$ 150.01 billion).

✦ Trends in services trade in the last eleven years are given in the table below:

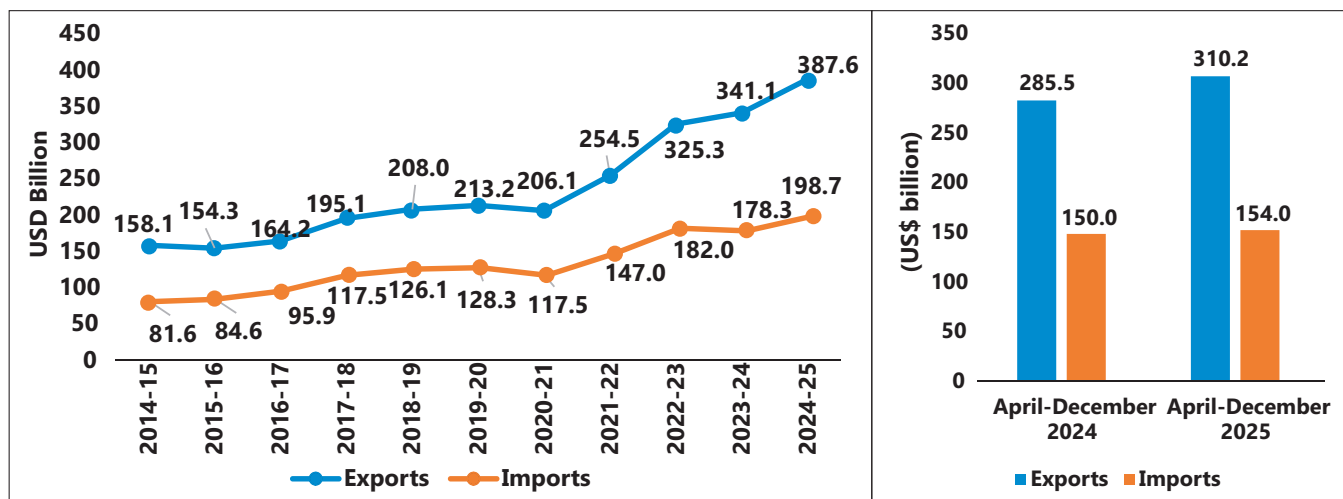
Services Trade

(Values in US\$ billion)

S.No	Year	Exports	Growth%	Imports	Growth%
1	2014-15	158.11	4.15	81.58	3.60
2	2015-16	154.31	(-)2.40	84.63	3.75
3	2016-17	164.20	6.41	95.85	13.25
4	2017-18	195.09	18.81	117.53	22.61
5	2018-19	208.00	6.62	126.06	7.26
6	2019-20	213.19	2.50	128.27	1.75
7	2020-21	206.09	(-)3.33	117.52	(-)8.38
8	2021-22	254.53	23.50	147.01	25.09
9	2022-23	325.33	27.82	182.05	23.83
10	2023-24	341.06	4.84	178.31	(-)2.05
11	2024-25	387.55	13.63	198.72	11.44
	Apr-Dec 2024	285.53		150.01	
	Apr-Dec 2025 (P)	310.24	8.65	153.95	2.63

Source: RBI, P stands for provisional

India's Services Trade in last 11 years

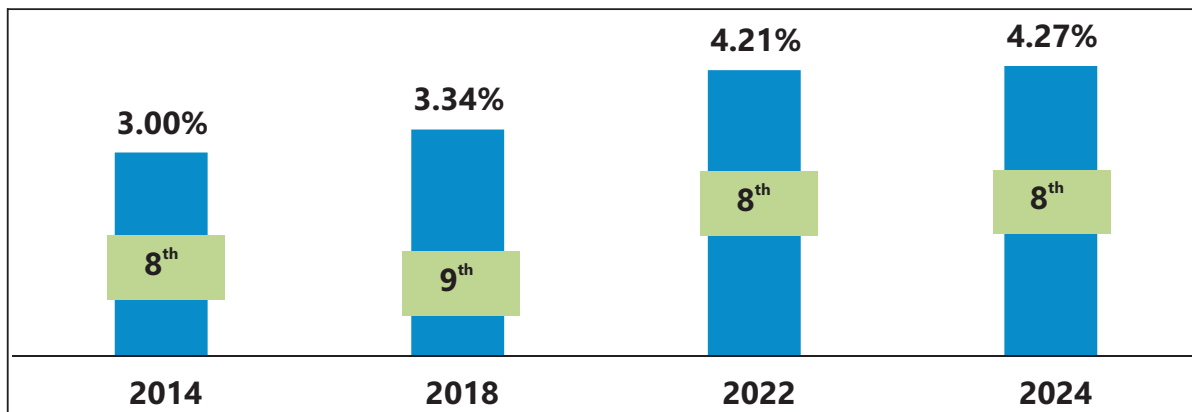


Source: RBI

India's services exports have experienced a phenomenal trajectory in commercial exports over the years in the global market. From 2014 to 2024, India's services exports

surged from US\$ 156.61 billion in 2014 to US\$ 374.28 billion in 2024, showcasing an impressive Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.10 per cent.

India's Rank and Share in World Commercial Services Exports



Source: WTO database

4. TRADE BALANCE

- Total trade deficit increased from US\$ 78.39 billion in 2023-24 to US\$ 94.66 billion in 2024-25. Total trade deficit stood at US\$ 92.03 billion during April-December 2025 as compared to US\$ 88.43 billion during April-December 2024.
- Merchandise trade deficit increased from US\$ 241.14 billion in 2023-24 to US\$ 283.50 billion in 2024-25. Merchandise trade deficit

stood at US\$ 248.32 billion during April-December 2025 as compared to US\$ 223.96 billion during April-December 2024.

- A surplus of US\$ 188.84 billion was recorded in services trade for 2024-25, which is higher than the trade surplus of US\$ 162.75 billion in 2023-24. Services trade surplus stood at US\$ 156.28 billion during April-December 2025 as compared to US\$ 135.52 billion during April-December 2024.

Trade Balance

(Values in US\$ billion)

S.No	Year	Overall Trade Balance	Merchandise Trade Balance	Services Trade Balance
1	2014-15	(-)61.17	(-)137.69	76.53
2	2015-16	(-)49.04	(-)118.72	69.68
3	2016-17	(-)40.16	(-)108.50	68.34
4	2017-18	(-)84.49	(-)162.05	77.56
5	2018-19	(-)102.06	(-)184.00	81.94
6	2019-20	(-)76.43	(-)161.35	84.92
7	2020-21	(-)14.06	(-)102.63	88.57
8	2021-22	(-)83.53	(-)191.05	107.52
9	2022-23	(-)121.62	(-)264.90	143.28
10	2023-24	(-)78.39	(-)241.14	162.75
11	2024-25	(-)94.66	(-)283.50	188.84
	Apr-Dec 2024	(-)88.43	(-)223.96	135.52
	Apr-Dec 2025 (P)	(-)92.03	(-)248.32	156.28

Source: DGCI&S and RBI, P stands for Provisional

5. MAJOR COMMODITIES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT

Exports of Top 10 Principal Commodities in 2024-25

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Principal Commodity	2023-24	2024-25	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	Petroleum Products	84.16	63.38	(-)24.68	14.48
2	Telecom Instruments	17.26	26.09	51.15	5.96
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	21.71	24.15	11.20	5.52
4	Pearl, Precious, Semi-precious Stones	18.93	15.59	(-)17.63	3.56
5	Electric Machinery And Equipment	12.37	14.38	16.24	3.29
6	Gold And Other Precious Metal Jewellery	13.31	12.62	(-)5.17	2.88
7	Products Of Iron And Steel	9.89	10.12	2.27	2.31
8	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	8.25	9.38	13.67	2.14
9	Iron And Steel	11.86	9.25	(-)21.99	2.11
10	Motor Vehicle/Cars	8.25	9.00	9.08	2.06
	Total Exports	437.07	437.70	0.14	100.00

Source: DGCI&S

Exports of Top 10 Principal Commodities in April-November 2025(P)

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Principal Commodity	Apr-Nov 2024	Apr-Nov 2025 (P)	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	Petroleum Products	44.58	37.72	(-)15.38	12.93
2	Telecom Instruments	14.32	21.88	52.77	7.50
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	15.20	16.31	7.32	5.59
4	Electric Machinery And Equipment	9.35	10.21	9.20	3.50
5	Pearl, Precious, Semi-precious Stones	10.48	9.52	(-)9.14	3.26
6	Gold And Other Precious Metal Jewellery	8.14	9.20	13.08	3.15
7	Motor Vehicle/Cars	5.90	7.30	23.82	2.50
8	Products Of Iron And Steel	6.47	6.87	6.20	2.36
9	Iron And Steel	6.20	6.68	7.69	2.29
10	Indl. Machinery For Dairy Etc	5.47	6.10	11.55	2.09
	Total Exports	284.60	291.78	2.52	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

Imports of Top 10 Principal Commodities in 2024-25

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Principal Commodity	2023-24	2024-25	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	Petroleum: Crude	139.29	143.08	2.72	19.84
2	Gold	45.54	58.01	27.37	8.04
3	Petroleum Products	39.44	42.70	8.26	5.92
4	Electronics Components	34.36	36.81	7.11	5.10
5	Coal,Coke And Briquittes Etc	38.88	31.09	(-)20.03	4.31
6	Telecom Instruments	18.46	22.33	20.96	3.10
7	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	15.12	18.54	22.58	2.57
8	Indl. Machinery for Dairy etc.	16.49	18.47	11.97	2.56
9	Pearl, Precious, Semi-precious Stones	23.83	18.00	(-)24.47	2.50
10	Iron And Steel	18.65	17.40	(-)6.68	2.41
	Total Imports	678.21	721.20	6.34	100.00

Source: DGCI&S

Imports of Top 10 Principal Commodities in April-November 2025(P)

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Principal Commodity	Apr- Nov 2024	Apr-Nov 2025 (P)	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	Petroleum: Crude	98.99	93.82	(-)5.22	18.22
2	Gold	43.80	45.26	3.32	8.79
3	Electronics Components	23.82	28.19	18.38	5.47
4	Petroleum Products	28.85	27.20	(-)5.74	5.28
5	Coal,Coke And Briquittes Etc	22.15	18.59	(-)16.04	3.61
6	Telecom Instruments	13.50	16.77	24.25	3.26
7	Incl. Machinery For Dairy Etc	12.17	13.72	12.73	2.66
8	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	12.66	13.60	7.44	2.64
9	Vegetable Oils	12.23	13.09	7.07	2.54
10	Pearl, Precious, Semi-precious Stones	12.08	12.55	3.84	2.44
	Total Imports	487.93	515.05	5.56	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

6. MAJOR EXPORT DESTINATIONS AND IMPORT SOURCES

Top 10 Export Destinations of India in 2024-25

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Country	2023-24	2024-25	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	USA	77.52	86.51	11.60	19.77
2	UAE	35.63	36.64	2.84	8.37
3	Netherlands	22.37	22.76	1.76	5.20
4	UK	12.98	14.55	12.08	3.32
5	China	16.67	14.25	(-)14.49	3.26
6	Singapore	14.41	12.98	(-)9.98	2.96
7	Saudi Arab	11.56	11.76	1.71	2.69
8	Bangladesh	11.07	11.49	3.79	2.62
9	Germany	9.84	10.63	8.00	2.43
10	Australia	7.94	8.58	8.07	1.96
	Total Exports	437.07	437.70	0.14	100.00

Source: DGCI&S

Top 10 Export Destinations of India in April-November 2025 (P)

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Country	Apr-Nov 2024	Apr-Nov 2025(P)	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	USA	53.01	58.99	11.28	20.22
2	UAE	23.89	25.46	6.55	8.72
3	Netherlands	16.51	12.82	(-)22.34	4.40
4	China	9.20	12.20	32.60	4.18
5	UK	9.61	8.93	(-)6.98	3.06
6	Germany	6.83	7.47	9.34	2.56
7	Bangladesh	7.18	7.24	0.85	2.48
8	Singapore	9.43	7.22	(-)23.42	2.47
9	Saudi Arab	7.32	6.76	(-)7.71	2.32
10	Hong Kong	4.07	4.98	22.37	1.71
	Total Exports	284.60	291.78	2.52	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

Top 10 Import Sources of India in 2024-25

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Principal Commodity	2023-24	2024-25	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	China	101.74	113.45	11.51	15.73
2	Russia	61.16	63.81	4.34	8.85
3	UAE	48.03	63.40	32.02	8.79
4	USA	42.20	45.63	8.13	6.33
5	Saudi Arab	31.42	30.12	(-)4.12	4.18
6	Iraq	29.96	28.89	(-)3.57	4.01
7	Indonesia	23.41	22.78	(-)2.70	3.16
8	Switzerland	21.25	21.80	2.58	3.02
9	Singapore	21.20	21.28	0.39	2.95
10	Korea Rp	21.14	21.06	(-)0.34	2.92
	Total Imports	678.21	721.20	6.34	100.00

Source: DGCI&S

Top 10 Import Sources of India in April-November 2025(P)

(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Country	Apr-Nov 2024	Apr-Nov 2025(P)	Growth (%)	Share (%)
1	China	74.82	84.26	12.61	16.36
2	UAE	41.00	44.62	8.81	8.66
3	Russia	45.36	40.81	(-)10.04	7.92
4	USA	31.20	35.40	13.49	6.87
5	Saudi Arab	20.52	20.42	(-)0.50	3.96
6	Iraq	19.63	17.26	(-)12.05	3.35
7	Hong Kong	12.87	17.05	32.43	3.31
8	Singapore	14.21	16.41	15.46	3.19
9	Switzerland	18.72	16.23	(-)13.32	3.15
10	Japan	12.86	14.58	13.35	2.83
	Total Imports	487.93	515.05	5.56	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

7. TRENDS IN REGIONAL EXPORTS

Over the period from 2014-15 to 2024-25, there has been a noticeable shift in India's regional exports.

The export shift across different regions is shown in the following table.

Region-wise Exports

(Values in US\$ billion)

Region	2014-15	2018-19	2022-23	2024-25	Apr-Nov 25 (P)	Share in 2014-15	Share in 2024-25	Share in Apr-Nov 25 (P)
NAFTA	47.52	59.12	87.85	96.49	65.65	15.31	22.04	22.50
EU Countries	40.18	47.87	74.85	75.85	48.99	12.95	17.33	16.79
West Asia- GCC	49.30	41.62	51.31	56.87	37.87	15.88	12.99	12.98
NE Asia	37.82	41.98	40.02	34.20	26.40	12.19	7.81	9.05
ASEAN	31.81	37.48	44.00	38.96	23.83	10.25	8.90	8.17
South Asia	20.48	25.35	28.03	26.12	16.87	6.60	5.97	5.78
Other European Countries	14.86	14.97	21.57	20.62	12.03	4.79	4.71	4.12
Latin America	11.53	9.74	17.71	15.17	11.06	3.71	3.47	3.79
West Africa	6.98	7.70	17.73	13.15	8.53	2.25	3.01	2.92
East Africa	10.15	7.38	11.07	11.07	7.69	3.27	2.53	2.64
Other West Asia	11.19	10.76	16.46	8.67	5.80	3.60	1.98	1.99

Region	2014-15	2018-19	2022-23	2024-25	Apr-Nov 25 (P)	Share in 2014-15	Share in 2024-25	Share in Apr-Nov 25 (P)
East Asia (Oceania)	3.22	4.03	7.71	9.50	5.40	1.04	2.17	1.85
North Africa	5.71	5.89	8.35	6.94	5.37	1.84	1.59	1.84
Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	5.53	4.38	8.92	7.99	5.28	1.78	1.83	1.81
Other CIS Countries	2.79	3.02	3.76	5.80	3.56	0.90	1.32	1.22
Other South African Countries	3.21	1.86	3.57	2.21	1.77	1.04	0.50	0.61
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	1.35	1.53	1.93	1.97	1.21	0.44	0.45	0.42
Central Africa	1.25	1.34	1.57	1.33	0.91	0.40	0.30	0.31
CARs Countries	0.60	0.44	0.91	0.93	0.71	0.19	0.21	0.24
India's Total	310.34	330.08	451.07	437.70	291.78	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

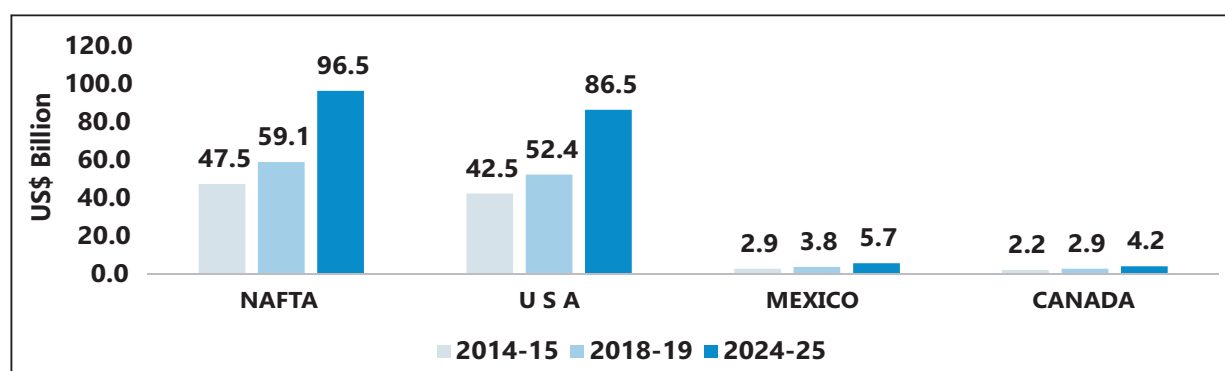
The top five regions, where significant increase in export share observed between 2014-15 and 2024-25, are discussed below in detail:

(A) NAFTA

Between 2014-15 and 2024-25, there was a considerable increase in India's integration with NAFTA countries, particularly the United States.

The export share going to NAFTA has climbed from 15.31 per cent in 2014-15 to 22.04 per cent in 2024-25, with export values rising from US\$ 47.52 billion to US\$ 96.49 billion during the same period. The USA is the biggest driver of India's exports to this region, with its share increasing from 13.68 per cent to 19.77 per cent in India's total exports during this period.

Exports to NAFTA



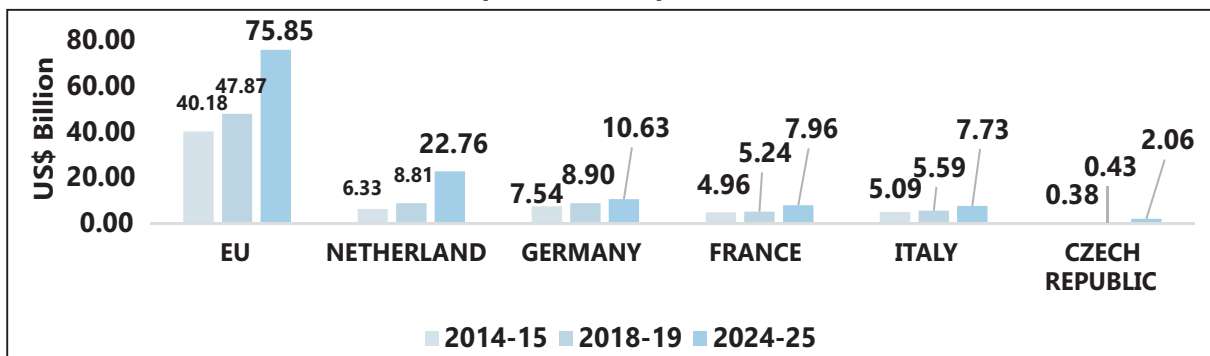
Source: DGCI&S

(B) European Union

European Union's share in India's exports has increased significantly, from 12.95 per cent in 2014-15 to 17.33 per cent in 2024-25. In terms of value, India's exports to the EU rose from US\$ 40.18 billion to US\$ 75.85 billion during same period. When looking at specific nations, share of

Netherlands in India's exports has climbed up from 2.04 per cent to 5.20 per cent, showing a stronger trading partnership with this EU member. Share of France, Italy and Czech Republic in India's exports increased from 1.6 per cent to 1.82 per cent, 1.64 per cent to 1.77 per cent and 0.12 per cent to 0.47 per cent respectively.

Exports to European Union



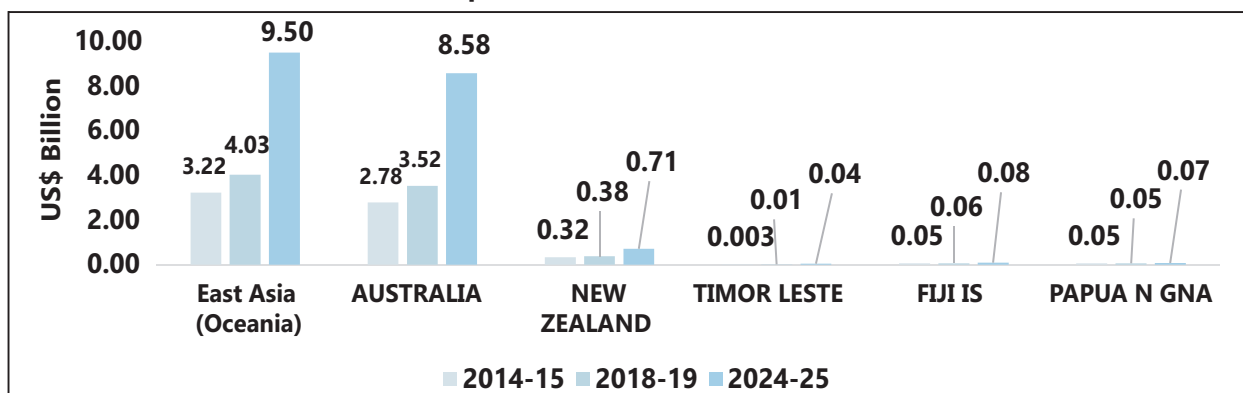
Source: DGCI&S

(C) East Asia (Oceania)

India's exports to East Asia surged significantly during the last decade, from US\$ 3.22 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 9.50 billion in 2024-25. East Asia's export share in India's exports increased from 1.04 per cent to 2.17 per cent between 2014-15 and

2024-25. Australia, New Zealand, and Timor-Leste are the main drivers of this increase in this region. The following graph depicts the export growth in East Asia and its driving countries during the last decade.

Exports to East Asia (Oceania)



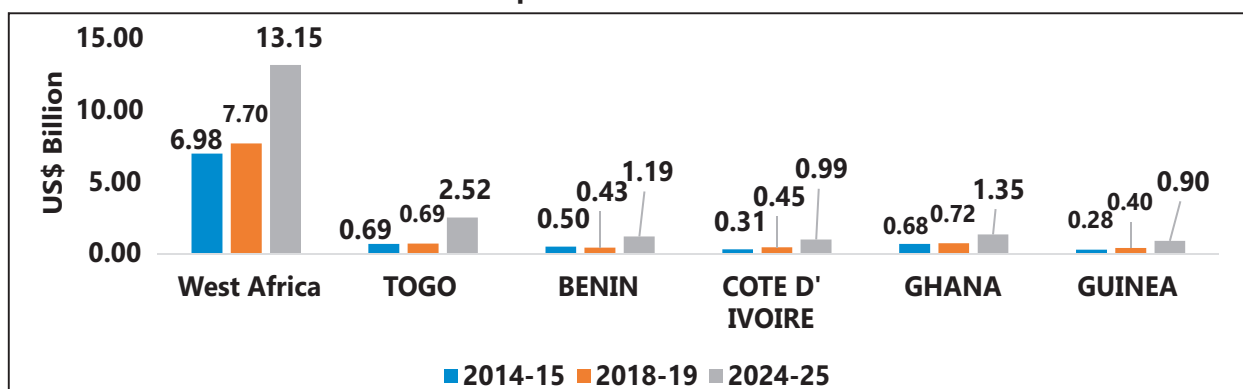
Source: DGCI&S

(D) West Africa

Between 2014-15 and 2024-25, India's integration with West African countries, particularly Togo, Benin and Cote d' Ivoire, increased significantly. The export share of West Africa in India's exports

has climbed from 2.25 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.01 per cent in 2024-25, with export values rising from US\$ 6.98 billion to US\$ 13.15 billion in the same period. Togo, Benin and Cote d' Ivoire are the primary countries pushing India's exports to this region.

Exports to West Africa

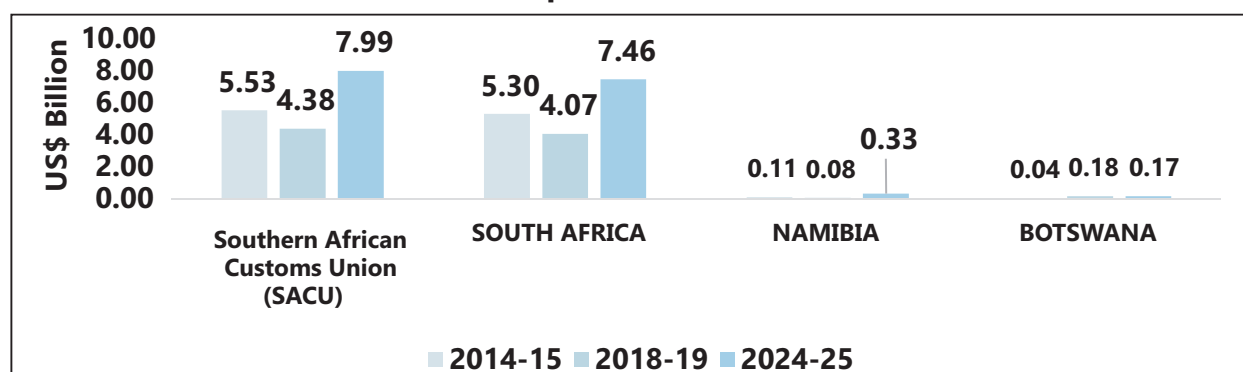


Source: DGCI&S

(E) Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

India's exports to SACU countries have increased by 44.45 per cent between 2014-15 and 2024-25. The export value has climbed from US\$ 5.53 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 7.99 billion in 2024-25. As a

result, the share of India's exports going to SACU climbed from 1.78 per cent to 1.83 per cent during the same period. South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana are the primary countries driving India's exports to the region.

Exports to SACU

Source: DGCI&S

8. COMMODITIES COMPOSITION IN INDIA'S EXPORT BASKET

From 2014-15 to 2024-25, India's exports grew significantly, with Electronic Goods leading the way in terms of share followed by Engineering

Goods and Drugs & Pharmaceuticals. The share of Electronic Goods in India's merchandise exports increased from 2.02 per cent in 2014-15 to 8.81 per cent in 2024-25. The export shift across different QE commodities is shown in the following table.

QE Commodity-wise Exports

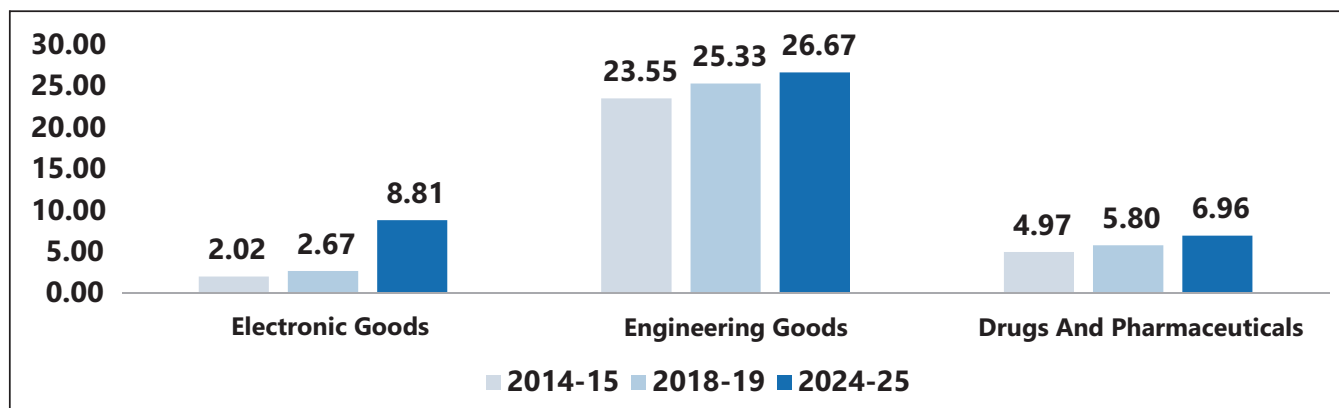
(Values in US\$ billion)

S. No.	Region	2014-15	2018-19	2022-23	2024-25	Apr-Nov 25 (P)	Share in 2014-15	Share in 2024-25	Share in Apr-Nov 25 (P)
1	Engineering Goods	73.07	83.62	107.04	116.75	79.74	23.55	26.67	27.33
2	Petroleum Products	56.79	46.55	97.47	63.38	37.72	18.30	14.48	12.93
3	Electronic Goods	6.26	8.83	23.55	38.56	31.09	2.02	8.81	10.66
4	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	15.43	19.15	25.39	30.47	20.48	4.97	6.96	7.02
5	Gems And Jewellery	41.27	40.25	37.96	29.82	19.13	13.30	6.81	6.56
6	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	14.43	22.38	30.34	28.71	18.68	4.65	6.56	6.40
7	Rmg Of All Textiles	16.83	16.14	16.19	15.99	10.08	5.42	3.65	3.45
8	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./ Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10.77	11.22	10.95	12.06	7.61	3.47	2.75	2.61
9	Rice	7.85	7.75	11.14	12.47	7.30	2.53	2.85	2.50
10	Marine Products	5.51	6.80	8.08	7.41	5.75	1.78	1.69	1.97
11	Plastic And Linoleum	5.75	8.61	8.37	8.92	5.69	1.85	2.04	1.95

S. No.	Region	2014-15	2018-19	2022-23	2024-25	Apr-Nov 25 (P)	Share in 2014-15	Share in 2024-25	Share in Apr-Nov 25 (P)
12	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	5.39	4.36	4.03	5.10	3.93	1.74	1.16	1.35
13	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3.90	4.25	5.16	5.07	3.58	1.26	1.16	1.23
14	Man-Made Yarn/ Fabs./Madeups Etc.	5.28	4.98	4.95	4.87	3.19	1.70	1.11	1.09
15	Leather And Leather Manufactures	6.03	5.14	4.75	4.37	2.95	1.94	1.00	1.01
16	Spices	2.43	3.32	3.79	4.45	2.82	0.78	1.02	0.97
17	Ceramic Products And Glassware	1.64	2.65	3.74	3.99	2.73	0.53	0.91	0.94
18	Fruits And Vegetables	2.15	2.54	3.21	3.87	2.47	0.69	0.89	0.85
19	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1.26	1.56	2.62	3.10	2.16	0.41	0.71	0.74
20	Tobacco	0.96	0.98	1.21	1.98	1.35	0.31	0.45	0.46
21	Coffee	0.81	0.82	1.15	1.81	1.31	0.26	0.41	0.45
22	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1.38	1.84	1.69	1.77	1.16	0.44	0.40	0.40
23	Iron Ore	0.52	1.32	1.80	2.08	1.02	0.17	0.48	0.35
24	Carpet	1.36	1.48	1.37	1.54	0.98	0.44	0.35	0.33
25	Oil Seeds	1.74	1.16	1.34	1.34	0.83	0.56	0.31	0.28
26	Oil Meals	1.32	1.51	1.60	1.35	0.75	0.43	0.31	0.26
27	Tea	0.68	0.83	0.82	0.92	0.70	0.22	0.21	0.24
28	Cashew	0.91	0.65	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.29	0.08	0.09
29	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	0.30	0.32	0.44	0.38	0.25	0.10	0.09	0.08
30	Other Cereals	0.87	0.35	1.19	0.27	0.19	0.28	0.06	0.07
31	Others	17.46	18.71	29.39	24.56	15.87	5.63	5.61	5.44
	Total Exports	310.35	330.08	451.07	437.70	291.78	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: DGCI&S, P stands for provisional

Share of QE commodities with significant increase in share in India's total exports over the years (%)



Source: DGCI&S

4

Chapter

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND MAJOR SCHEMES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) for the period 2015-20 was replaced by a new Foreign Trade Policy in 2023. The Foreign Trade Policy which came into effect on 1st April 2023, continues time-tested WTO-compatible schemes that facilitate exports and is designed to be nimble and responsive to trade needs. The policy includes the Foreign Trade Policy, Handbook of Procedures, Appendices, and Aayat-Niryat forms, etc. While the FTP sets out the policies and schemes for imports and exports, the Handbook of Procedures outlines the procedures

to be followed by exporters, importers, licensing/regional authorities, or any relevant authority for implementing the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy.

India has graduated from the list of Annex VII(b) of the WTO's Subsidies and Countervailing Measures Agreement; therefore, now the thrust in the FTP 2023 is towards WTO-compatible initiatives and schemes for creating an enabling ecosystem that supports the philosophy of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India) and promotes local products globally.



HCIM Shri Piyush Goyal at the release of "Foreign Trade Policy 2023"

2. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OBJECTIVE

Various initiatives undertaken by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and the Department of Commerce to boost exports from India are guided by the ideals, principles, and policies articulated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. These initiatives include opening new sectors for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), improving the business environment, removing regulatory barriers, recognizing startups, and

introducing schemes like the Production Linked Incentive Scheme to enhance production, attract investments, and create jobs.

The aim of the new FTP 2023 initiatives is to establish a predictable and equitable environment, promote best and sustainable trade practices, achieve deeper, wider, and more value-added penetration into global markets, enhance efficiency and ease of doing business by reducing transaction costs, and integrate India into the

global value chains. The Government intends to introduce groundbreaking reforms to strengthen relations with different countries, setting a robust foundation to achieve its strategic vision of becoming a global export hub.

FTP 2023 is dynamic and evolutionary, and has been formulated based on WTO rules, looking at the needs of the trade and industry. Efforts have been made to streamline the closure/regularisation of old pending cases under Amnesty.

FTP 2023 focuses on process re-engineering and automation to facilitate ease of doing business for exporters. It also prioritizes emerging areas such as dual-use high-end technology items under the Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment, and Technologies (SCOMET) category, collaboration with States and Districts for export promotion, and facilitating e-commerce exports.

3. MAJOR SCHEMES

(A) Duty Exemption/Remission/Incentive Schemes

Duty exemption and remission schemes are founded on the principle and commitment

of the Government that goods and services should be exported, and not the taxes and levies embedded therein. Accordingly, these schemes aim to enable duty-free import or procurement of inputs, or to provide replenishment of inputs used, or remission of the duty component on inputs consumed in the production of export goods or services, in a manner consistent with WTO disciplines.

(i) Issuance under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services were introduced under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

The following table shows the details of issuance of scrips under SEIS along with value of scrips and FOB value of exports during 2023-24, 2024-25 and April-September 2025-26:

(Values in Rs. crore)

Export Promotion Schemes		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (April- September 25)
Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	Number of Scrips	2137	378	273
	Value of Scrips	1123	448	229
	FOB value of Exports	31398	10960	5622

(ii) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)

✦ Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) creates a mechanism for reimbursement of taxes/duties/levies in line with WTO consistency, which are currently not being refunded under any other mechanism, at the central, state and local level, but which are incurred in the

process of manufacture and distribution of exported products. A major component of such taxes is the electricity duty and VAT on fuels used in transportation/distribution.

✦ The RoDTEP Scheme is being implemented by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Department of Revenue, in an end-to-end IT environment.

- ✦ The schedule of eligible export items under RoDTEP is notified under Appendix 4R, which contains approximately 10,780 eligible export items (HS lines at 8-digit level) and their corresponding rates of remission.
- ✦ RoDTEP scheme operates under a budgetary framework, and Rs. 18,232.5 crore have been allocated for implementing the scheme in FY 2025-26. Under the RoDTEP scheme, from 1st April 2021 till 31st December 2025, the benefit of Rs. 77,262.60 crore has been granted to the exporters.

(iii) Advance Authorisation (AA) Scheme

Advance Authorisation (AA) is a WTO-compliant duty exemption scheme detailed under Chapter 4 of the New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023. The AA scheme allows duty-free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated or used in the making of the export product. Under the AA scheme, all import duties on inputs, such as Basic Customs duty, IGST, Cess, Anti-dumping duty, etc., are exempted. Also, local procurement of inputs in place of direct imports is allowed under AA, wherein IGST for input supplies are refunded. The required quantity of inputs is calculated based on Standard Input Output Norms (SION). AA is used where an applicant generally imports first and then uses the imported inputs in their exports. However, authorisation holders can also import the inputs on a replenishment basis.

All manufacturer exporters and merchant exporters tied to supporting manufacturers are eligible to avail AA. The inputs need to be imported within the validity of AA, which is usually 12 months from the date of issue of AA. The exports are to be completed usually within 18 months from the date of issue of AA. 15 per cent value addition (lower for G&J Sector) is to be maintained under this scheme. Proof of exports needs to be

submitted to the Regional Authorities of DGFT along with proof of realized payment in foreign currency after the completion of exports for the redemption of AA and RA issues Export Obligation Discharge Certificate (EODC).

The Scheme is more trade-friendly in the sense that it grants upfront exemption from the payment of the Customs duties & IGST at the time of import of inputs to the exporter. Thus, it ensures no blocking of working capital as it provides for an upfront exemption.

(iv) Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)

Under the DFIA Scheme operational from 1st May 2006, Duty Free Import Authorization shall be issued on post export basis for products for which Standard Input Output Norms (SION) have been notified, once the export is completed. One of the objectives of the scheme is to facilitate the transfer of the authorization or the inputs imported as per SION after exports are completed. Provisions of the DFIA Scheme are similar to the Advance Authorisation scheme. Minimum value addition of 20 per cent is required under the scheme. For items where higher value addition has been prescribed under Advance Authorisation in the Appendix, the same value addition shall be applicable for DFIA also. Pre-export DFIA has been discontinued in FTP 2015-2020.

(v) Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector

Gems & Jewellery exports constitute a major portion of our total merchandise exports. It is an employment-oriented sector. Exports from this sector suffered significantly on account of the global economic slowdown. Duty-free import/procurement of precious metal (Gold/Silver/Platinum) from the nominated agencies is allowed either in advance or as replenishment. Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme shall not be available for the Gems and Jewellery Sector.

The Schemes for the Gems and Jewellery Sector are as follows:

- ✦ Advance Procurement/replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies
- ✦ Replenishment Authorisation for Gems
- ✦ Replenishment Authorisation for Consumables
- ✦ Advance Authorisation for Precious Metals
- ✦ Diamond Imprest Authorisation

(vi) Duty Remission Schemes

The purpose of Duty neutralization / remission schemes is to allow duty free

import / procurement of inputs or to allow replenishment either for the inputs used or the duty component on inputs used. Brief of these schemes are given below:

Issuance of Authorization under Duty Remission Schemes

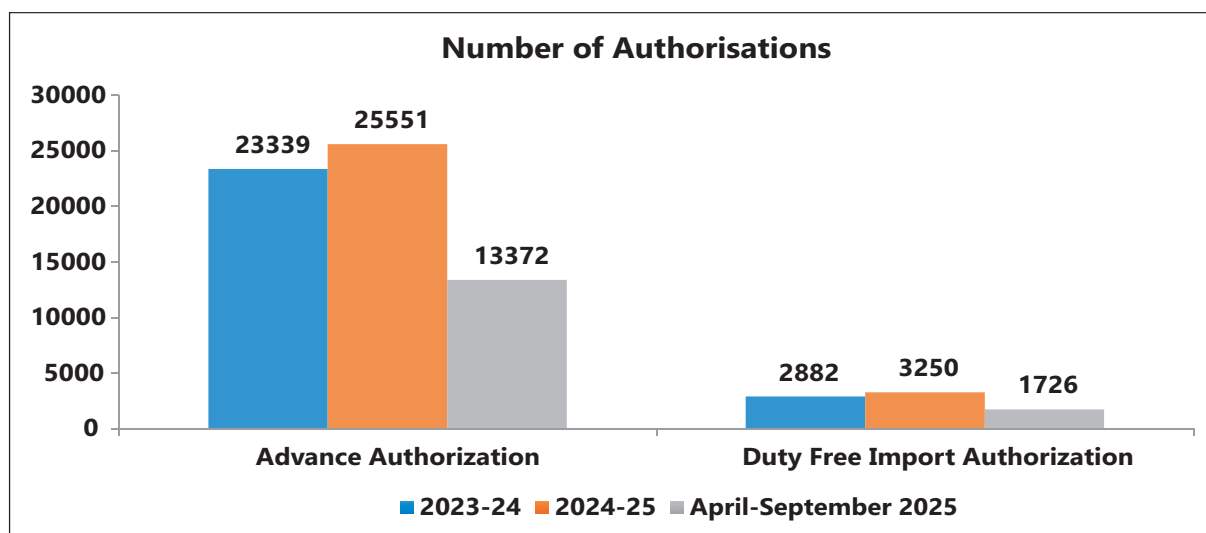
Authorizations are issued under the various schemes, viz., Advance Authorization and Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA). Details of number of authorizations issued, CIF value of imports and FOB value of exports under various schemes during 2023-24, 2024-25 and April-September, 2025-26 are given in the following table:

(Values in Rs. crore)

Duty Remission Schemes		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (April- September 20 25)
Advance Authorization	Number of Authorization	23,339	25,551	13,372
	CIF Value of Imports	2,95,269	2,81,828	151,681
	FOB Value of Exports	5,09,346	4,78,461	253,204
Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)	Number of Authorization	2,882	3,250	1,726
	CIF Value of Imports	8,023	10,424	5,520
	FOB Value of Exports	12,313	11,827	6,470

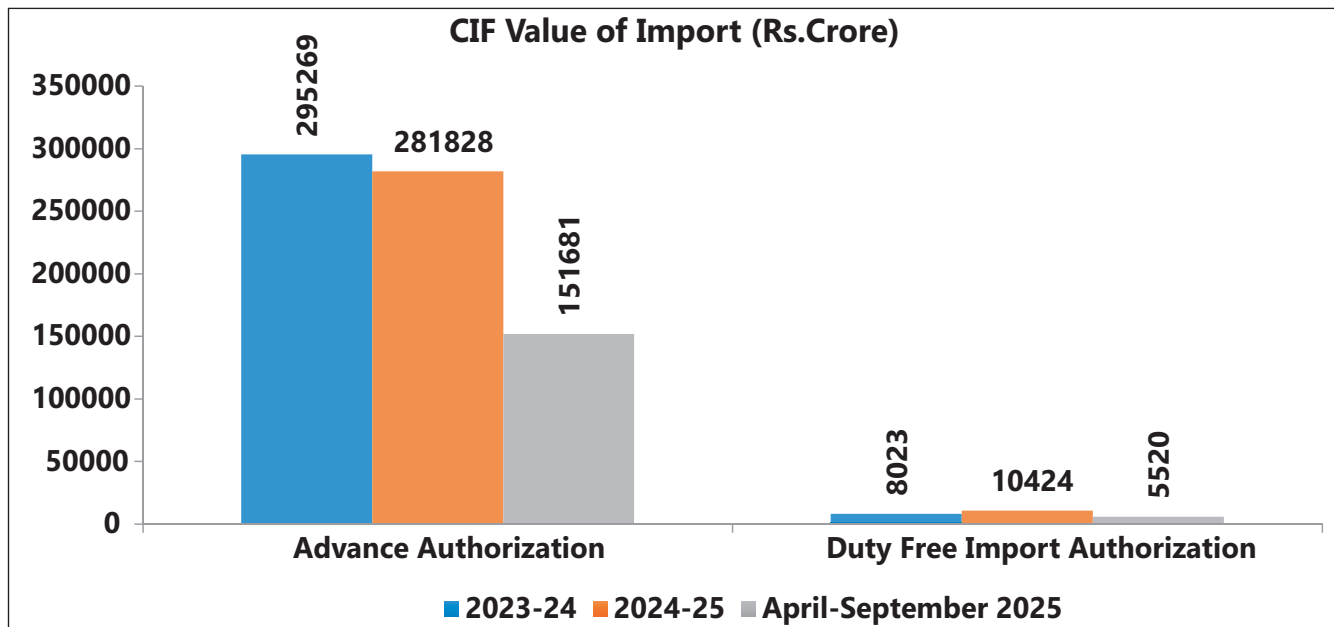
Following figure depicts the number of authorizations issued under various export

promotion schemes during 2023-24, 2024-25 and April- September 2025-26.



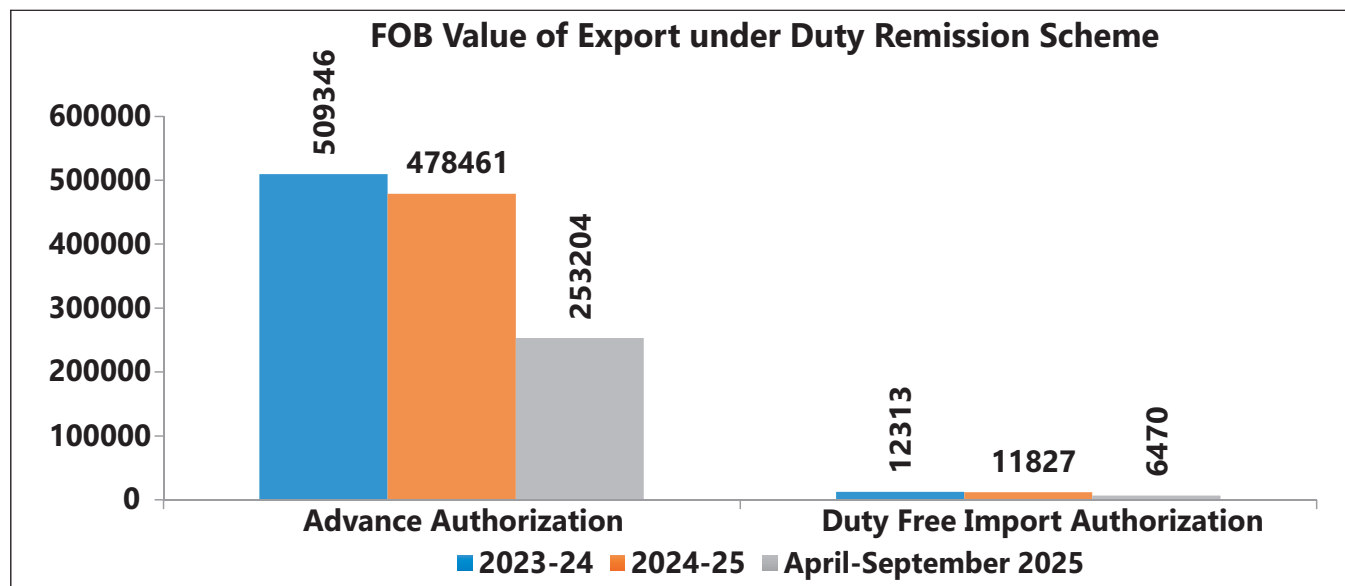
Following figure depicts the CIF value of import under various export promotion schemes during

2023-24, 2024-25 and April-September 2025-26.



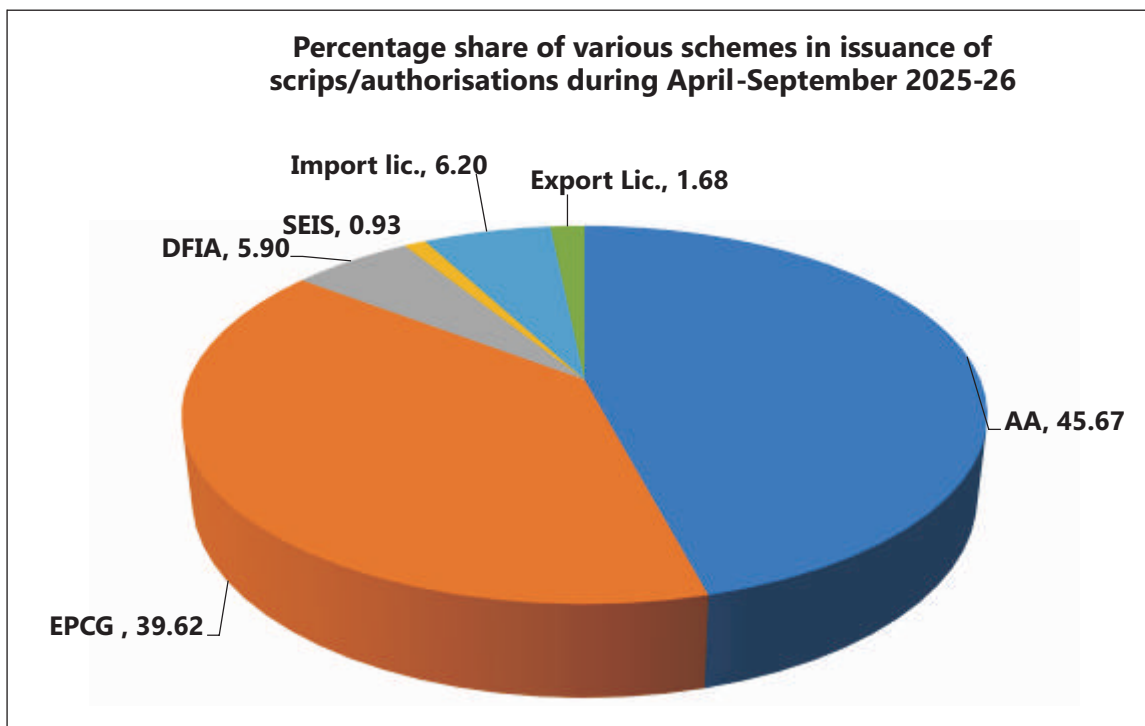
Following figure depicts the FOB value of export under various export promotion schemes during

2023-24, 2024-25 and April-September 2025-26.



Following figure depicts the per cent share of various export promotion schemes in issuance of total number of scrips during April-September, 2025-26. It shows that the highest share of 45.67

per cent scrips was issued under AA Scheme during April-September 2025-26 followed by EPCG scheme with 39.62 per cent.



(B) Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit

The Interest Equalization Scheme has been formulated to give the benefit in the interest rates being charged by the banks to the exporters on their Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credits. The scheme was launched w.e.f. 1st April 2015 for a period of 5 years and later extended, from time to time, by the Cabinet approval till 30th June 2024 and further partially extended for MSME Manufacturer Exporters till 31st December 2024 by the Department of Expenditure for enabling Indian manufacturer exporters to be globally competitive by getting access to credits at rates comparable to peer countries. Currently, the scheme is not operational since 31st December 2024. The broad objective of the scheme is to provide exporters with an economical source of rupee credit for pre-shipment and post-shipment activities.

The rate of Interest Equalization @2 per cent per annum is available on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit for 410 identified tariff lines at 4 digit ITC HS (Indian Trade Classification Harmonised System) code level for all Manufacturers and Merchant Exporters, and @3 per cent per annum for all the MSME manufacturers exporting under any HS line. The scheme facilitates the identified export sectors to be internationally competitive and to achieve a higher level of export performance.

The scheme is implemented through the RBI. The exporters eligible under the scheme can opt to avail the upfront benefit of interest subvention from the bank. Thereafter, the amount given as subvention interest rate to the exporters is reimbursed to the RBI by DGFT/Department of Commerce for its onward release to the concerned Scheduled Commercial Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks.

Now, the Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM), a flagship initiative announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 to strengthen India's export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, first-time exporters, and labour intensive sectors with a total outlay of Rs. 25,060 crore for FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31 and the Interest Equalisation Scheme has been subsumed under the Export Promotion Mission.

(C) Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

The objective of the EPCG Scheme is to facilitate the import of capital goods for producing quality goods and services and enhance India's manufacturing competitiveness. EPCG Scheme allows import of capital goods (except those specified in the negative list in Appendix 5F) for pre-production, production, and post-production at zero customs duty. Capital goods imported under EPCG Authorisation for physical exports are also exempt from IGST and Compensation Cess. The Authorisation holder may also procure Capital Goods from indigenous sources (Domestic Tariff Area) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5.07 of FTP. Authorisation shall be valid for import for 24 months from the date of issuance of the Authorisation.

Capital goods for the purpose of the EPCG scheme shall include:

- ✦ Capital Goods as defined in Chapter 11, including in CKD/SKD condition thereof.
- ✦ Computer systems and software, which are a part of the Capital Goods being imported.
- ✦ Spares, moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools & refractories; and
- ✦ Catalysts for initial charge plus one subsequent charge.

EPCG scheme covers manufacturer exporters with or without supporting manufacturer(s), merchant exporters tied to supporting manufacturer(s) and service providers. Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme also covers a service provider who is certified as a Common Service Provider (CSP) by the DGFT – HQs, Department of Commerce, in a Town of Export Excellence or Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks (PM MITRA).

Imports under the EPCG Scheme shall be subject to an Export Obligation (EO) equivalent to 6 times the duties, taxes and cess saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years, reckoned from the date of issue of the Authorisation. EO shall be fulfilled by the Authorisation holder through export of goods manufactured or rendering of services by him, or his supporting manufacturer(goods), for which the EPCG authorisation has been granted.

EO under the scheme shall be, over and above, the average level of exports achieved by the applicant in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall EO period, including extended period, if any; such average would be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products. EO may be fulfilled both by physical exports as well as deemed exports. Deemed export supplies shall also be eligible for benefits available under paragraph 7.03 of FTP.

With a view to accelerating exports, in cases where the Authorisation holder has fulfilled 75 per cent or more of the specific export obligation and 100 per cent of Average Export Obligation till date, if any, in half or less than half the original export obligation period specified, the remaining export obligation shall be condoned. For exporters

of Green Technology Products, Specific EO shall be 75 per cent of the EO as stipulated. For manufacturing units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, the specific EO shall be 25 per cent of the EO.

In the FTP, 2023, the Dairy sector has been exempted from maintaining the Average Export Obligation. The PM MITRA scheme has been added as an additional scheme eligible to claim benefits under the CSP

Scheme of EPCG. Further, Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) of all types, Vertical Farming equipment, Wastewater Treatment and Recycling, Rainwater harvesting system, Rainwater Filters, and Green Hydrogen are added to Green Technology products, i.e. they will be eligible for reduced Export Obligation requirement.

Issuance of Authorization under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme are given in the table as follows:

(Values in Rs. crore)

Issuance under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme			
Year	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (April-September 2025)
Number of Authorization	16,230	18,637	11,600
Duty Foregone Amount	7,147	24,724	14,856
FOB value of Export	1,83,727	1,43,540	86,709

Following figure depicts the number of authorizations issued under various export promotion schemes along with duty saved amount and FOB value of export during 2023-24, 2024-25 and April-September 2025-26.

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

The objectives of these schemes are to promote exports, enhance foreign exchange earnings, and attract investment for export production and employment generation. The units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services (except permissible sales in DTA) may be set up under the schemes. Trading units are not covered under these schemes.

Under this scheme, the EOUs etc. are permitted to import and/or procure from DTA or bonded warehouse in DTA or from an international exhibition held in India without

payment of customs duty as provided under the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and additional duty, if any, of Customs leviable under Section 3(1), 3(3) and 3(5) and without payment of Integrated Tax and GST compensation cess leviable under section 3(7) and 3(9) of the said Act as per notification issued by the Department of Revenue. An Export Oriented Units (EOUs)/Electronics Hardware and Technology Park (EHTP)/Software Technology Park (STP)/Bio-Technology Park (BTP) unit may export all kinds of goods and services except items that are prohibited in the Indian Trade Classification based on Harmonised System (ITC-HS). The EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP unit shall be a positive net foreign exchange earner. The entire production of EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP units shall be exported, but some exemptions are allowed, subject to the conditions specified in FTP/HBP.

The EOUs can also procure excisable goods, falling in the fourth schedule of the Central

Excise Act, 1944, from DTA either under exemption or under the refund route. Supplies from DTA to EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP units for use in their manufacture for exports are eligible for "Deemed Export benefits under Chapter 7 of Foreign Trade Policy". The scheme to reimburse the Drawback was extended from the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs. 302.35 crore. Out of the total amount of Rs. 66.9 crore allocated for the financial year 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 30.59 crore has been utilised.

Furthermore, the scheme is proposed to be extended from 2026-27 to 2030-31 with a projected outlay of Rs. 1433.15 crore, of which Rs. 363.15 crore is allocated for EOUs.

(E) Deemed Exports

Deemed exports are those transactions/ supplies in which goods supplied do not leave the country, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in free foreign exchange. The deemed export scheme is one of the effective instruments to incentivise domestic production-led exports and provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturers in certain specified cases, strengthen the domestic production and boost economic activities, develop the skills of domestic human resources (Make in India) and generate employment.

It aims to provide a level-playing field to domestic manufacturers in certain specified cases, as may be decided by the Government from time to time and promote domestic industry. Further, it intends to provide duty-free imports and duty exemption/refund for products manufactured in India and to reduce the dependency on imports.

(i) Categories of Supply eligible for Duty Drawback on Deemed Exports

- ✦ Supply of inputs against Advance Authorisation through Advance Release Order (ARO) route - Drawback is

refunded only if an ARO has been issued under the Advance Authorisation making the Authorisation invalid for direct import and allowing procurement indigenously (domestic market).

- ✦ Supply of goods (inputs/capital goods) to Export Oriented Units/Software Technology Parks/Electronics Hardware Technology Parks/Biotechnology Parks for which only drawback is refunded.
- ✦ Supply of capital goods sourced from an indigenous supplier (through invalidation, if no Advance Authorisation is taken against invalidation) under EPCG Authorisation for which drawback is refunded.
- ✦ Supply of goods to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral Agencies under International Competitive Bidding (ICB), turnkey contracts, Projects under Customs Notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30th June 2017, Projects under the United Nations or international organisations and nuclear power projects through National Competitive Bidding or ICB.

(ii) Refund under Drawback and TED for deemed exports

- ✦ Exports are zero-rated supplies as no taxes and duties are imposed. This is done to ensure that the exports are not burdened with taxes & duties, and can compete in the international market. Similarly, the deemed exports are also zero-rated, and to ensure this universal principle, the taxes and duties imposed on inputs/capital goods, etc., supplied under deemed exports are either exempted or refunded.
- ✦ Zero rating of deemed exports under the scheme of Drawback/TED, wherever exemption is not allowed, the refund of custom duty and central excise duty (as

per Schedule 4 of Central Excise Act, 1944) paid on such supplies is refunded through the route of All Industry Rate (AIR) drawback fixed by Department of Revenue (DoR) or under the Brand Rate fixation route.

- ✦ After the introduction of the GST regime, only a few items (such as fuel) attract Central Excise Duty (as per Schedule 4 of the Central Excise Act, 1944) for which TED refund is provided. For refund of drawback and TED, apart from provisions of Chapter 7 of FTP/HBP, the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1995, as amended in 2017, are also applicable.
- ✦ Out of the total amount of Rs. 140 crore allocated for the financial year 2023-24, an amount of Rs 140 crores was utilised from 1st January 2023 till 31st March 2024.
- ✦ Out of the total amount of Rs. 130 crore allocated for the financial year 2024-25, the full amount of Rs. 130 crore has been utilised till 31st March 2025.
- ✦ Out of the total amount of Rs. 115 crore allocated for the financial year 2025-26, the funds have been completely utilized under the said scheme.

(F) Export Promotion Mission

The Union Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) - a flagship initiative announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 to strengthen India's export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, first-time exporters, and labour-intensive sectors on 12th November 2025.

The Mission will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven framework for export promotion, with a total outlay of Rs. 25,060 crore for FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31. EPM marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism that can

respond swiftly to global trade challenges and evolving exporter needs.

EPM is anchored in a collaborative framework involving the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders, including Financial Institutions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, industry associations, and State Governments.

The Mission will operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

- ✦ NIRYAT PROSAHAN – focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets.
- ✦ NIRYAT DISHA – focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives.
- ✦ EPM consolidates key export support schemes such as the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), aligning them with contemporary trade needs.

The Mission is designed to directly address structural challenges that constrain Indian exports, including:

- ✦ limited and expensive trade finance access,
- ✦ high cost of compliance with international export standards,

- ✦ inadequate export branding and fragmented market access, and
- ✦ logistical disadvantages for exporters in interior and low-export-intensity regions.

Under EPM, priority support will be extended to sectors impacted by recent global tariff escalations, such as textiles, leather, gems & jewellery, engineering goods, and marine products. The interventions will help sustain export orders, protect jobs, and support diversification into new geographies.

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) will act as the implementing agency, with all processes — from application to disbursal — being managed through a dedicated digital platform integrated with existing trade systems.

The Mission is expected to:

- ✦ facilitate access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs,
- ✦ enhance export readiness through compliance and certification support,
- ✦ improve market access and visibility for Indian products,
- ✦ boost exports from non-traditional districts and sectors, and
- ✦ generate employment across manufacturing, logistics, and allied services.

EPM represents a forward-looking effort to make India's export framework more inclusive, technology-enabled, and globally competitive, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

4. MONITORING OF EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES AND DATA ANALYTICS

For effective monitoring and evaluation of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) Report on Export Promotion Schemes 2025 was brought out by the Statistics Division of DGFT. The MIS report is also being compiled on monthly basis which is

available on DGFT website (link : <https://www.dgft.gov.in/CP/?opt=trade-statistics>)

5. TARGET SETTING AND MONITORING FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORT 2024-2025

The Department of Commerce prepared a detailed strategy for achieving the targets and an elaborate monitoring system was put in place. Due to close monitoring at all levels, supported by export promotion measures, India recorded merchandise exports of US\$ 437 billion from in the FY 2024-25.

6. MATTERS RELATED TO EXPORTS

(A) Rupee Trade

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has amended the Foreign Trade Policy vide Notification No. 33/2015-20 dated 16th September 2022, to allow for International Trade Settlement in Indian Rupees (INR) i.e., invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports/imports in Indian Rupees in sync with RBI's A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.10 dated 11th July 2022. Further changes have been introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy vide DGFT Notification 43/2015-20 dated 9th November 2022 and Public Notice 35/2015-20 dated 9th November 2022 for the grant of export benefits and fulfilment of Export Obligation for export realisation in Indian Rupees as per the RBI guidelines. Given the rise in interest in internationalisation of the Indian Rupee, the given Policy amendments have been undertaken to facilitate and to bring ease in international trade transactions in Indian Rupees. The issue relating to Payments and Receipts on Imports/Exports has been detailed under Para 2.52 and 2.53 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023.

Merchanting Trade

As per Para 2.39 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023, Merchanting Trade involving shipment of goods from one foreign country to another foreign country without touching Indian ports, or shipment of goods within one specific foreign country, involving an

Indian intermediary, is allowed subject to compliance with RBI guidelines, except for goods/items in the CITES and SCOMET list.

(B) Stakeholder Consultations and Board of Trade

The Board of Trade (BoT), reconstituted in July 2019 by the merger of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion with the Board of Trade, continues to serve as the apex advisory body to the Government on policy measures under the Foreign Trade Policy aimed at boosting India's trade. It provides a platform for State Governments and Union Territories to articulate regional perspectives on trade policy and enables the Government of India to apprise States/UTs about international developments impacting India's trade. The BoT also facilitates deliberations on trade-related issues with industry bodies, associations, export promotion councils, and State Governments.

Department of Commerce has regularly held stakeholder consultations with various Industry Associations and export Promotion Councils. During the year, regular meetings were held with EPCs and various Industry Associations under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Piyush Goyal. As part of consultations, a Board of Trade meeting was held on 25th November 2025, in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Piyush Goyal. The meeting was attended by various dignitaries, including Ministers from various State Governments, senior officials from the Government of India and States/UTs, Export Promotion Councils, industry associations, exporters, and trade experts.

Hon'ble Minister stressed on Strong Centre-State Partnership to Boost India's Export Growth; focus on landlocked States for export-boosting support under Export Promotion Mission; Need for following

High-Quality Standards; Sharing of State-Level Best Practice to Foster Healthy Competition and Improve Trade Facilitation. Major achievements showcased during the Board of Trade meeting were the Trade Connect e-Platform with 62 lakh visits and 18 lakh users; digital Certificates of Origin; 96 per cent grievance resolution rate via Jan Sunwai; Extension of RoDTEP till March 2026, and progress on landmark FTAs concluded over the last two years, reinforcing India's commitment to export growth and competitiveness. Representatives from different states shared their respective export initiatives, challenges, and expressed their support for the Central Government's initiatives in promoting external trade.

(C) Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET)

India regulates the export of dual-use goods, sensitive technologies, and nuclear- and munitions-related items in line with its international obligations under multilateral export control regimes such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Wassenaar Arrangement, and Australia Group. These controls are implemented through the SCOMET List, notified by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Appendix-3 to Schedule-II of the ITC (HS), with statutory backing under Chapter IV-A of the FT(D&R) Act, 1992, as amended.

The SCOMET List comprises nine categories (0-8) covering goods, software, and technologies with civilian and strategic applications. Export of SCOMET items is permitted only against a valid authorisation issued by DGFT or other designated licensing authorities.

To facilitate compliant trade, DGFT has streamlined licensing through end-to-end online processing, bulk and repeat authorisations, and several General Authorisations, including for Chemicals (GAEC), Drones (GAED), Exports after Repair

in India (GAER), Inter-Company Transfer (GAICT), Repeat Order Authorisation, and the Stock and Sale Policy.

DGFT also promotes compliance through voluntary self-disclosure mechanisms. In 2025, SOPs and guidelines for voluntary disclosure of SCOMET-related non-compliance were formalised under Para 10.19 of the HBP 2023, covering cases such as exports without prior authorisation or reporting lapses, with a focus on corrective action and proportionate enforcement.

Further, Public Notice No. 04/2025-26 expanded the Stock and Sale mechanism under Para 10.10 of HBP 2023, allowing exports to overseas "Stockists" (excluding Category 0, 3A401, Category 6, and all technology transfers), with enhanced post-export reporting and a broadened definition of Stockists.

Under Para 10.16 of HBP 2023, the scope of GAEC was expanded in 2025 to cover specified chemical categories and destinations, with additional flexibility for exporters proposing other destinations and recognition of AEO/Status Holder certification.

The National Conference on Strategic Trade Controls (NCSTC) 2025, held in Bengaluru on 16th-17th January 2025, saw participation from over 600 stakeholders, including senior government officials, industry leaders, and international experts. The conference featured eight thematic sessions and the release of an updated Handbook on India's Strategic Trade Control System.

India has further strengthened its framework by operationalising SCOMET Category 7 to cover advanced semiconductors, quantum technologies, cryogenic systems, and related software and know-how. Notification No. 31/2025-26 dated 23rd September 2025 notified the revised SCOMET List under Sections 3, 5, and 14A of the FT(D&R) Act.

Finally, recent process enhancements, electronic onboarding of all Technical Agencies, and a standardised Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) have reduced SCOMET approval timelines by approximately 20 days.

7. MATTERS RELATED TO IMPORTS

The Import Policy Division in DGFT is entrusted with the general provisions regarding import as laid down under Chapter-2 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and, in addition, formulate/amend/regulate the item-specific import policies as laid down under the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) ITC (HS) in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. It also formulates and updates provisions for facilitating import and export items.

The Division deals with trade-related certifications/mandatory compliances such as Importer-Exporter Code (IEC); Registration Cum Manufacturer Certificate (RCMC); Free Sale Certificates (FSC), REX, enlistment of Agencies for issuance of Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential), recognition of Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA) for import of metallic waste & scrap.

The Import Division has undertaken various non-tariff trade measures during the year 2024-25 to facilitate trade, which were included under different chapters of Schedule-I (Import Policy).

The Import Policy Division also grants import authorisation for "Restricted" items; besides allocating quotes under the Preferential Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) and Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Tariff Rate Quota.

A list of such major initiatives and non-tariff measures imposed on the recommendation(s) of the line Ministry(s)/Department(s), and after consultations with relevant stakeholders, as per principles of the restrictions laid down under Chapter-2 of the Foreign Trade Policy, is as follows:

(i) Restriction

The import policy of various items has been made 'Restricted' such that the import of these items is allowed only after obtaining an Import Authorization from DGFT. Some of the restricted items include Defence/ Security items, New Pneumatic tyres, Live animals & birds, Gold and silver; Television sets, Mercury, Cereals, Pets, Biofuels, moong, waste & scrap items, Pet Coke, second hand/used goods other than capital goods, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Premium Duck Meat. Recently, items including Articles of jewellery have been brought into Restricted list.

(ii) Prohibition

Import of certain items has been prohibited since 2019 on the grounds of Principles of restrictions laid down under the Foreign Trade Policy, for protection of human, animal or plant life and health. These items include Wildlife (animals & birds) & their products, Ozone depleting substances, Shark fins, Plastic wastes, Mobiles with no IMEI/ESN, Stock Lot of coated paper, and Air conditioners with refrigerants, Drones. Recently, cigarette lighters have been brought into prohibited list.

(iii) Import Monitoring System(IMS)

In order to assess the emerging import situation and enabling concerned administrative Ministry/Department to undertake appropriate policy measures, the Government has implemented the Import Monitoring System (IMS) for items, namely, Steel, Coal, Non-ferrous Minerals and Paper. Import is permitted for such notified items with a prior automatic registration number granted through the dedicated online system.

(iv) Quality Control Order (QCO)

For the protection of human, animal or plant health, environment, prevention of unfair trade practices, national security, etc., the

Government has notified instruments of technical regulations in the form of QCOs. Presently, 180 QCOs covering 756 product lines are either already implemented or in the process of implementation.

(v) Quota/TRQ

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) also allocates quotas under the Preferential Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) and Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Tariff Rate Quota. It also notifies the procedure for administration of TRQ from time to time, as committed in the WTO and in various FTA/CECA.

(vi) Inclusion of New ITC(HS) Codes

In order to reflect changes in the global trade environment and to facilitate import/export in the relevant classification, new ITC(HS) Codes have been notified, and some of the codes not in use have been deleted or merged with other codes. During the years 2022–2025, a total of 445 new codes, including 76 codes in the year 2025, have been notified under ITC(HS) 2022, Schedule –I (Import Policy).

8. INITIATIVES TAKEN FOR 'EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE'

(i) E-Commerce Exports

In response to the growing requirements of cross-border e-commerce, E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEH) Pilots are being implemented to create dedicated off-airport infrastructure for warehousing, logistics support, and streamlined customs clearance. These hubs are proposed to reduce the complexities and costs associated with global trade, particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). ECEH shall offer a more accessible pathway to international markets, enabling Indian exporters to operate more efficiently and competitively.

The GST Council, acting on DGFT's request, has recommended an amendment to

Section 54(14) of the CGST Act, 2017 to remove the threshold limit for refunds on exports made with payment of tax. This will facilitate small exporters using courier and postal modes by easing liquidity constraints and ensuring timely refunds.

The GST Council has also recommended relaxation of conditions for interstate movement of goods meant for e-commerce exports, thereby addressing a key operational bottleneck for MSMEs and enabling seamless movement of consignments across states prior to export.

RBI Draft Circular has proposed relaxation in EDPMS closure for small-value exports (up to Rs. 10 lakh per shipping bill), allowing AD banks to close such cases based on quarterly exporter declarations without penal charges.

(ii) **Promotion of Cross-Border Trade in the Digital Economy**

With the evolving global trade landscape, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has notified a regulatory framework for cross-border trade of goods and services in the digital economy, particularly to facilitate and streamline cross-border e-commerce exports.

DGFT extends export incentives such as RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products), RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes), and the Drawback Scheme to exports made via courier, boosting the e-commerce sector and streamlining trade processes.

DGFT also facilitates exports up to Rs. 10,00,000 per consignment through registered courier services and Dak Ghar Niryat Kendras. These centres operate in a hub-and-spoke model with Foreign Post Offices (FPOs) to support artisans, weavers, craftsmen, and MSMEs in remote regions, allowing them to reach international markets efficiently.

DGFT, in partnership with Customs Authorities, the Department of Post, industry, and knowledge partners, is conducting outreach activities, workshops, and skill development programs to promote e-commerce exports. A special focus is placed on creating electronic content and increasing awareness of e-commerce rules and processes for exporters.

This structured focus on promoting e-commerce exports aligns with India's broader strategy to boost exports, capitalize on emerging digital trade channels, and establish a strong presence in the fast-growing global e-commerce market.

9. **OTHER SCHEME(S)**

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

The Government of India is implementing a scheme Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) w.e.f. FY 2017-18 with the objective to assist Central and State Government Agencies for creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports from the States. The Scheme provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to Central/State Government owned agencies for setting up or for up-gradation of export infrastructure as per the guidelines of the Scheme. The Central Government assistance for infrastructure creation is in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50 per cent of the total equity in the project (in case of projects located in NE States and Himalayan States including Jammu & Kashmir this grant can be upto 80 per cent of the total equity). In addition, the States with relative poor export infrastructure, lacking institutional capacity for preparing good DPRs but have positive export potential, this grant can be upto 80 per cent of the total equity. The grant-in-aid is subject to a ceiling of Rs 20 crore, normally, for each project. The Scheme has been extended for 15th Finance Commission Period i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 360 crore.

During FY 2025-26, two meetings of the Empowered Committee on TIES have been held on 23rd July, 2025 and 7th November 2025.

A total of 69 projects have been sanctioned under TIES and are located in Assam, Tamil Nadu,

Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Bihar and Uttarakhand.

5

Chapter

EXPORT PROMOTION MECHANISM

1. EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS (EPCs)

The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are organisations of exporters, registered as non-profit organizations under the Companies Act 2013/Societies Registration Act 1860. Roles and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, which also recognizes them as registering authorities for exporters. At present, there are thirteen Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), as mentioned below, under the Department of Commerce:

(A) Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC)

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), established in 1966 by the Government of India, serves as the apex body for promoting the country's Gem and Jewellery exports. Headquartered in Mumbai, with over 10,600 members, GJEPC drives policy advocacy, global trade promotion, and skill development for the sector. The Government has designated GJEPC as the nodal agency for implementing

the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) in India. The Council organizes major domestic and international trade shows such as the India International Jewellery Show (IJS) and the Saudi Arabia Jewellery Exposition (SAJEX), facilitates buyer-seller meets, and expands market access through platforms like IJEX (India Jewellery Exposition) in Dubai. It also undertakes capacity-building and social welfare initiatives for the sector and operates training institutes like the Indian Institute of Gems & Jewellery (IIGJ) in Mumbai, Jaipur, and Delhi, along with satellite centres in Varanasi, Ratnagiri, and Udupi.

(B) Council for Leather Exports (CLE)

Trade promotion and related activities undertaken/scheduled by the Council for Leather Exports (CLE) during the financial year 2025-26

(i) Export Promotion Events organized during the period April-October 2025 (on self-financing basis)

S. No.	Event	Dates
1	Le Show, Moscow, Russia	28 th -30 th April 2025
2	Visit of Delegation to Poland & B2B meetings	5 th -9 th May 2025
3	Shoes & Leather Fair, Guangzhou, China	15 th -17 th May 2025
4	14 th IFDC, Guangzhou, China	15 th May 2025
5	Garda Fair, Italy	14 th -17 th June 2025
6	Shoes & Leather Fair, HCMC, Vietnam	9 th -11 th July 2025
7	Visit of Footwear and Leather Industry Delegation to Taiwan & Vietnam	9 th -11 th July 2025
8	Visit of Footwear and Leather Industry Delegation to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia & Participation in the Malaysia International Shoe Festival	23 rd -27 th July 2025
9	MIPEL – The Bag Show, Milan, Italy	7 th -9 th September 2025
10	Dubai International Footwear and Leather Exhibition (DIFLEX), Dubai	23 rd -25 th September 2025
11	Lineapelle Fair, Italy	23 rd -25 th September 2025
12	India Footwear and Leather Products show(IFLPS), London, UK	15 th -16 th October 2025

(ii) Export Promotion Events proposed during the period November, 2025 to March, 2026

S. No.	Event	Dates
1.	Footwear and Leather Show, Melbourne, Australia	18 th -20 th November 2025
2.	Leathertech Fair, Dhaka, Bangladesh	4 th -6 th December 2025
3.	Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in Moscow, Russia	8 th -10 th December 2025
4.	104 th Garda Fair, Italy	10 th -13 th January 2026
5.	BSM in Poland (Warsaw & Krakow)	February 2026
6.	Spoga Horse Fair, Cologne, Germany	7 th -9 th February 2026
7.	Lineapelle Fair, Milano, Italy	11 th -13 th February 2026
8.	Euro Shoes Premiere Exhibition, Moscow, Russia	17 th -20 th February 2026
9.	MIPEL – The Bag Show, Milan, Italy	22 nd -24 th February 2026
10.	BSM in Denmark & Sweden (Scandinavian countries)	February/March 2026
11.	BSM in France	February/March 2026
12.	BFLEX – Bharat Footwear and Leather Expo, Dwarka, New Delhi	9 th -10 th March 2026
13.	APLF, Hong Kong	12 th -14 th March 2026
14.	Fashion Access Fair, Hong Kong	12 th -14 th March 2026

(C) Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL)

Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics & Dyes Export Promotion Council, popularly known as CHEMEXCIL was constituted in 1963 under Companies Act 1956 in Mumbai with the objective of promoting export of Dyes and

Dye Intermediates, Basic Inorganic, Organic Chemicals including Agro Chemicals, Cosmetics, Soaps, Detergents, Toiletries & Essential Oils, Speciality Chemicals, Lubricants and Castor Oil. The Council's head office is located in Mumbai, and it has four Regional Offices in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and New Delhi.

During April-January 2026 CHEMEXCIL organized following export promotional events/activities:

S. No.	International Events
1	24 th China Interdye 2025 Exhibition at Shanghai, China from 16 th -18 th April 2025
2	India Pavilion at 6 th BEAUTYISTANBUL International Exhibition at Istanbul-Türkiye from 8 th -19 th May 2025
3	38 th International Exhibition for Fine and Specialty Chemicals (CHEMSPEC EUROPE 2025) at Cologne, Germany from 4 th -5 th June 2025
4	Coating Vietnam 2025 (in conjunction with Color and Spechem Vietnam 2025) coincides with Agri Vietnam 2025 at HCMC, Vietnam from 25 th -27 th June 2025
5	India Pavilion at KHIMIA 2025 at Moscow, Russia from 10 th -13 th November 2025
6	India-Guatemala Buyer-Seller Meet (Virtual Mode) Exploring Trade Opportunities in Chemicals, Dyes, Cosmetics & Allied Sectors Friday, 9 th January 2026

Export Promotional Activities

S. No.	Date	Topic
1	2 nd April 2025	Webinar titled How MoCRA Will Transform the Cosmetic Industry
2	4 th April 2025	Webinar on EUDR – The Road to Compliance for Palm Oil Companies
3	16 th April 2025	Webinar on Compliance under KKDIIK & K-REACH
4	17 th April 2025	Webinar on Compliance under KKDIIK & K-REACH
5	8 th May 2025	Webinar on Navigating Chemical Compliance in India: Challenges and Solutions
6	14 th May 2025	Webinar on Filing of Annual RoDTEP Return & Guidance on Submitting Duty Drawback Data for 2025: Annexure II
7	22 nd May 2025	Webinar on Transforming Trade Finance: GIFT City's Role in Collateral-Free Funding for India's Chemical Exporters
8	2 nd June 2025	Webinar on Global SDS-PCN-GHS updates
9	5 th June 2025	Virtual Interactive Session to Address Issues Related to Data Submission on ChemIndia Portal
10	10 th June 2025	Webinar on Export Bill Regularization – Closure of Shipping Bill & Payment in EDPMS
11	12 th June 2025	Live Demo session of the ChemIndia Portal
12	13 th June 2025	Dedicated Q & A session with DCPC officials on ChemIndia Portal
13	7 th July 2025	Workshop on CHEMINDIA Portal Mandatory data Submission-Demo and Interaction with Department Officials in Mumbai.
14	10 th July 2025	Webinar on Understanding UA REACH: Navigating Ukraine's New Chemical Safety Regulations
15	18 th July 2025	Webinar on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism - Navigating CBAM requirements for future competitiveness
16	25 th July 2025	Webinar on Understanding Incoterms & Basics of exports Letter of credit
17	25 th July 2025	Webinar on Understanding EU REACH: Securing Registration for Successful Market Access
18	5 th August 2025	Webinar on India-UK (CETA) Free Trade Agreement - Opportunities for the Chemical Sector on 5 th August 2025.
19	13 th August 2025	Seminar on India-UK (CETA) Free Trade Agreement - Opportunities for the Chemical Sector on 13 th August 2025 at Mumbai
20	14 th August 2025	Webinar on Japanese Chemical Regulation
21	20 th August 2025	Seminar on India-UK (CETA) Free Trade Agreement - Opportunities for the Chemical Sector
22	20 th August 2025	Webinar on Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) – Certification Process, Compliance & Benefits
23	22 nd August 2025	Webinar on Trade Credit Insurance and Role of ECGC

S. No.	Date	Topic
24	11 th September 2025	Webinar on PFAS – Forever Chemicals: A Global Regulatory Overview
25	12 th September 2025	Webinar on Understanding FEMA Regulatory Guidelines for Exporters
26	17 th September 2025	Webinar on Trade Connect e-Platform with DGFT
27	25 th September 2025	Seminar on Building Confidence in Trade Compliance – From Classification to Strategic Exports (from Authorized Economic Operator to SCOMET Compliance)
28	26 th September 2025	Webinar on Role of Free Trade Agreements in Exports and Update on New FTAs
29	9 th October 2025	Asian Chemical Forum (ACF) 2025 at ITC Maratha, Mumbai
30	10 th October 2025	Webinar on Managing Credit Risk for Exporters
31	14 th October 2025	Webinar on How to reduce risk in Exports
32	17 th October 2025	Webinar on Understanding US OFAC Sanctions & OFAC List
33	29 th October 2025	Webinar on Mastering EDPMS & IDPMS: Compliance, Reconciliation & Risk-Free Trade Operations
34	4 th November 2025	Workshop on Building Confidence in Trade Compliance – From Classification to Strategic Exports (from Authorized Economic Operator to SCOMET Compliance) at The Park Kolkata
35	12 th November 2025	Webinar on Rupee Payment Mechanism: An Emerging Way of International Business & Growth
36	20 th November 2025	Webinar on Overview of Agrochemical Registration in EU, UK, Türkiye and India
37	4 th December 2025	Workshop on Compliance to Competitiveness
38	11 th December 2025	Industry Interface Session on India's Four Labour Codes & Chemical Sector Initiatives
39	12 th December 2025	Webinar on US and EU Sanctions for the Indian Chemical Industry
40	15 th December 2025	Webinar on Recent Developments in Labour Codes and their Practical Implications
41	17 th December 2025	Webinar on Improving Working Capital Cycles in Export Trade: Leveraging Technology to Accelerate Receivables & Access Faster Export Financing
42	23 rd December 2025	Awareness Programme on Chemical Safety and Security in Chemical and Allied Companies
43	20 th January 2026	Webinar on Niryat Prothsahan – Export Credit Framework Under FTP 2023

(D) Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL)

The Plastics Export Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL) was established in 1955 and registered under section 25 of Companies Act 1956, with the aim of promoting the exports of

Plastics & Linoleum products from India and represents over 3,000 exporters primarily MSMEs who manufacture/trade in plastics products ranging from plastics raw materials to semi-finished and finished items. PLEXCONCIL maintains five offices across India-Mumbai (Head

office) and regional offices at Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The Council is presently entrusted with the export promotion activities of the product panels are Consumer & house ware products, Cordage, fishnets & monofilaments, FIBC, Woven sacks, Woven fabrics, Tarpaulin, Floor coverings, leather cloth & laminates, FRP & Composites, Human hair & related products,

Medical items of plastics, Miscellaneous products and items, Packaging items - flexible, rigid, Plastic films and sheets, Plastic pipes & fittings, Plastic raw materials, Writing instruments & stationery and Merchant Exports.

During April-November 2025 PLEXCONCIL organized the following export promotional events/activities:

S. No.	International Events
1	8 th -10 th May 2025: PLEXCONCIL organized India Pavilion in the 6 th Beauty Istanbul Show, Turkey
2	29 th September to 2nd October 2025: PLEXCONCIL organized India Pavilion at PACK EXPO 2025, Las Vegas, USA
3	PLEXCONCIL organized Hybrid BSM in Guatemala: Embassy of India in Guatemala City, in collaboration with the Plastics Export Promotion Council of India (PLEXCONCIL), organized a Hybrid B2B Meeting on the Plastics Sector on 29 th October 2025.
4	25 th November 2025: Plexconcil, with the support of the Embassy of India in Russia and PlastIndia Foundation, organized a power packed Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in Moscow, along with an exclusive promotion of the Plexconnect RBSM @ PlastIndia 2026 - bringing India and Russia's plastics trade ecosystem even closer.

Export Promotional Activities

S. No.	Date	Topic
1	4 th April 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a PLEXCONNECT- Webinar on EU's CBAM regulation and its impact on Indian Exporters
2	5 th April 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a Virtual Interaction Meeting with the Members on Impact of US Reciprocal Tariffs
3	24 th April 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized Meeting with West Bengal Human Hair Association, Bhagwanpur, Purba Medinipur
4	25 th April 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a PLEXCONNECT- Webinar on commercial exports through India Post
5	27 th May 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a PLEXCONNECT- Webinar on BIS Standards and Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for Plastic Industry
6	30 th May 2025	Export Import Conclave was jointly organized by PLEXCONCIL & IPF in Kolkata for the members of Eastern Region.
7	12 th June 2025	"Emerging Export Opportunities India" in association with Plexconcil and EEPC through its Export Promotion Center, a forum dedicated to promoting Exports in Madurai, Tamil Nadu
8	17 th June 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a Webinar on New Members Awareness Session on PLEXCONCIL Activities

S. No.	Date	Topic
9	20 th June 2025	PLEXCONCIL jointly with CAPEXIL & National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) organised an awareness Seminar on "Ensuring Global Quality: Understanding NABL Accreditation & its Benefits for the Industry" in Kolkata.
10	20 th June 2025	UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in association with The Plastic Export Promotion Council- (Plexconcil) organized a consultative meeting with top exporters from UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
11	11 th July 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized the Export Awareness Program at Hotel President Cottage, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, on 11 th July 2025, in co-operation with the Office of the Additional DGFT, Mumbai (RA) under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme, and the District Industries Centre, Jalgaon.
12	24 th July 2025	Plexconcil organized a webinar specifically for Plastic Industry Members of Jalgaon and Maharashtra on How to Start Exporting from India – Step-by-Step Basics.
13	30 th & 31 st July 2025	First-Ever Human Hair Exporters' Meet organised jointly by PLEXCONCIL & West Bengal Human Hair Association at Digha, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal.
14	5 th August 2025	Export Awareness Program for Plastic Industry Manufacturers & Exporters, organized by DGFT, Ahmedabad, in collaboration with Plexconcil and GSPMA at Ahmedabad.
15	8 th August 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a Webinar on "India-UK CETA: Opportunities for Indian Plastic Exporters"
16	13 th August 2025	PLEXCONCIL – Southern Region jointly with Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI) had hosted a Roundtable Conference on the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) at M.A. Chidambaram Hall, SICCI, Chennai.
17	12 th September 2025	PLEXCONCIL organized a Webinar on the "Trade Connect" e-Platform for Plastic Exporters with special focus on INDIA-UK CETA
18	24 th September 2025	Plexconcil organized a second edition of a training program on Navigating the USA Tariff War & Mastering Market Export Selection in virtual mode.
19	8 th October 2025	PLEXCONCIL-Southern Region was part of the TN-EFTA Business Summit on 8 th October 2025 at Hotel Taj Connemara, Chennai organized by SICCI-Chennai.
20	16 th November 2025	The Council's Platinum Jubilee Celebration & Export Excellence Awards Ceremony 2023-2025 was held on Sunday, 16 th November 2025, at The Leela, Mumbai. Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry, graced the Export Excellence Awards Ceremony and Platinum Jubilee celebrations of PLEXCONCIL in Mumbai.

(E) Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL)

Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), a premier Export Promotion Council, was set up in 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council's registered office and head office is located in Kolkata and it has four regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi.

The Council is entrusted with the export promotion activities of chemical based allied products which includes Bulk Minerals and

Ores, Natural Stone Products, Processed Minerals, Paper & Paper Board Products, Auto Tyre and Tubes, Rubber Products, Ceramics and Allied Products, Glass and Glassware, Plywood and Allied Products, Cement, Clinkers and Asbestos products, Graphite and explosives, Books, Publications & Printing products, Paints, Printing Ink and Allied Products, Miscellaneous Chemical Products, Ossein and Gelatin and Animal by-products. During April-December 2025 CAPEXIL organized following export promotional events/activities:

S. No.	International Events
1	FRANKFURT Book Fair, Frankfurt, Book and Publication products during 15 th -19 th October 2025.

Export Promotional Activities

S. No.	Date	Topic
1	13 th to 16 th April 2025	Vibrant Buildcon from 13 th to 16 th April 2025 at Yashobhoomi, New Delhi
2	29 th April 2025	Conducted Webinar Programme with "Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Kolkata, (IIFT) on "Reciprocal Tariffs announced by the USA and their implication on International Trade" through virtual mode.
3	20 th June 2025	CAPEXIL organized a Seminar in collaboration with Plexconcil on "Ensuring Global Quality: Understanding NABL Accreditation & its benefits for the Industry".
4	26 th June 2025	CAPEXIL conducted Webinar on "Chennai Port Authority and with M/s. Container Corporation of India Ltd., Chennai.
5	27 th June 2025	CAPEXIL organized an Export Awareness webinar & Interactive session on EUDR regulations & Statutory Compliances, Trade Credit Insurance and Risk Management.
6	14 th July 2025	CAPEXIL organized seminar on RBI Compliance and Documentation Burden in offline mode.
7	17 th July 2025	CAPEXIL organized webinar with "National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) and with DGTR.
8	29 th July 2025	CAPEXIL conducted a Training Programme on "Maximizing benefits through best utilization of Trade Agreements/FTAs for Ceramic Products".
9	14 th August 2025	CAPEXIL Organized stakeholders Meetings between Industries, CAPEXIL & Law firms on "Antidumping Investigation started by Mexico on Ceramic Tiles originating from India."

S. No.	Date	Topic
10	18 th August 2025	CAPEXIL Conducted Webinar with ECGC Ltd., on "ECGC role in Export Promotion' at Chennai and Punjab National Bank, Chennai on "various products and services being offered by PNB for exporters'.
11	23 rd August 2025	CAPEXIL organized Awareness program (virtual) on Vietnam has initiated an investigation against Import of certain Ceramic Tiles from India.
12	29 th August 2025	Organised Curtain Raiser event on Bharat Buildcon 2026. The event is inaugurated by Shri Piyush Goyal, Honorable Commerce & Industries Minister.
13	18 th September 2025	CAPEXIL conducted webinar with Egyptian Importers of Ceramics & Procelain.
14	26 th September 2025	CAPEXIL conducted Panel Meeting-cum- Seminar for Miscellaneous Products Panel in association with Department of Customs-Tuticorin, V.O.C. Port-Tuticorin, M/s. ECGC Ltd., and RBI.
15	3 rd to 5 th October 2025	CAPEXIL organized a Visit to Pakka Limited, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh for Paper and Paper products panel member exporters. The visit aims to enhance the technical knowledge of exporters on Paper products.
16	8 th October 2025	CAPEXIL organized Interactive Session cum Export Awareness Seminar on Animal By-Products and India-UK FTA at Lucknow for ABP member exporters.
17	15 th October 2025	CAPEXIL organised virtual Buyer Seller Meet between Indian member exporters & potential Egyptian Importers/Distributors & Buying houses of Tyres & Tubes Products.
18	20 th October 2025	CAPEXIL organized a workshop jointly with CHEMEXIL on "Building Confidence in Trade Compliance" at Kolkata.
19	12 th November 2025	CAPEXIL organized a Webinar with "Directorate General of GST, Chennai and Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL).
20	17 th November 2025	CAPEXIL organized a webinar on "How to fill the RoDTEP Annexures for Revision of RoDTEP Rates".
21	28 th November 2025	CAPEXIL organized virtual Awareness programme on "Antidumping Investigation initiated by South Africa on Ceramic tiles i.e. ITC HS Code 690721 & 690722 originating from India.
22	28 th November 2025	CAPEXIL organized a webinar programme with Department of Management Studies, IIT Chennai on "ESG and exports" and Indian Institute of Packaging, Chennai. On ole of Indian Institute of Packaging on Export".
23	29 th November 2025	CAPEXIL actively participated and made the presentation on "Pet Food Conclave in Jaipur – "Navigating International Markets: How CAPEXIL supports Pet Treats Exporters.
24	3 rd to 6 th December 2025	Participated and made Presentation in PAPEREX Exhibition at Yashobhoomi, New Delhi
25	19 th December 2025	CAPEXIL organized a Stakeholders meeting for the event Bharat Buildcon 2026 with Ministry of Commerce and all the line ministries.
26	26 th December 2025	CAPEXIL organized Annual General Meeting for the year 2024-25

(F) Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL)

The Shellac Export Promotion Council was founded in June 1957, under the Companies Act, 1956, which was re-christened to Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) on 8th February 2007. The Council's registered office is located at Kolkata and has no additional branch or regional office.

SHEFEXIL is the designated nodal agency for export promotion of key products, like

Nutraceuticals, Extracts/Botanicals, Herbs, Guar Gum, Shellac & Lac based products. SHEFEXIL is mandated for export promotion of 8 unique panels which are Nutraceuticals, Vegetable Saps & Extracts, Plant and Plant Portions (Herbs), Guar Gum, Shellac & Lac based products, Other Vegetable materials, Fixed Vegetable Oils, Cakes& Others and North East Region.

During April-November 2025 SHEFEXIL organized/participated the following export promotional events/activities:

S. No.	International Events
1.	Vitafoods Europe 2025, Barcelona, Spain, 20 th -22 nd May 2025
2.	Natural Health Products Innovation Expo, 2025, Auckland, New Zealand, 14 th October 2025.
3.	Food Ingredients Europe, 2025, Paris, France, during 2 nd – 4 th December., 2025.

Export Promotional Activities

S. No.	Date	Topic
1.	4 th -6 th September 2025	SHEFEXIL organized Bharat Nutraverse Expo 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

(G) Sports Goods and Toys Export Promotion Council (SGEPC)

Information on Trade promotion and related activities undertaken/ scheduled by the

Sports Goods and Toys Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) during the financial year 2025-26

S. No.	Event Name	City	Country	Commodity Name	Event Start Date	Event End Date
1.	SGEPC India RBSM for Toys 2025	Mumbai	India	Toys	6 th October 2025	8 th October 2025
2.	ISPO 2025	Munich	Germany	Sports Goods	30 th November 2025	2 nd December 2025
3.	Spielwarenmesse Toy Fair 2026	Nuremberg	Germany	Toys	27 th January 2026	31 st January 2026
4.	India Sporting Goods Fair (ISGF) 2026	New Delhi	India	Sports Goods	31 st March 2026	2 nd April 2026

(H) Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC)

Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC), an export promotion council set up by the Government, is an Autonomous Society under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. PEPC is apex coordinating 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 and
- ✦ Project construction items (excluding Steel and Cement)
- ✦ Construction Engineering Products (Fittings & Fixtures/Materials)
- ✦ Construction Equipment's & Accessories
- ✦ Other Project Goods

(i) Sectors of Development

PEPC, has been actively engaged in the development and promotion of project exports in major sectors of economic and industrial development such as construction of dams, hydroelectric & 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 buildings, hotels & tourist resorts etc.

(ii) Markets

The markets for the Indian process and construction engineering contractors and consultants have been:

- ✦ Asia
- ✦ Africa
- ✦ Middle East
- ✦ North America
- ✦ South America
- ✦ Europe
- ✦ Oceania

(iii) Export Performance**Total value secured till October 2025**

FY	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till October 2025)
Values in Rs. crore	97,586.94	52,169.57
Values in US\$ million	11,621.83	5,920.40

Source: The data is based on projects secured data reported by PEPC member companies

Export Performance: Region-wise

(Values in US\$ million)

Region	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till October 2025)
Africa	555.15	102.46
Asia	369.06	80.71
Middle east	9989.15	5590.44
South America	0.00	50.55
North America	394.02	91.64
Europe	224.55	4.01
Oceania	53.89	0.59
Total	11585.83	5920.40

Source: The data is based on projects secured data reported by PEPC member companies

Export Performance: Sector-wise

(Values in US\$ million)

Sector	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till October 2025)
Power	6,866.44	3,914.89
Water	-	-
Industrial Plant projects	4,707.03	1,862.82
Social Infrastructure	12.36	142.69
Total	11,585.83	5,920.40

Source: The data is based on projects secured data reported by PEPC member companies

(I) Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC)

Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC) has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Department of Telecommunications, Government of India to promote and develop export of Telecom Equipment and Services. TEPC as a Council plays a critical role in furtherance of Telecom export from India and assists its member companies in easy facilitation of their respective exports. TEPC has been working with the entire ecosystem of Indian telecom exporters as well as various departments of the Government of India to deliver and create end-to-end telecom solutions.

(i) Vision

To propel India to the forefront of the global telecom scenario with secure, reliable, state-of-the-art telecom solutions empowering digital connectivity and fostering sustainable growth in exports, innovation and technological leadership.

(ii) Main objectives/activities of TEPC

Main objectives/activities of TEPC are summarised as under:

- ✦ Telecom industry members can participate in international trade fairs at subsidised rate under Market Access Incentive (MAI) Scheme and concerned Scheme of Department of Commerce and Department of Telecommunications respectively.
- ✦ Introduces exporters to appropriate overseas buyers through participation in Trade Fairs/ Exhibitions, organising of Buyer Seller Meets in various target markets with support of Indian missions.
- ✦ Maintains liaison with the Government authorities to convey the requirements of the industry and exporters and to ensure appropriate and enabling policy framework for Indian telecom industry to flourish and thus enhance exports such as providing inputs in PLI Scheme, Pre-budget Proposal, Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) policy etc.
- ✦ Issues Recommendation letters to Consulates, Embassies for business visa purpose to telecom industry members.
- ✦ Issues RCMC (A Registration Cum Membership Certificate) to telecom industry members. RCMC is required when an exporter is seeking authorisation to export (or import) any restricted item, planning to claim various benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy, looking for benefits offered by the Customs and Central excise authorities.
- ✦ Dissemination of government notification, orders, information on

trade and other relevant information to members.

- ✦ Sharing trade queries as received by importers/ buyers through the channel of Indian mission abroad.

(iii) Major Activities and Achievements during 2025–26

The highlights of the activities undertaken by TEPC:

- ✦ Taken-up the issue of reimportation of telecom products for repair/ refurbishment and after field trials/ Proof of Concept (PoC) beyond seven years from their exportation with DGFT, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, Department of Telecommunications and Department of Commerce and during the meeting with Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister.
- ✦ Taken-up the issue of the 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' by ministry of Steel for import of ECCS tapes for manufacture of the Optical Fibre Cables.
- ✦ Taken-up the issue of elongated Payment Terms in Public Procurement with the Department of Expenditure.
- ✦ Comments/ input were given on draft National Telecom Policy 2025.
- ✦ Submitted inputs to the Department of Commerce and Department of Telecommunications on various FTAs.
- ✦ Taken-up the issue being faced with respect to import of Germanium Tetra Chloride for manufacture of the Preform, a raw material for manufacture of Optical Fibre.
- ✦ Submitted pre-budget proposals

for financial year 2026-27 to Department of Commerce & Department of Telecommunications.

(iv) Policy Advocacy

- ✦ TEPC constantly interacts with members to understand the latest trade issues and take up the same with appropriate authorities like Department of Commerce (DoC), Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Central Board of Indirect Taxes (CBIC), EXIM Bank, Department of Revenue (DoR), Indian missions abroad etc. for a speedy resolution.
- ✦ Members feedback is sought for the government policy decision
- ✦ Member consultations for government negotiations for new FTAs/revision of old FTAs

(v) Export Statistics

Between 2020-21 and 2024-25, telecom exports showed a pattern of rapid growth followed by fluctuations. Exports started at US\$ 1,753.95 million in 2020-21 which increased by 81 per cent to US\$ 3,174.79 million in 2021-22. This peak was followed by a moderate decline to US\$ 3,037.92 million in 2022-23 and a further drop to US\$ 2,658.82 million in 2023-24. In 2024-25, exports rebounded to US\$ 3,029.23 million, nearly recovering to the 2022-23 level. The overall trend highlights strong initial growth, a temporary slowdown, and a resilient recovery toward the end of the period.

(vi) Activities for 2025–26

TEPC's participation in Domestic and International Telecom & ICT Events (Past and Upcoming):

- ✦ Bharat Telecom 2025- New Delhi, India (6th-7th May 2025)

TEPC organised Bharat Telecom 2025 at Taj Palace, Delhi which brought together telecom equipment manufacturers, service providers and ICT innovators. TEPC facilitated the participation of 88 Indian companies, showcasing India's telecom technologies and promoting indigenous manufacturing. The event provided valuable networking opportunities with industry stakeholders and government representatives. TEPC hosted foreign delegates from across the globe, with 135 delegates comprising of industry leaders, policy makers and regulators etc. representing more than 35 countries who discussed business with the Indian telecom equipment (hardware and software) manufacturers.

- ✦ India Mobile Congress 2025 – New Delhi, India (8th-11th October 2025)

TEPC successfully participated in the India Mobile Congress (IMC) 2025, held in New Delhi from 8th-11th October 2025. TEPC facilitated the participation of 66 Indian companies, which showcased a wide range of telecom equipment, ICT services and innovative digital solutions aligned with the "Make in India" initiatives. The event served as an important platform for promoting India's technological strengths and for connecting Indian companies with global industry leaders and buyers. TEPC hosted foreign delegates from across the globe, with 70 delegates comprising of industry leaders, policy makers and regulators etc. representing more than 30

countries who discussed business with the Indian telecom equipment (hardware and software) manufacturers.

- ✦ GITEX Global 2025 – Dubai, UAE (13th-17th October 2025) & Expand NorthStar- Dubai, UAE (12th-15th October 2025)

TEPC participated in GITEX Global 2025 (13th-17th October) and Expand NorthStar (12th-15th October) in Dubai, two of the region's leading technology and telecom events. TEPC organized a dedicated India Pavilion, featuring 18 Indian telecom and ICT companies at GITEX and 20 companies at Expand NorthStar, showcasing India's innovations in 5G, AI, IoT and digital transformation solutions. The participation strengthened India's technological presence in the Middle East and opened new avenues for partnerships, collaborations, and export opportunities.

(J) **Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council**

Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) is India's apex trade promotion organization which was incepted in 1989. The Government of India has entrusted upon ESC to promote India's exports of Electronics, Telecom, Computer Software and IT Enabled Services.

Over the years ESC has built a strong membership base of over 2500 manufacturers and exporters from across the length and breadth of the country covering a wide gamut of Electronics and Software Industry:

- ✦ Consumer Electronics
- ✦ Electronic Components
- ✦ Instrumentation
- ✦ Telecommunication
- ✦ Computer Hardware and Peripherals

- ✦ Computer Software and IT Enabled Services

ESC has taken numerous initiatives to accelerate the export of Electronics and Software from India like:

- ✦ Provides commercially useful information and assistance to their members in developing and increasing their exports
- ✦ Undertakes Market Research/Studies and publicity Campaigns in overseas markets
- ✦ ESC facilitates business interface between Indian and foreign companies through:
- ✦ Participation in Globally renowned Tradeshows/Expositions
- ✦ Buyers-Seller Meets

- ✦ Reverse Buyer Seller Meets
- ✦ Conferences/Congress
- ✦ Match-making and Contact Promotion
- ✦ Act as a link between the Government and member exporters in resolving various policy issues.
- ✦ Maintains India's export figures for the sectors of electronics, Computer software/Services and ITeS. ESC publishes an annual statistical year book having detailed analysis of India's export performance

During the financial year 2025-26, India exported Electronics to the tune of US\$ 31.09 billion (April - November 2025) and Software export is estimated to reach US\$ 164 billion.

(I) Domestic Activities

S. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Mode
1	Awareness program on the newly launched Electronic Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS).	24 th April 2025	Virtual
2	ESC's Conclave "From Temples to Tech: Odisha's Leap into Global Electronics and IT Markets" - During the conclave 6 MoUs were signed between ESC and leading academic institutions namely IIT Bhubaneshwar, OUTF, BPUT, VSSUT and World Trade Centre, Bhubaneshwar.	2 nd May 2025	Odisha
3	ESC Signs MoU with Technology Companies Association of Andhra Pradesh (TCOAP) - Andhra Pradesh continues to strengthen its position as a key state in India's electronics and technology exports. In a significant step towards boosting this growth, the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Technology Companies Association of Andhra Pradesh (TCOAP).	19 th June 2025	Andhra Pradesh
4	ESC - Goa Tech Association (GTA) Alliance Sealed at Goa Tech Awards Night	18 th July 2025	Goa
5	ESC Signs MoU with Chungcheongnam Economic Promotion Agency, South Korea for electronics and ICT bilateral trade enhancement.	29 th July 2025	New Delhi

S. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Mode
6	ESC partnered with Indo German Business Development Association Industry (IGBDA) to conduct Business Awards 2025 in tech sectors.	23 rd July 2025	New Delhi
7	Virtual B2B Meet - Enhancing ICT Cooperation between India and Vietnam - The B2B meet was attended by 22 Vietnam IT companies and 25 Indian IT companies.	31 st July 2025	Virtual
8	Interactive Meeting with Consul's office, Hong Kong to identify various potential items and activists to enhance India's export in electronics and ICT	10 th September 2025	Virtual
9	ESC signs MoU with Colombian Chambers - ESC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Colombian Chambers of Commerce & Industry. The collaboration aims to strengthen trade and business linkages in the IT and Electronics sectors between India and Colombia, while also opening wider opportunities across the Latin American region.	11 th September 2025	New Delhi
10	Virtual B2B Meet - India – Guatemala - The meeting focused on fostering collaboration between Indian and Guatemalan companies in the electronics and software sectors to enhance technological development and partnerships.	12 th September 2025	Virtual
11	ESC Meeting LAC ambassadors of Uruguay, Chile and Cuba - The interaction highlighted India's innovation strengths and explored avenues for deeper technology and electronics collaborations between India and the LAC region.	16 th September 2025	New Delhi
12	ESC Business Forum Interactive Meet with Mr Phil Murphy, Governor, New Jersey, USA - The meeting provided an excellent platform to discuss avenues for strengthening India–New Jersey collaboration in IT, electronics and innovation-led sectors, opening new opportunities for business partnerships and growth.	19 th September 2025	New Delhi
13	B2B Meet: India & Japan - ESC hosted a high- level 22 member Japanese Tech delegation. The session brought together leading innovators and enterprises from both nations to explore collaborations in IT, Electronics, AI, IoT and Digital Solutions.	13 th October 2025	New Delhi
14	B2B Meet: India & Japan - ESC hosted a high- level 22 member Japanese Tech delegation. The session brought together leading innovators and enterprises from both nations to explore collaborations in IT, Electronics, AI, IoT and Digital Solutions.	17 th October 2025	Bengaluru
15	Interactive Meet – ESC and Uzbekistan - An interactive meeting virtually was held between ESC and the IT Department of Uzbekistan in the presence of officials from the Embassy of India in Uzbekistan to explore avenues for enhancing IT trade and collaboration between the two countries.	14 th October 2025	New Delhi

S. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Mode
16	ESC & EU Chambers B2B Meet – The focus of the platform was to foster strategic partnerships, joint ventures, and technology collaborations across emerging sectors such as AI, IoT, cyber security, software solutions, and digital transformation paving the way for a stronger India–EU tech alliance.	29 th October 2025	New Delhi
17	Online Session - Access Global Trade Finance [Imports Financing & Exports Factoring] with Vayana Trade Xchange) - Around 65+ attendees participation this Session. This webinar was a part of ESC's ongoing Knowledge Series—an initiative aimed at equipping our member companies with critical insights on emerging opportunities, policy developments, and enabling platforms that can support business growth in the global market.	10 th November 2025	Virtual
18	Interactive Meeting with The Indus Entrepreneurs, New Jersey - The session focused on exploring deeper linkages with the TiE network and sensitizing industry leaders about the immense opportunities that INDIASOFT 2026 will offer for international collaboration, innovation exchange, and business growth.	19 th November 2025	Virtual
19	Roundtable Discussions on “Opportunities in UK Market” - The sessions highlighted sector-specific prospects, evolving trade dynamics, and the increasing demand for innovative Indian tech solutions in the UK. Participants engaged in meaningful dialogue on market entry strategies, partnership models, and regulatory pathways, making the discussion a valuable platform for strengthening India–UK business ties.	19 th November 2025	Kolkata
20	Roundtable Discussions on “Opportunities in UK Market” - The sessions highlighted sector-specific prospects, evolving trade dynamics, and the increasing demand for innovative Indian tech solutions in the UK. Participants engaged in meaningful dialogue on market entry strategies, partnership models, and regulatory pathways, making the discussion a valuable platform for strengthening India–UK business ties.	20 th November 2025	New Delhi
21	B2B Meet With Korea - The interaction enabled Indian and Korean enterprises to explore synergies in electronics, ICT and emerging tech sectors. The event reinforced ESC's commitment to fostering global partnerships and accelerating India's integration with high-growth international markets. The event also resulted in signing of few MoUs too.	21 st November 2025	New Delhi
22	B2B Meet With Russia - The session facilitated meaningful discussions on collaboration in electronics, IT services, emerging technologies and new market opportunities.	24 th November 2025	New Delhi

(ii) International Activities

S. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Country
1	GITEX Europe- Berlin - The participation was of 18 Indian companies from ICT sector	24 th -25 th May 2025	Germany
2	Eletrolar Show - The show attracted 40,000+ buyers from across Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, and other key South American markets – offering a powerful platform for Indian exporters to tap into this growing region.	23 rd -26 th June 2025	Brazil
3	The Digital Enterprise Show (DES) 2025 – ESC organized members participation in the show.	10 th -12 th June 2025	Spain
4	Comex, Oman – ESC organized members participation in the show.	6 th -9 th September 2025	Oman
5	INDIA DAY - Chile Tech Event - India Day was celebrated in Chile with great enthusiasm, showcasing the vibrant spirit of India's culture, technology, and growing global partnerships. The event highlighted the strengthening India–Chile relationship, particularly in the fields of information technology, electronics, and innovation. Senior officials, industry leaders, and representatives from both nations exchanged views on enhancing bilateral trade and collaboration.	6 th -10 th October 2025	Chile
6	GITEX DUBAI - The Council organised the largest ever Indian participation at GITEX Dubai. 100 Indian ICT companies displayed their products and solutions at the GITEX in 12 pavilions under the banner of ESC.	13 th -17 th October 2025	Dubai
7	MoU Signing between ESC and XETID, Cuba - the aim of signing the MoU is to create new opportunities for B2B engagement, knowledge sharing and joint ventures that contribute to a connected and digitally empowered future.	17 th October 2025	Cuba
8	INDIASOFT 2026/India Electronics Expo 2026 Roadshow 2025	9 th November	USA
9	ESC Delegation to Nepal - The Council organized an 11 member technology delegation to Nepal with the objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation, enhancing industry linkages, and exploring new opportunities for collaboration in the ICT and electronics sectors.	27 th & 28 th November 2025	Nepal

(K) Mobile and Electronic Devices Export Promotion Council (MEDEPC)

The Mobile and Electronic Devices Export Promotion Council (MEDEPC) has made dynamic strides in strengthening its

commitment to promoting Indian exports of mobile devices and electronic products while addressing significant challenges in the global market. This year's report highlights MEDEPC's key initiatives, collaborations, and policy

(i) Export Performance and Industry Growth

In the year 2025, India's electronic goods exports reached an impressive US\$ 31.10 billion (April-November 2025), with smartphone exports alone contributing US\$ 18.86 billion (April-November 2025). This success underscores the critical role that Indian mobile phone manufacturers have played in positioning the country as a global leader in smartphone exports. Building on this momentum, MEDEPC is now turning its attention to other high-potential segments, such as laptops, air conditioning units, hearables and wearables.

With the introduction of the PLIIT Hardware 2.0 scheme, MEDEPC is engaging with laptop manufacturers to replicate the success seen in the smartphone sector. Additionally, in collaboration with industry associations, we are exploring ways to expand air conditioner exports and support manufacturers in entering new markets. The smartwatch industry is another focus area, where we are working with Indian manufacturers to address challenges and enhance their competitive edge internationally.

(ii) Key Initiatives and Collaborations

MEDEPC has spearheaded numerous initiatives to boost the export of mobile and electronic devices, collaborating closely with industry bodies, trade associations, and government agencies:

- ✦ MEDEPC has been an active advocate on policy issues affecting electronic and mobile exports. Collaborating with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), have supported initiatives around regulatory reform, exporter incentives and streamlined customs processes. Have also contributed to discussions on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), ensuring

Indian exporters' interests are well-represented in these trade negotiations.

- ✦ MEDEPC continues to advocate for a time-bound approval process for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to establish a robust component manufacturing ecosystem. Our efforts aim to reduce import dependence, enhance local manufacturing, and streamline the issuance of Indian visas for technical personnel, enabling smoother technology transfers and plant setups.
- ✦ Annual General Meeting of MEDEPC: Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister attended AGM of MEDEPC as the Chief Guest. The HCIM made important announcements as under:
 - ✦ Launch of AC Exports Task Force
 - ✦ Launch of Flagship event "Bharat Electronics Manufacturing & Exports Summit (BEMS)"



4th Annual General Meeting of MEDEPC

MEDEPC remains committed to addressing the needs of all members, advocating for improved export procedures, resolving operational issues, and representing them effectively before relevant authorities.

(iii) International Engagements

- ✦ GITEX Asia 2025: Held in Singapore, from 23rd-25th April 2025, this event allowed MEDEPC's delegation of 23 exhibitors to present India's advancements in manufacturing and electronic innovation across the ASEAN region. This platform fostered connections and offered insights into market demands for AI, IoT, cybersecurity, digital finance and healthcare technology.
- ✦ Expand North Star 2025, Dubai: MEDEPC organized the India Pavilion under the MAI grant, hosting 45 exhibitors at Dubai's largest startup event from 12th-15th October 2025. This participation demonstrated India's leadership in AI, fintech, IoT, digital health and highlighted the nation's contribution to global digital transformation.

(L) EEPC India

EEPC India is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the erstwhile Companies Act 1956 (Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013) (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum- Membership Certificate for engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The organization has its headquarters at Kolkata with regional offices in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi and sub-regional offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru,

Hyderabad (Secunderabad) and Jalandhar for providing services to exporters of engineering products. With a view to establish closer connections with the engineering manufacturers & exporters and to have a better reach, EEPC India has also opened its chapters in 15 Tier II/Tier III cities spread across the country.

As an advisory body it actively contributes to the Government of India's policy making and is the prime conduit between the Indian Engineering fraternity and the Indian Government. Set up in 1955, EEPC India has around 10,000 members, 60 per cent from MSME sector. It empowers Indian engineering enterprises to navigate international trade complexities and gain growth in an extremely competitive global market. EEPC India's targeted market research, skill enhancement programs, and capacity-building workshops, help to equip domestic engineering firms with necessary tools to understand international demand trends, refine product offerings, and meet stringent quality standards.

EEPC India has been organizing promotional activities like buyer-seller meets (BSM) and managing 'India Pavilion' at various overseas exhibitions highlighting capabilities of Indian Engineering Industry. INDEE (Indian Engineering Exhibition), and IESS (International Engineering Sourcing Show) are two such flagship events enabling Indian exporters to showcase their innovations to a broader audience, opening doors to new markets.

(i) Engineering Exports Scenario

- ✦ Engineering exports have maintained their growth momentum, rising by 4.25 per cent in April-November 2025-26, to US\$ 79.74 billion from US\$ 76.49 billion in the same period last year. Engineering goods accounted for 27.30 per cent of India's total merchandise exports during this period.

- ✦ Within the sector, MSME sector accounts for 35-40 per cent of the total exports.
- ✦ In November 2025, 32 out of 34 engineering panels witnessed positive year-on-year growth.
- ✦ Region wise, North America and EU remained the top two exporting regions for Indian engineering exports. Also, export growth was recorded in all regions in November 2025.
- ✦ Country-wise, USA remained the top destination followed by UAE and Germany.

(ii) Trade Promotion Activities

During April - December 2025, EEPC India participated in following major internationally acclaimed engineering events:

- ✦ Hannover Messen 2025 (31st March – 4th April 2025, Hannover, Germany) - One of the most important industrial fairs presenting cutting edge innovations in the areas of manu-facturing, automation and motion drives, digital ecosystems, energy solutions, bringing together all core industrial sectors.
- ✦ Middel East Energy 2025 (7th- 9th April 2025, Dubai, UAE) - Middle East Energy plays an important role, reflecting the focus of the industry and region for today and the future, as the meeting point for the global energy sector, providing the perfect blend of networking, business facilitation and knowledge sharing to meet future energy goals.
- ✦ BAUMA 2025 (7th-13th April 2025, Munich, Germany) - World's leading trade fair for construction machinery, building material machines, mining machines and construction equipment;
- ✦ Indian industry has great potential for Germany especially in the areas of manufacturing, infrastructure and energy which are major growth sectors.
- ✦ India Pavilion at EXPOMAFE 2025 (6th – 10th May 2025, Sao Paulo, Brazil) – The event is Latin America's largest machine tools and industrial automation sector fair, gathering central technological innovations and global industry trends. EEPC India organized an India Pavilion where participants showcased products like, Machine Tools, Hand Tools, Tool holders, Industrial Diamond Tools, Pumps, Welding & Cutting, etc.
- ✦ CWIEME 2025 (3rd – 5th June 2025, Berlin, Germany) - The world's largest exhibition for coil winding, transformer, generator and electric motor manufacturing, Intermediate Semi-finished Products & Materials.
- ✦ SUBCON 2025 (4th-5th June 2025, Bermingham, UK) - It is the largest subcontract manufacturing supply chain show in the UK.
- ✦ Eurobike 2025 (25th – 29th July 2025, Frankfurt, Germany) – The event provided Indian participants much-needed exposure to highly innovative sector like Cycle, E-Bicycle, Cycle parts and Accessories.
- ✦ International Fastener Expo 2025 (15th – 17th September 2025, Las Vegas, USA) - The Expo brings together the manufacturers and master distributors of fasteners, precision formed parts, fastener machinery & tooling and other related products and services with distributors and sales agents in the distributor chain.
- ✦ Electric & Power Indonesia 2025 (18th – 19th September 2025) - EEPC India with the support of Embassy of India,

- Jakarta, organized Buyer Seller Meet Coinciding with Electric & Power Indonesia 2025. The focused product of the delegation was Transmission & Distribution, Electrical equipment and allied products.
- ✦ Pharma MachTech & LabNext Expo 2025 (6th – 8th September 2025, New Delhi, India) - EEPC India organized the launch edition of Pharma Mach Tech and LabNext Expo at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Pharma Mach Tech focused on pharmaceutical machinery, packaging systems, clean room technologies, process automation, and quality control equipment. LabNext emphasizing analytical instruments, laboratory automation, diagnostics, biotechnology tools, scientific instruments, and research solutions.
 - ✦ SAUDI ELEENEX 2025, (6th – 8th October 2025, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) – It is a symbol of sustained success in serving the leaders for Electricity, Alternative Energy, Air Conditioning, Lighting and Water Technology in the MENA Region.
 - ✦ MSV Brno 2025 (7th – 11th October, 2025, CZECH REPUBLIC) - MSV is one of the most important & prestigious Industrial Trade Fair for Engineering sectors showcased the future of industrial technologies.
 - ✦ SUBCONTRACT INDIA 2025 (6th – 8th November 2025, Pune, India) – The event was organized by EEPC India at the Auto Cluster Exhibition Area, Pune, Maharashtra. Main industry sectors targeted are Industry supplies, Auto-component; Electricals; Construction & Mining and Industrial Machinery.
 - ✦ VINAMAC EXPO 2024, Vietnam (27th – 29th November 2025) - VINAMAC EXPO 2025, the international exhibition on industrial machinery, equipment, technology; held at the Saigon Exhibition and Convention Center in Ho Chi Minh City. The exhibition brought opportunities to enterprises in selecting and sourcing high quality products from many developed countries in the world.
 - ✦ MACH & TOOLS SAUDI & GULF 4P 2025 (8th – 11th December 2025), Saudi Arabia - Mach & Tools and Gulf 4P Expo took place in the centre of Saudi Arabia's Eastern industrial hub at Dhahran International Exhibition Centre. The event showcased the latest technologies, products & services of plastic, printing, packaging and petrochemicals.
 - ✦ Automechanika Dubai 2025 (9th – 11th December 2025) - Automechanika Dubai acts as the central trading link for markets that are difficult to reach connecting the wider Middle East, Africa, Asia and key CIS countries. EEPC INDIA & ACMA jointly arranged India Pavilion at the show. The event brought together more than 2500 exhibitors, offering visitors a comprehensive showcase of products and solutions.
- (iii) Virtual Event**
- ✦ 5th Indian Railways Sourcing Week 5.0 (7th – 9th May 2025) - EEPC India organized 5th edition of Indian Railways Sourcing Week 5.0, dedicated to connecting Indian engineering companies with Railways procurement needs, from 7th to 9th May 2025. The virtual event was Supported by Ministry of Railways, Government of India. The conclave discussed various topics e.g. Procurement from MSME units, Vendor registration Process, Vendor approval process, new initiatives for procurement from MSMEs and Online vendor registration Process. Eminent speakers from Railway PSUs interacted with the

participants. The event was a resounding success with not only an engaging list of participants but also achieving its objectives of driving growth within the engineering sector, particularly in the context of sourcing for the Indian Railways.

- ✦ EEPC India MSME Defence Week 2025 (16th-19th September 2025) - EEPC India successfully organized the 5th Edition of the India MSME Defence Week 2025 from 16th to 19th September 2025 on its state-of-the-art Virtual Exhibition Platform. The event was conceptualized under the theme "Aatmanirbhar Bharat: Empowering MSMEs for Defence Manufacturing and Exports". Around 450 delegates from India and countries including USA, France, Israel, Japan, and South Korea and over 500 virtual B2B interactions conducted; 25 speakers shared their thoughts in 6 thematic sessions.

(iv) Initiatives for Technology Upgradation for Boosting Engineering Exports

- ✦ EEPC India Technology Centre has provided various Technological solutions to their MSME members by Additive Technology and Reverse Engineering through initiatives taken up by 3D Design and Development Centre.
- ✦ A number of Seminars / Workshops / Webinars / Industry Meets were organized by EEPC India to empower MSMEs with the latest know-how of advanced, enable value addition of products and to provide a platform to connect with engineering clusters in India and interact with leading Technological Experts and R&D labs and Academic Institutes across India.

(v) EEPC India organized several events/seminars for technological upgradation and boosting India's engineering manufacturing competitiveness and exports

- ✦ Gunvatta Yatra "Significance of Laboratory Accreditation and maintaining regulatory norms to promote export" at DCCI, Durgapur on 20th May 2025
- ✦ A 15-day certification program on "foreign trade (export-import)" was conducted from 14th April to 5th May 2025 in virtual mode.
- ✦ Gunvatta Yatra "Significance of Laboratory Accreditation and maintaining regulatory norms to promote export" at Bhilai, Chhattisgarh on 22nd July 2025
- ✦ An awareness program on "Cyber Security" was organized on 29th April 2025 in collaboration with CUTS International.
- ✦ Hybrid seminar on "CBAM – Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism" held on 26th June 2025
- ✦ A Virtual 15 days Certification Training Program on "foreign trade (export-import)" was conducted from 10th to 28th November 2025.

(M) Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC)

SEPC is an Export Promotion Council set up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India aimed at facilitating services' exports of India.

India's services exports have shown strong growth, with receipts of about US\$ 199 billion during April to September of the FY 2025-26 compared to US\$ 182 billion in the corresponding period of FY 2024-25,

indicating a robust year-on-year expansion in global demand for Indian services. Almost half of these exports (approximately 49 per cent) are contributed by tele-communications, computer and information services, underscoring India's deep specialization and global competitiveness in IT and digitally enabled services such as software development, business process outsourcing, data management, and emerging areas like cloud computing and artificial intelligence.

Key functions of SEPC are as follows:

- ✦ Nodal organisation for services export promotion and an interface between the services industry and government.
- ✦ Contributes in Foreign Trade Policy, Export Strategy formulation by Department of Commerce and related Government Departments.
- ✦ Represents Services Sector in various platforms to facilitate export.
- ✦ Creates business opportunities in global market place for services exporters.
- ✦ Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports.
- ✦ Organising visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities.
- ✦ Organising participation of services exporters in specialized international trade fairs.
- ✦ Organising Marquee exhibitions and inviting importers from across the world.
- ✦ Dissemination of government notification, orders, information on trade and other relevant information to members.
- ✦ Facilitate execution of government schemes.

SEPC has a mandate to promote following service sectors:

- ✦ Accounting/Auditing and Bookkeeping Services
- ✦ Advertising Services
- ✦ Architectural Services and Related Services
- ✦ Consultancy Services
- ✦ Distribution Services
- ✦ Educational Services
- ✦ Entertainment services including Audio-visual services
- ✦ Environmental Services
- ✦ Healthcare services
- ✦ Hotel and Tourism Related Services
- ✦ Legal Services
- ✦ Maritime Transport Service
- ✦ Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling Services/Management services
- ✦ Printing and Publishing Services
- ✦ Others

Major Promotional activities/events undertaken by SEPC during 2025 - 2026 are as follows:

- ✦ SEPC with the support of Tamil Nadu Government organized the second edition of Tamil Nadu MVT Summit held on 4th and 5th April 2025 in Chennai featuring hospitals, wellness centres, AYUSH centres and medical institutions from Tamil Nadu.
- ✦ SEPC participated as knowledge partner for the ICSI Middle East Conference which was organized in Dubai from 24th to 26th April 2025 on theme 'Good Governance: Empowering Capital Markets.
- ✦ SEPC organized an India Pavilion in close association with Ministry of

- Tourism, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry at the Arabian Travel Market (ATM) 2025, held from 28th April to 1st May 2025 at the Dubai World Trade Centre, Dubai.
- ✦ SEPC with the support of Department of Commerce, Government of India, organised an India Pavilion in Global Education & Training Exhibition (GETEX), held from 30th April-2nd May 2025, at Dubai International Convention & Exhibition Centre, Dubai, UAE.
 - ✦ SEPC participated in WAVES Conference from 1st May to 4th May 2025 which was organized by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
 - ✦ SEPC, in collaboration with INALP, under the banner of Ministry of Law & Justice organized the prestigious 'International Legal Conference 2025' aligned with awards on 10th May 2025, at The Lalit, New Delhi, 110001 on theme "India's Legal and Regulatory Framework: Navigating International Trade Opportunities".
 - ✦ SEPC organized its first edition of National Conclave on Environmental Services (NCES) and Environmental Musketeers Awards 2025 on 13th June 2025 at Hotel Lalit, New Delhi.
 - ✦ SEPC organized a Roundtable discussion on Sustainable Logistics Ecosystem on 18th August 2025 to deliberate on strategic pathways for enhancing India's green logistics infrastructure and boosting export.
 - ✦ SEPC organized an India Pavilion at GAMESCOM 2025 from 20th to 24th August 2025 at Cologne Germany showcasing Indian companies' capabilities in gaming and entertainment segments.
 - ✦ SEPC organized a conclave on Future – Ready Logistics in India on 29th August 2025 focusing on strengthening India's multimodal logistics system, emerging technologies in supply chain management and transforming aviation, maritime and logistics services.
 - ✦ SEPC organized a Roundtable Conference on "Smart Agriculture & Policy Innovation for Agri-Services Growth" on 3rd September 2025.
 - ✦ SEPC organized an International Conference on Transforming Higher Education & Skilling towards Viksit Bharat@2024 & Education Excellence Awards 2025 on 19th September 2025.
 - ✦ SEPC in association with Ministry of Information & Broadcasting organized an India Pavilion at Tokyo Games Show from 24th to 26th September 2025 at Tokyo, Japan.
 - ✦ SEPC organized an India Pavilion at Malaysia Health & Pharma Expo from 7th to 9th October 2025 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 - ✦ SEPC in association with Ministry of Information & Broadcasting organized an India Pavilion at MIPCOM 2025 at Paris, France from 13th to 16th October 2025. which was themed as "Waves Bazaar".
 - ✦ SEPC participated at ITB Asia 2025 from 15th to 17th October 2025 at Marina Bay Sands Convention Centre, Singapore.
 - ✦ SEPC is organizing the Finolegal Convergence Summit 2025 on Friday, 5th December 2025, at New Delhi, on the theme: "Regulation. Innovation. Globalization – Building India's Legal-Fintech Edge."
 - ✦ SEPC is organizing a National Dialogue on School Education Building Future-Ready Learners for a Skilled India on 13th December 2025 at New Delhi.

Webinars

- ✦ SEPC organized a webinar on How to Maximize Export Through FTAS on 23rd May 2025.
- ✦ SEPC organized a webinar on RBI Guidelines for Exporters, Rupees settlement and latest update on 25th June 2025
- ✦ SEPC organized a webinar on Trade Insurance and ECGC Policies in association with ECGC on 1st July 2025
- ✦ SEPC organized a webinar on Managing Credit Risks by Exporters on 18th July 2025 focusing on International Trade Risk, how to monitor and control risk
- ✦ SEPC organised a virtual Interaction on Energy Working Group of NHEV 3G Energy Stations on 4th September 2025
- ✦ SEPC organised a webinar on Exploring New Export Markets in 2025: Trends & Opportunities on 23rd September 2025.
- ✦ SEPC organised a virtual interaction with Indian Business & Professional Council (IBPC), Dubai on 4th October 2025 to discuss about the collaborative approach between UAE and India in the area of interest in Services Exports.
- ✦ SEPC organised a webinar on Financing for MSME Exporters on 28th October 2025.
- ✦ SEPC organised a webinar on Letter of Credit (LC) – As a Financing Tool on 20th November 2025

(N) Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC)

The Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) has a storied history that began in 1956 as the Indian Oilseeds & Produce Exporters Association (IOPEA). It was formally recognized as an Export Promotion Council by the Ministry of

Commerce & Industry, Government of India, in 2006. While export promotion remains central to its mission, IOPEPC plays a pivotal role in fortifying India's domestic Oilseed supply chain, collaborating closely with farmers, shellers, processors, and exporters to elevate quality standards nationwide.

Driven by a commitment to foster self-reliance in Oilseed and Oil production, IOPEPC works to reduce dependency on imports by promoting excellence in quality and processing. To achieve this mission, IOPEPC has formalized Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with leading agricultural institutions such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research in Hyderabad, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), and the Directorate of Groundnut Research in Junagadh. These partnerships enhance innovation, research, and best practices in the Oilseed sector.

The Council undertakes numerous initiatives to support its members and the industry, organizing awareness programs and training to elevate quality in Oilseed exports. IOPEPC also conducts market studies to facilitate access and resolve trade barriers with government support. Through buyer-seller meets and participation in international trade shows, the Council actively promotes trade while maintaining comprehensive data and statistics for the Oilseed sector. Additionally, it assesses government policies to provide strategic insights to its members and shares vital market intelligence through research reports and crop surveys.

Through these ongoing efforts, IOPEPC strengthens India's Oilseed value chain, fosters collaboration across sectors, and promotes a sustainable ecosystem for the growth and prosperity of the industry.

Trade Promotion and Trade related activities undertaken in 2025-26

The Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) remains steadfast in its commitment to fostering growth and development within the Oilseeds sector. Through a series of targeted capacity-building and educational initiatives, the Council aims to enhance the knowledge, skills, and the operational efficiency of both traders and farmers. During the fiscal year 2025-26, the Council organized several key programs aimed at supporting the sector's expansion and efficiency.

(i) Participation in International Trade Fairs and Conferences

✦ Participation in Gulfood 2025, Dubai

- IOPEPC participated in Gulfood 2025, the world's largest annual food and beverage trade exhibition, held from 17th to 21st February 2025 at the Dubai World Trade Centre.
- As part of its ongoing efforts to promote India's Oilseeds and produce sector on a global platform, IOPEPC facilitated the participation of 11 member exporters. These exhibitors were strategically positioned within the APEDA pavilion in Zabeel Plaza Hall, where APEDA allotted 80 sq. m of stall space to IOPEPC. This comprised 10 stalls (8 sq. m each) and 1 table space, providing a strong platform to showcase the diversity, quality, and export potential of Indian Oilseeds and Oil sector.
- With over 5,500 exhibitors from 129 countries and more than 1 million products on display, Gulfood 2025 served as a vital

networking hub, enabling Indian exporters to engage with global buyers, explore industry trends, and build new business collaborations.

✦ IOPEPC Launched Special Gulfood Edition of Monthly News Bulletin at Gulfood 2025

- The Council prepared a special Gulfood edition of its Monthly News Bulletin to highlight key industry insights, export trends, and opportunities in the Oilseeds sector. The bulletin was inaugurated by Shri. Chirag Paswan, Cabinet Minister of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, during Gulfood 2025, held at the Dubai World Trade Centre.
- As part of its outreach efforts, IOPEPC distributed soft copies of the special edition to participants at Gulfood 2025, ensuring wider access to valuable industry information.

✦ International Peanut Forum 2025

- The International Peanut Forum (IPF) 2025 was held from 9th-11th April 2025 in Seville, Spain, serving as a premier global platform for dialogue on key trends, challenges, and innovations shaping the peanut industry.
- IOPEPC's participation reaffirmed India's commitment to promoting high-quality peanut exports and fostering international collaboration for the sustainable growth of the industry.

✦ China International Sesame Conference (Spring) 2025

- The China International Sesame Conference (Spring) 2025 was

organised by the China Chamber of Commerce of Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-products (CFNA) on 27th-28th April 2025 at the Shangri-La Hotel, Qingdao, China. The conference brought together global industry leaders to deliberate on emerging trends, challenges, and opportunities in the Sesame market.

✦ IOPEPC Participates in International Peanut Industry & Technological Innovation Conference

- IOPEPC participated in the International Peanut Industry and Technological Innovation Conference held in Daming City, Hebei Province, China, from 10th to 11th September 2025. The conference was organized under the theme "Technological Innovation Driving, New Quality Productivity Empowering High-Quality Development of the Peanut Industry" and brought together global experts, exporters, technologists, and researchers from across the peanut value chain to discuss advancements and challenges in the sector.

✦ IOPEPC Participated in China International Peanut Conference (Autumn) 2025

- IOPEPC Participated in the International Peanut Conference organized by CFNA, China, on 12th September 2025 in Qingdao, China.

✦ IOPEPC Hosts 7th Global Oilseeds Conference (IGOC) 2025

- IOPEPC held its 7th IOPEPC Global Oilseeds Conference (IGOC 2025) from 31st October to 2nd November

2025, at the JW Marriott Marquis Hotel, Dubai.

(ii) International Advocacy and Market Access

✦ IOPEPC Signs Strategic Cooperation Agreement with Argentina Peanut Chamber to Enhance Collaboration in Peanut Sector

- The Argentina Peanut Chamber and the Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) signed a strategic cooperation agreement on 8th January 2025, marking a significant milestone in advancing bilateral ties and strengthening collaboration in the peanut industry.
- This agreement paves the way for enhanced cooperation in trade, market access, and knowledge exchange within the peanut sector. It also facilitates the sharing of best practices in agricultural techniques and manufacturing standards, including Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), which will further improve the quality and competitiveness of India's peanut production.

✦ IOPEPC Officials Visit Brussels to Explore Export Opportunities with the European Union

- On 7th April 2025, an IOPEPC delegation visited Brussels for strategic discussions on enhancing exports of Indian Sesame seeds, Peanuts, and Peanut butter to the European Union. The delegation held meetings with the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) and other

stakeholders to address market access issues, including pesticide residue limits and aflatoxin standards.

✦ Advocacy for Increased Peanut Butter Export Quota to the U.S.

- IOPEPC has been actively advocating for an increase in India's export quota for peanut butter to the United States. Currently set at 1,600 MT, IOPEPC is pushing for this quota to be raised to 3,200 MT, with the long-term goal of reaching 15,000 MT. Additionally, IOPEPC is contends for the reallocation of unused export quotas from other countries, such as Canada and Argentina, which have higher Peanut butter quotas, to be made available to India.

✦ Indo-Japan Sesame Seed Market

- IOPEPC is actively engaging in discussions with the Japanese Oils and Fat Importers and Exporters Association (JOFIEA) to reinstate the import of Indian Sesame seeds into Japan. Historically, Japan has been a significant importer of Sesame seeds; however, in the past two decades, exports from India have dwindled due to concerns over pesticide residues, specifically Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) and Benzene Hexachloride (BHC).

(iii) Participation in Domestic Trade Fairs and Conferences

✦ IOPEPC as Strategic Partner at Agriculture & Food Processing Growth Summit 2025, Thanjavur

- The Agriculture & Food Processing Growth Summit & Expo 2025 was

held on 3rd-4th January 2025 at the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, organized by The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), NIFTEM-Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu Food Processing and Agri Export Promotion Corporation (TNAPEX), the Government of Tamil Nadu, and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) under the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industrial Corridor (TNAIC) initiative.

- As a strategic partner, IOPEPC contributed its expertise by participating with a dedicated stall in collaboration with Project Coordinating Unit (ICAR-PCU), All India Coordinated Research Project on Sesame and Niger (AICRP-Sesame & Niger), Jabalpur, providing insights on Oilseed production and exports.

✦ IOPEPC Engagement During Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Food Safety Assessment in India

- On 16th-17th January 2025, a delegation from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) visited India for a food safety system assessment, organized by APEDA. The objective was to evaluate food safety risks, ensure compliance with Canada's standards, and strengthen consumer confidence in Indian exports.

✦ Farmers' Convention on Oilseeds Cultivation at Jalgaon

- On 28th February 2025, a highly informative Farmers' Convention

on Oilseeds Cultivation was organized at Jalgaon under the joint collaboration of the IOPEPC, Project Coordinating Unit (ICAR-PCU), All India Coordinated Research Project on Sesame and Niger (AICRP-Sesame & Niger), Jabalpur and Oilseeds Research Centre, Jalgaon, the convention commenced with an address highlighting the importance of Oilseed crops, production trends, export opportunities, and health benefits. The keynote emphasized the nutritional and economic significance of Sesame and encouraged farmers to adopt advanced cultivation technologies to expand Sesame cultivation during the summer season.

- The event also focused on strengthening Sesame cultivation through improved seed varieties, scientific practices, and research advancements, including high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties. Technical sessions guided farmers on crop management, organic cultivation methods, disease management, and pest control measures.
- ✦ IOPEPC Participated in Stakeholder Consultation on Sesame Processing and Export Opportunities for Odisha, Bhubaneswar
 - On 6th March 2025, IOPEPC participated in the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on "Sesame Processing and Export Opportunities for Odisha", which was organized by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in collaboration with the Odisha

University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) and supported by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha, at Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

- ✦ Participation in Annual Group Meeting (AGM) of AICRP on Groundnut 2025 at Rajasthan
 - Council participated in the Annual Group Meeting (AGM) of the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Groundnut, held from 18th-20th March 2025 at the Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur.
- ✦ Webinar on Payment Mechanism & Trade Finance for Russia
 - IOPEPC successfully organized a webinar on "Payment Mechanism/ Trade Finance for Export/Import Related to Russia" on 27th March 2025, to address the challenges faced by Indian exporters due to ongoing international sanctions and banking restrictions. The session saw active participation from 30 attendees, including exporters and industry stakeholders.
- ✦ IOPEPC Attended TNAPEx Consultative Meeting to Support Tamil Nadu's Agri-Export Growth
 - On 24th April 2025, the Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) participated in the consultative meeting hosted by the Tamil Nadu Food Processing and Agri Export Promotion Corporation (TNAPEx) at their newly established Export Promotion Desk (EPD).

(O) Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL)

Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India was established in 2004 under the Companies Act, 1956, keeping in mind the unique requirements of the Indian pharmaceutical industry for export promotion. The Council has its headquarters in Hyderabad, with regional offices at Mumbai and New Delhi, and branch offices in Ahmedabad and Chennai. There are 4101 active members in the Council.

The products and services falling under the purview of Pharmexcil are Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates, Excipients, Finished Dosage Forms (FDF), Biologics & Vaccines, Surgicals, Nutraceuticals, Collaborative Research, Contract Manufacturing, Clinical Trials & Consultancy, and Regulatory Services.

Apart from acting as an interface with the Government, the Council also offers professional advice to its members in areas such as compliance with regulatory requirements, guidance on market and product potential for exports, technology up-gradation, trade related help, etc. Pharmexcil also acts as a nodal agency for issue of Registration cum Membership certificates (RCMC), Certificate of Origin (CoO) Non-preferential; Certificate of Export Performance; Payment of Duty/GST Certificate to member companies for availing bank guarantee exemption and Advance Authorisation. The Council participates in important exhibitions and fairs in various countries and also organizes international conferences and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets (RBSM) in India.

Global Outreach and B2B Engagements

IPHEX (International Pharmaceuticals Exhibition): IPHEX 2025 served as a global platform to showcase India's pharmaceutical capabilities and foster innovation. The 11th

edition of the IPHEX, a flagship event of the PHARMEXCIL, was organised with the support of the Department of Commerce, Government of India on 4th-5th September 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, India. The 11th edition highlighted India's shift from manufacturing strength to innovation leadership. The Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) powered IPHEX with 50,000+ B2B meetings since 2013. Over 5,500 foreign delegates from 150+ countries engaged directly with Indian exporters. The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. Pharmexcil leaders stressed branding, quality, and year round market access through IPHEX. The Global Regulatory Conclave which saw participation from UKMHRA, ANVISA, Netherlands Health Authority, EMDA and others carried out advanced discussions on mutual recognition and collaborative inspection frameworks. The CEO Roundtable Discussion on "Pharma Industry Transformation – Opportunities, Challenges, and Global Leadership" was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri. Piyush Goyal. The CEO Roundtable spotlighted GST reforms, biosimilars, and India's highest USFDA approved facilities. IPHEX 2025 reaffirmed India's leadership in affordable medicines, regulatory excellence, and innovation driven growth. The Exhibition showcased the products and services of the following segments with the theme India as "Pharmacy of the world".

- ✦ API and Intermediates
- ✦ Formulations
- ✦ Excipients and custom Manufacturing
- ✦ Bio Similar and Vaccines
- ✦ Natural Extracts and Nutraceuticals
- ✦ Surgicals
- ✦ Animal Health products

- ✦ Healthcare Services (Cros, Clinical Trials, R&D, Custom Synthesis)

Some of the other major events organized or scheduled to be organized by Pharmexcil during 2025-26 include:

- ✦ BSM Africa Delegation scheduled from 24th March to 1st April 2025, covering Zambia, Tanzania, and Ethiopia
- ✦ India Pavilion in CPHI Worldwide 2025 during 28th-30th October 2025 Messe Frankfurt, Germany
- ✦ India Pavilion at CPHI India 2025- India Expo Centre, Knowledge Park II, Greater Noida, Delhi NCR, 25th-27th November 2025
- ✦ Africa Delegation in BSM in Africa/WANA region - Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco (12th-20th January 2026)
- ✦ iPHEX LATAM – Chile, Peru, Guatemala & Colombia (2nd-13th February 2026)
- ✦ India Pavilion at World Health Expo (formerly Arab Health) – WHX Dubai, UAE (9th-12th February 2026)
- ✦ ASEAN Delegation in BSM in ASEAN region -Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia (2nd-13th March 2026)
- ✦ BSM in CIS region Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan Scheduled from (6th to 28th March 2026).

2. OTHER ORGANISATIONS

(A) Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

FIEO provides the crucial interface between International Trading community of India with the Central and State Governments, Financial Institutions, Ports, Railways, Surface Transport and all engaged in Export Trade Facilitation. FIEO serves directly or indirectly the interests of over 200,000 exporters from every Industry and Services sector in the country. FIEO is registered

under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with its Headquarters in Delhi, Regional Offices in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, and Chapters in Jaipur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Ahmedabad, Indore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Vijayawada, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi and Guwahati. FIEO is going to open a Chapter Office in Amritsar with the support of the DGFT. This is another feather for FIEO.

Major Activities and Achievements

- ✦ During the fiscal year 2025-26 (till October 2025), FIEO orchestrated a total of 350 strategically located export promotion programs across India as well as abroad, devising strategy and streamlining the process for exporters to seamlessly market their products. Some of the international events organised by FIEO are as follows:
 - FIEO participated in the 137th Session of China Import and Export Fair (Canton Fair), Guangzhou (China) Phase 1 (15th-19th April 2025)
 - India Pavilion in Thaifex- Anuga Asia 2025, Bangkok, Thailand - 27th to 31st May 2025
 - FIEO participated in Multi-Product Business Delegation to Bulgaria & Romania – 1st-7th June 2025
 - Participation in Global Sourcing Expo Australia at Sydney, Australia from 17th-19th June 2025
 - FIEO participated in the 9th China-South Asia Exposition (CSAE) and 29th China (Kunming) Import & Export Fair- 19th-24th June 2025
 - FIEO's Business Delegation to Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan – 21st-25th July 2025
 - FIEO participated in the apparel Sourcing & Home Textiles Sourcing

Show at New York – 23rd-25th July 2025

- FIEO participated in the Vietfood & Beverages – Propack Vietnam 2025 - 7th- 9th August 2025
- FIEO participated in the 35th Edition of AUTUMN FAIR 2025 at Birmingham, United Kingdom – 7th- 10th September 2025
- FIEO participated in the 29th Edition of Americas Food & Beverage Show in Miami, USA - 10th- 12th September 2025
- B2B Delegation of Food and Agri Exporters to Bahrain & Jordan - 21st- 24th September 2025
- Multi-Product Business Delegation to Kenya & Uganda – 28th September to 4th October 2025

✦ FIEO–SheTrades India is a transformative initiative empowering women entrepreneurs and strengthening India’s role in global trade. In collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC), it serves as a comprehensive resource hub offering capacity building, mentoring, business matchmaking, and policy advocacy to promote inclusive and equitable trade. The following work done by FIEO jointly with SheTrades Indian Hub in this financial year 2025-26:

- Global Engagement: Invited by ITC to attend the SheTrades Annual Meeting held from 7th–9th October 2025 in London.
- Capacity Building: Conducted 14 training sessions over six months to enhance business, digital, and export readiness skills of women-led businesses (WLBs).
- Community Growth: Registered around 300 WLBs under FIEO–SheTrades India.

- International Participation: Facilitated participation of 8 WLBs from Mauritius and 1 from Ghana in Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets (RBSMs) across India’s Southern and Western regions.
- Global Recognition: Ranked among the top 4 SheTrades Hubs out of 21 globally at the Annual Meeting.
- Trade Mission: Approved a landmark Trade Mission to the UK, funded by UK International Development, featuring 10 WLBs from spices, agro-processing, textiles, and apparel sectors.
- Regional Collaboration: Sri Lanka and Bangladesh Hubs requested FIEO–SheTrades India to conduct virtual capacity-building programs for their WLBs.

✦ FIEO with the support of the Ministry of Commerce and States organised Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets during the year 2025-26 (till October, 2025), details of the same are as follows:

- International Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Vijayawada from 24th-25th April 2025
- International Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Tirupati from 26th- 28th June 2025
- International Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Mumbai from 21st- 22nd July 2025
- Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show at Greater Noida from 25th-29th September 2025
- International Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Mehsana from 9th- 10th October 2025
- International Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM) at Puducherry from 30th-31st October 2025

- ✦ FIEO established a proactive War Room, comprising Regional Heads and key officers, under the guidance of the DG & CEO. Its primary objective is to assess the current situation, and promptly address concerns within the Exim community, ensuring swift and seamless exports.
- ✦ The Indian Trade Portal, – One stop information trade portal of India developed and maintained by FIEO, currently provides information on 100+ countries, representing approximately 94 per cent of India's exports and 96 per cent of global imports
- ✦ Global Tender Services (GTS) is a significant initiative designed to enhance the global reach of Indian exporters, particularly Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Developed and managed by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), GTS is now available on the Indian Trade Portal — the country's comprehensive platform for trade intelligence and facilitation. This subscription-based, real-time tender aggregation service offers Indian businesses access to more than 15,000 active international tenders every day, sourced from over 8,000 verified channels across 150+ countries.
- ✦ Indian Business Portal is the only such marketplace that is exclusive for exporters registered in India and is custom-built to support exporters with a range of bespoke features and relevant partners integrated to build this ecosystem. The Strategic objectives of Indian Business Portal are; digitizing Indian Exporters and help them become discoverable online; promoting exports from all Indian States; showcasing India's strength in wide range of Products & Services; encouraging virtual meetings between buyers and sellers; and providing a trusted network of Indian Exporters to Foreign Buyers.
- ✦ 56000+ SMEs are registered on the FIEO GlobalLinker platform and of those 4000+ have already joined with over 1,50,000+ products and services listed on Indian Business Portal
- ✦ The FIEO Niryat Mitra Mobile App is a valuable tool for Indian exporters, as it provides them with a single platform to access all the information and services they need to export their products and services. Niryat Mitra Mobile App is available on both Android and iOS devices with more than 1 lakh downloads and an excellent rating of 4.8.
- ✦ During the year 2025-26 (upto October 2025), FIEO has pursued important issues with the Government regularly which finally got resolved viz:
 - The time period for outlay of foreign exchange under the Merchanting Trade Transactions has been increased from four to six months, while the overall completion period of nine months remains unchanged.
 - Authorised Dealer Category-I banks to reconcile and close EDPMS/IDPMS entries of Rs. 10 lakh or less per bill based on declarations by exporters/importers regarding payment/realisation. Reductions in declared or invoice value will also be accepted, and consolidated quarterly declarations are allowed.
 - The date for filing of Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) has been extended from 30th September 2025 to 30th November 2025 against late fees of Rs. 10000/-
 - RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products)

Scheme extended beyond 30th September 2025. The scheme will now remain applicable to exports from DTA units, Advance Authorisation (AA) holders, SEZ units, and Export Oriented Units (EOUs) up to 31st March 2026, with existing rates continuing as notified.

- Relaxations allowed for exports through warehouses in 'Bharat Mart' in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) by permitting AD banks to allow exporters to realize and repatriate the full export value of goods exported to 'Bharat Mart' within nine months from the sale date of the goods from the warehouse. Additionally, AD banks may authorize the opening or hiring of a warehouse in 'Bharat Mart' by Indian exporters who hold a valid Importer Exporter Code (IEC).
 - Resolution for cases wherein shipping bills unable to capture above 120 characters description posed issues in closing of Advance Authorizations.
 - Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has introduced a new field titled 'Mode of Export of Services' in the Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (eBRC) format for Services Exports.
 - CBIC has now allowed post EGM amendments as well as conversion of export incentives post exports.
- ✦ In the current fiscal year, FIEO has conducted Export Analyses for the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Meghalaya. The objective of these studies is to provide a comprehensive assessment of each state's export

performance, identify sectoral strengths and district-level trends, and explore potential areas for export diversification.

- ✦ FIEO has also undertaken the following in-house studies/surveys, the findings of which have been shared with Department of Commerce and DG Shipping at various platforms:
 - Submission of inputs to DGFT for development of National Single Registry for Labs including a list of 65 country-wise mandatory certifications required for specific products.
 - Study on identifying tariff lines that could be part of India's aggressive interest under the India-US BTA, which was submitted to the Commerce Secretary
 - Ongoing Study on "Assessment of India's E-Commerce Exports & Way Forward" in association with Amazon India.
 - Preparation of State Export Profiles and Top 30 Importing Countries Profiles, hosted at FIEO's website.
 - Mapping Export Challenges and Best Practices for certain sectors.
 - Submission of inputs to the committee constituted by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance to examine tax and export clearance issues faced by manufacturing industry.
 - Submission of inputs against the proposed questions for the event "Economic Reforms 2.0: Future Ready India" to Logistics Division

FIEO recognizes exporters and export facilitators and confers "Niryat Shree" and "Niryat Bandhu" Awards respectively to

encourage the exporters to perform better in year to year.

(B) India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

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

IBEF carried out several branding activities during 2025-26. Highlights of key initiatives are given below:

✦ Promotion of Geographical Indications of India

IBEF promoted different Geographical Indications of India under an umbrella branding campaign 'Discover India' in overseas markets. The campaign covered 400+ GIs of India with films and short informative videos being promoted in the target markets. The campaign also included development of a dedicated landing page for the target audience.

✦ Enhancing IBEF's Digital Presence and Reach

The IBEF website (www.ibef.org) continued to strengthen its position as a leading source of credible information on India's economy and business. Ranking among the top three search results for over 100 high-volume

economic keywords, the platform remained a trusted resource for global and domestic audiences. In 2025-26, IBEF regularly updated content across 45+ sectors, all States and Union Territories, and key export-oriented products and services, ensuring timely and comprehensive coverage of India's economic landscape.

3. STATES/UTs SPECIFIC EXPORT STRATEGIES

In order to achieve better coordination with States and UTs the Department of Commerce has nominated Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary level officers as nodal officers for institutionalizing a mechanism for regular and effective coordination and communication with States/UTs.

The nominated nodal officers are the single contact point for all matters related to the State/UT concerning the Department of Commerce. The nodal officers visit their allotted States/UTs from time to time. They work closely with the States/UTs on various trade related matters including formulation/implementation of 'Export Strategy' and addressing any issues or impediments to trade.

Department of Commerce has been actively interacting and engaging with the State Governments/Union Territories to create an enabling environment to boost goods and services exports from the country by way of assisting them in formulating a comprehensive export strategy based on an assessment of State's strengths. To improve export performance in partnership with the States, the States have been urged to identify items with export potential. So far, 24 States have prepared their Export Strategies.

6

Chapter

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

1. TRADE WITH SOUTH-EAST ASIA ASEAN Region

(i) Introduction

In order to address the economic cooperation content of the 'Act East Policy' of 2014, 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 objectives of Act East Policy.

(ii) Trade Framework

(a) Agreements with ASEAN

India and the ASEAN signed the Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) under the broader framework of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and the ASEAN on 13th August 2009. The Agreement came into force on 1st January 2010 in respect of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and in case of other ASEAN countries on different dates in 2010 and 2011. India and ASEAN Member countries have also signed Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment in November 2014. These Agreements came into effect from 1st July 2015.

The Ministers in the 19 ASEAN-India Economic Ministers meeting held on 16th September 2022 endorsed the Scope of Review of AITIGA and activated AITIGA Joint Committee to undertake the review. The AITIGA Joint Committee undertaking AITIGA review has met eleven times so far. Nine rounds of active negotiations have been held starting from the 1st round in February 2024 in New Delhi with the last round held virtually on 16th December 2025.

(b) India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

A Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA) was signed with Singapore on 29th June 2005 which became operational from 1st August 2005. The 3rd review of India-Singapore CECA was launched in September 2018; currently, the scope of the review is under finalization between both parties. India is looking to expand the service schedule in the CECA for increased market access and benefits.

(c) India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

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

(d) India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement

India and Thailand signed a Framework Agreement on 9th October 2003 for establishing an India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. There is an Early Harvest Scheme under this Framework Agreement comprising 83 items of mutual interest for which both sides agreed to make tariff concessions in a phased manner with 100 per cent reduction by 1st September 2006.

(iii) Recent trade related activities

(a) 2nd Joint Committee Meeting under India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (MICECA)

2nd Joint Committee Meeting under India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

(MICECA) was held virtually at JS Level on 20th March 2025.

(b) Review of ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA)

A total of 5 ASEAN-India Joint Committee (JC) meetings for AITIGA Review have been held in the current financial year. The 10 JC meeting for review of AITIGA was held from 10th -14th August 2025, in New Delhi. Thereafter, both ASEAN and India exchanged proposals and since then, India and ASEAN have exchanged views on the same. Thereafter, the 11 JC meeting for review of AITIGA was held virtually on 16th December, 2025. The deliberations are ongoing for early conclusion of the review.

(c) 4th India-Singapore Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment Meeting



4th India-Singapore Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment

On 14th August 2025, 4th India-Singapore Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment meeting was held in Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting discussed the following agendas i.e. Growing Trade and Investments, Improving Trade Facilitation, Regional and Multilateral Fora and related issues.

(d) Annual ASEAN-India Senior Economic Officials' and Economic Ministers' meetings

The 40th SEOM-India Consultation (ASEAN-India Senior Economic Officials' Meeting), organised by ASEAN Secretariat, was held on 21st August 2025 in Kuala Lumpur. The Ministerial meeting reviewed the trade and economic relations as well as the progress in the review of the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA).

(e) 13th East Asia Summit - Economic Ministers Meeting (EAS – EMM) and 22nd ASEAN-India Economic Ministers (AEM - India)

A delegation led by Hon'ble MoS (C&I) participated in the 13th East Asia Summit – Economic Ministers Meeting (EAS – EMM) and 22nd ASEAN-India Economic Ministers (AEM - India) Consultation held on 24th-26th September 2025 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during which bilateral meetings with some of the ASEAN countries and New Zealand & Canada were also held on the sidelines.

(f) India-Philippines Terms of Reference for PTA

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the India-Philippines Preferential Trade Agreement was agreed upon by both the sides during the senior officials meeting held on 23rd July, 2025 and thereafter ToR was adopted during the visit of Hon'ble President of the Republic of the Philippines to India on 5th August, 2025.

(g) 9th India-Myanmar Joint Trade Committee Meeting

Indian delegation from Department of Commerce participated in the 9th meeting of India-Myanmar JTC held on

21st January 2026, in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The meeting deliberated on wide range of issues, including improving connectivity, expanding market access, streamlining financial transactions, upgrading border infrastructure, re-opening border trade posts, promoting Rupee-Kyat trade settlement mechanism, and maximizing the benefits of AITIGA.

India's trade with ASEAN countries was US\$ 123.12 billion during the year 2024-25 and US\$ 82.76 billion during 2025-26 (April-December). Major destinations for India's exports and imports in the region are Singapore, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia. Major commodities exported are Motor Gasoline, Automotive Diesel Fuel, Boneless Bovine Meat and Aluminium Ingots. Major commodities imported are Steam Coal, Crude Palm Oil, Petroleum Crude, Cooking Coal and Refined Palmolein.

(iv) ASEAN Trade

Country-wise trade data for ASEAN Region

(Values in US\$ million)

S. No.	Country / Region	2024-25			2025-26 (April-December) Provisional		
		Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
1	Singapore	12975.39	21290.14	34265.53	8063.53	18202.44	26265.97
2	Indonesia	5379.59	22778.45	28158.04	3321.91	15145.76	18467.67
3	Malaysia	7316.40	12539.87	19856.27	4914.51	10253.00	15167.51
4	Vietnam	5428.91	10334.51	15763.42	4760.38	8596.10	13356.48
5	Thailand	4812.53	14267.93	19080.46	3803.31	10908.27	14711.58
6	Philippines	2162.05	1178.52	3340.57	1746.40	1222.44	2968.84
7	Myanmar	614.30	1533.96	2148.26	573.35	916.46	1489.81
8	Cambodia	201.11	97.61	298.72	209.95	78.9	288.85
9	Brunei	58.67	128.79	187.46	43.22	256.44	299.66
10	Laos	12.52	11.63	24.15	20.19	29.39	49.58
Total of ASEAN		38961.47	84161.41	123122.88	27456.75	65609.20	93,065.95
India's Global		437416.52	720242.89	1157659.41	330237.60	578629.57	908867.17
% Share in India's total		8.91	11.69	10.63	8.31	11.34	10.23

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

2. TRADE WITH NORTH EAST ASIA

India's bilateral trade with the North East Asia (NEA) region-comprising the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Japan, Taiwan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Mongolia, and Macao, has increased from US\$ 162.6 billion during April-December 2024-25 to US\$ 183.9 billion in April-December 2025-26, registering a growth of 13.1 per cent.

(i) Commodity Composition with the NEA Region

India's exports to the NEA region include pearls, precious and semi-precious stones; iron ore; petroleum products; marine products; electrical machinery; organic chemicals; aluminium and its products; telecom instruments; and iron and steel.

Imports from the NEA region play a significant role in supporting India's

industrial and technological requirements. Key import items include electronic components; telecom instruments; computer hardware and peripherals; industrial machinery (including machinery for dairy products); organic chemicals; plastic raw materials; iron and steel; residual chemicals; and electronic instruments.

(ii) Trade Agreements

(a) India–Korea CEPA

The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and the Republic of Korea was signed on 7th August 2009 and came into force on 1st January 2010. To further expand CEPA and enhance trade and investment ties, both sides-initiated negotiations for the upgradation of CEPA in 2016. So far, eleven rounds of upgradation negotiations have been held, with the 11th round held from 17th-19th July 2024 in Seoul. The next round (12th) is tentatively scheduled to be held in 1st quarter of 2026 in India.

(b) India–Japan CEPA

The India-Japan CEPA, signed on 16th February 2011 and operational since 1st August 2011, has been a cornerstone of bilateral trade relations. India has requested Japan to initiate a review of the Agreement to ensure mutually beneficial outcomes for both countries.

(iii) Recent Trade-Related Developments

(a) Taiwan

- ✦ The 10th India–Taiwan Working Group on Trade meeting was held on 8th October 2025, strengthening institutional dialogue.
- ✦ The Mutual Recognition Agreement for export/import of organic products was implemented in July 2024 and first batch of Indian

organic tea (350 kg) was exported to Taiwan on 16th September 2025.

(b) China

- ✦ India–China bilateral merchandise trade has expanded significantly, rising from US\$ 72 billion in 2014–15 to US\$ 127.70 billion in 2024-25.
- ✦ Continuous efforts are made to address market access issues faced by Indian exporters through consultations with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and the Indian Mission in Beijing.
- ✦ The Indian Embassy has been actively organizing trade promotion events to further enhance export opportunities for Indian products, e.g. Indian Whisky and Gin Tasting Event, HKTDC Hong Kong Gifts and Premium Fair, 136th Edition of China Import and Export Fair.

(c) Republic of Korea

- ✦ Bilateral merchandise trade between India and Korea has grown steadily from US\$ 18.13 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 26.88 billion in 2024-25.
- ✦ CEPA upgradation negotiations, initiated in 2016, aim to achieve both qualitative and quantitative enhancement of trade, expand market access in goods and services, strengthen Rules of Origin, and address technical barriers to trade.
- ✦ In 2025, Embassy of India, Seoul had organized/participated in 9 major trade fairs. The events were across wide ranging sectors such as Textiles, Medical equipment, seafood fisheries, services, furniture etc.

(d) Japan

- ✦ India-Japan bilateral merchandise trade increased from US\$ 15.51 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 25.16 billion in 2024-25, reflecting growing economic synergy.
- ✦ Embassy of India, Tokyo has organized/ participated in 140 events/seminars during the calendar year 2025 in which 46 events were organised at Osaka Expo 2025, showcasing India as a global manufacturing, Tech & Tourism hub. The events/seminars

were across wide ranging sectors such as Textile, Food Processing, Agriculture commodities, Startup promotion, SMEs, Healthcare, DPI, Skill Development, Tourism, Investment Promotion, Auto Sector, Electronic Manufacturing, etc.

3. TRADE WITH SOUTH ASIA

FT (South Asia) division in Department of Commerce looks after the trade related issues in respect of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Iran.

(Values in US\$ billion)

Bilateral Trade of India with South Asian countries and Iran in FY 2024-25				
S. No.	Country/Region	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1	Bangladesh PR	11.48	2	13.48
2	Nepal	7.38	1.28	8.66
3	Sri Lanka DSR	4.55	1.3	5.85
4	Iran	1.24	0.44	1.68
5	Bhutan	1.26	0.64	1.9
6	Maldives	0.56	0.11	0.67
7	Afghanistan	0.31	0.68	0.99
8	Pakistan	0.55	0.0004	0.55
Total		27.33	6.45	33.78

(Source: DGCI&S)

- ✦ There is Strategic Partnership Agreement between Afghanistan & India under which trade and commerce related issues are discussed. The third meeting of the JWG was held in October 2018 at Kabul. Trade with Afghanistan came to a halt under Taliban regime since August 2021 and India is trading cautiously with humanitarian motivation.
- ✦ The trade between India and Bhutan is governed by Agreement on Trade,

Commerce and Transit, which prescribes free trade between the two countries. No basic customs duty is levied on import of any product from Bhutan or export to Bhutan. Further, the trade is carried out in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency (Ngultrum). The Agreement also provides transit facilities to landlocked Bhutan to facilitate its trade with third countries. There is an institutional mechanism to discuss trade and commerce issues at the level of Commerce

Secretary, the last meeting of which was held on 27th-28th September 2024 in Thimphu, Bhutan.

- ✦ The bilateral trade between India and Nepal is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Trade. Under the Treaty, India has provided duty free market access to almost all the products imported from Nepal, except few products relating to tobacco, perfumes, cosmetics and alcohol. India also allows transit of third country goods destined to Nepal and export of Nepalese goods to third countries through its territory, which is governed by the India-Nepal Treaty of Transit. The Treaty of Transit between India and Nepal has been revised on 1st June 2023. The revised Treaty of Transit incorporates changes effected through Letters of Exchange (LoE) which inter-alia include clear identification of routes for the movement of transit cargo through roadways, railways, inland waterways and inclusion of additional locations on the India-Nepal border for the movement of bulk-cargo through rail etc. The Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) meeting on Trade, Transit and Cooperation to Control Unauthorized Trade, between India and Nepal was held on 10th-11th January 2025 in Kathmandu, Nepal. On the sidelines, the Second Joint Business Forum Meeting was held on 11th January 2025, at Chandragiri, Kathmandu.
- ✦ The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) has been in operation since 1st March 2000. Under this Agreement, both countries agreed to phase out trade tariffs from each other within a fixed time frame except for those items in the Negative List of each other. India has provided duty-free market access to almost all the lines, except 429 products. The 14th Round of Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA) negotiations between Sri Lanka and India took place from 24th-26th July 2024 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Both sides delved into a spectrum of critical areas, including Trade in

Goods, Technical Barriers to Trade, and Trade in Services.

- ✦ There is a Joint Working Group (JWG) between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India and the Ministry of Industry, Mine & Trade in the Islamic Republic of Iran to discuss the issues related to bilateral trade between the two countries. In the last meeting of the JWG, both sides agreed to commence text-based negotiations for the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). The fifth round of negotiation was held in Iran during 12th-13th February 2020. Efforts are also being made to address the emerging challenges affecting India-Iran bilateral trade as a consequence of international developments. Efforts are also being made to address the emerging challenges affecting India-Iran bilateral trade as a consequence of international developments.
- ✦ The bilateral trade between India and Maldives is facilitated by a Bilateral Trade Agreement of 1981 between the two countries. The agreement does not prescribe any preferential tariffs for the imports of products into the other country and is only a facilitative mechanism for enhancement of bilateral trade. Under the provisions of the Agreement, India facilitates provision of essential commodities to Maldives. The relevant Notifications for this purpose were processed and issued in April 2024 for FY 2024-25. The Terms of Reference (ToR) to FTA between India and Maldives was signed on 3rd July 2025 in Male, Maldives. The ToR sets the framework and scope for the upcoming FTA negotiations. During the visit of Prime Minister, India to Maldives on 25th-26th July 2025 the Terms of Reference of the India-Maldives Free Trade Agreement (IMFTA) was exchanged and negotiations have been launched.
- ✦ The Bilateral Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides for

expansion of trade and economic cooperation without any preferential tariffs. However, India has provided zero duty market access on all tariff lines except for 25 lines related to liquor and tobacco to Least Developed Countries (LDC) under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which includes Bangladesh. The 15th Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting between India and Bangladesh was held on 26th-27th September 2023. The meeting discussed various bilateral issues, including the removal of port restrictions, progress on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), harmonization of standards, supply of essential commodities, infrastructure development, and regional connectivity.

4. TRADE WITH AFRICA

(i) Trade with Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

India's total trade with Sub Saharan Africa region during 2024-25 was US\$ 70.49 billion (6.08 per cent of India's total trade with the World) as compared to US\$ 71.82 billion in 2023-24 (6.44 per cent of India's total trade with the World). While India's total exports to SSA region in 2024-25 were US\$ 35.76 billion and India's imports were US\$ 34.73 billion i.e. India is in a trade surplus with SSA as a whole.

During the period April-December 2025, there has been a growth of 6.29 per cent in the bilateral trade vis à vis the corresponding period last year. India's export to SSA Region recorded a growth of 3.96 per cent from US\$ 26.40 billion (April-December 2024) to US\$ 27.44 billion (April-December 2025). While on the other hand, India's imports from SSA region registered a growth of 8.54 per cent from US\$ 27.36 billion (April-December 2024) to US\$ 29.69 billion (April-December 2025).

(ii) India-South Africa Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment (JWGTI)

The Second session of the JWGTI with South

Africa was held in Pretoria, South Africa on 22nd-23rd April 2025. The JWGTI was co-chaired by Chief Director, Bilateral Trade Relations, The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, Republic of South Africa; and Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce, Republic of India. Both sides undertook a detailed review of recent developments in bilateral trade and investment ties and acknowledged the vast untapped potential for further expansion. To this effect, both sides identified several focus areas of focus for enhancing both bilateral trade as well as mutually beneficial investments.

Both sides explored potential areas of collaboration such as Pharmaceuticals; Healthcare; Agriculture; MSME; Jewellery manufacturing; among others. Major points for discussion in JWGTI included revival of CEO Forum, investment cooperation, Market access regarding to agricultural products, Recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia, Local Currency Settlement System, Fast payment systems/Unified Payment Linkage system, India-SACU PTA etc. to further expand trade and economic ties between both the countries.

(iii) India-Zambia Joint Trade Committee

The Third session of the India - Zambia Joint Trade Committee meeting was held on 16th June 2025 in Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. The JTC was co-chaired by Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce, Republic of India; and Director - Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Republic of Zambia. In a comprehensive dialogue, both sides undertook a detailed review of recent developments in bilateral trade and investment ties and explored potential areas of collaboration such as Mining; Finance; Agriculture; Food Processing; MSME; Pharmaceuticals; Health; Capacity Building; Power and Renewable energy; among others.

(iv) India-Africa Business Conclave

Since 2005 the India-Africa Conclave is being organized annually by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) with the assistance of Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of External Affairs. Recently, the 20th edition of CII India Africa Business Conclave was held during 27th-29th August 2025 in New Delhi. 20 senior ministers and over 40 senior government officials from Africa participated in the conclave. The Conclave witnessed the participation of more than 1,800 industry leaders from 65 countries, including 1,100 delegates from Africa and 700 delegates from India. Over 2,000 B2B meetings were concluded during the Conclave. The conclave highlighted the importance of local value addition, greater localization of industries, and integrating sustainability into business models as critical pathways for future growth.

(v) India and Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

The South African Customs Union (SACU) comprises of 5 countries (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini). India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) negotiations were started in 2002 and five rounds were held till 2010. On 15th July 2020 both sides agreed for resumption of

the negotiations and agreed on the exchange of trade and tariff data and submission of revised modalities for PTA negotiations. Accordingly, Terms of Reference for the PTA was shared with the SACU Secretariat for their concurrence. Terms of Reference for India-SACU PTA are actively being discussed by both the sides.

5. TRADE WITH WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA (WANA) COUNTRIES**(i) Bilateral Trade with the countries in West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Region**

In the Department of Commerce, the countries/territories in the WANA Division include the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain, which together form the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The Division also handles bilateral trade relations with some of the other West Asian countries such as Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Israel, and Yemen. In the North African region, the Division manages countries of Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Egypt. comprise the North African region. Notably, Saudi Arabia and the UAE have been identified as among the 20 priority focus markets for scaling up India's exports. During FY 2025-26 (April-October), bilateral trade with the countries in the region was as follows:

Bilateral Trade with WANA Countries during FY 2025-26 (April-October 2025)*(Values in US\$ million)*

Country	April-October 2024			April-October 2025		
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
UAE	20,909.25	35,582.26	56,491.51	22,130.33	40,360.54	62,490.87
Saudi Arabia	6,371.54	16,940.06	23,311.60	5,886.31	18,140.84	24,027.15
Iraq	1,881.40	17,586.33	19,467.73	1,888.58	15,616.95	17,505.53
Qatar	955.98	7,142.32	8,098.30	987.56	7,343.27	8,330.83
Oman	2,465.04	3,882.57	6,347.61	2,569.02	3,910.64	6,479.66

Country	April-October 2024			April-October 2025		
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
Kuwait	1,096.54	4,433.85	5,530.39	955.42	4,471.61	5,427.03
Egypt	1,984.00	679.37	2,663.37	2,245.72	1,678.49	3,924.21
Morocco	543.08	796.88	1,339.96	599.06	1,780.81	2,379.87
Israel	1,151.45	841.24	1,992.69	1,264.77	1,008.25	2,273.02
Jordan	403.00	1,189.05	1,592.05	555.19	1,100.47	1,655.66
Libya	396.75	33.78	430.53	403.92	459.47	863.39
Algeria	552.77	639.91	1,192.68	551.87	300.30	852.17
Bahrain	397.36	491.76	889.12	315.89	409.03	724.92
Sudan	296.95	366.88	663.83	507.78	59.35	567.13
Yemen	445.16	108.57	553.73	399.39	46.27	445.66
Tunisia	198.44	75.49	273.93	220.78	72.31	293.09
Lebanon	176.57	74.23	250.80	200.05	48.44	248.49
South Sudan	11.05	0.14	11.19	18.37	40.54	58.91
Syria	41.39	11.71	53.10	41.25	11.71	52.96
Total WANA Countries	40,277.72	90,876.40	1,31,154.12	41,741.26	96,859.29	1,38,600.55

(Source: DGCI&S)

(ii) India's bilateral trade and economic engagements with major GCC and WANA countries

(a) UAE

✦ Bilateral Trade: During FY 2024-25, bilateral trade between India and the UAE reached US\$ 100.06 billion, reflecting a growth of 19.61 per cent compared to US\$ 83.65 billion in FY 2023-24. India recorded a trade deficit of US\$ 26.78 billion with the UAE during FY 2024-25. For the period April-October 2025, total bilateral trade was US\$ 62.49 billion, marking a growth of 10.6 per cent over the US\$ 56.49 billion recorded during April-October 2024.

✦ India - UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): CEPA was signed on 18th February 2022 and it came into force w.e.f. 1st May 2022. India and UAE successfully held the 3rd Meeting of the Joint Committee (JC) under the CEPA on 26th November 2025 in New Delhi. Both sides welcomed the strong growth in bilateral trade, which reached US\$ 100.06 billion in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 19.6 per cent increase and reaffirming the UAE's position as a key trading partner. A comprehensive review of CEPA implementation was undertaken, covering market access, data sharing, Gold TRQ allocation, anti-

dumping issues, services, Rules of Origin, and BIS-related matters. The delegations discussed strengthening regulatory cooperation in pharmaceuticals, resolving issues related to Certificates of Origin, enhancing BIS coordination, and expediting the signing of the MoU on Food Safety and Technical Requirements between APEDA and MoCCA. Both sides agreed to deepen trade facilitation, regulatory collaboration, and data-sharing mechanisms, and to convene the Services Subcommittee meeting at the earliest.

- ✦ Bharat Mart, Dubai: Bharat Mart is a landmark physical trade hub under development in JAFZA, Dubai, designed to provide Indian exporters a dedicated wholesale and retail platform serving the UAE, Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, and Europe. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in February 2024. Extensive outreach including six roadshows and eighteen investor meets were conducted in the first half of 2024. The facility is expected to begin construction by end-2025, with completion targeted for end of 2027.

(b) Saudi Arabia

- ✦ Bilateral Trade: Saudi Arabia ranks as India's 5th largest source of imports and the 7th largest export destination (ITC Trade Map, 2024). During FY 2024-25, bilateral trade between India and Saudi Arabia stood at US\$ 41.87 billion, compared to US\$ 42.97 billion in FY 2023-24, reflecting a decline of 2.56 per cent. India's trade deficit

with Saudi Arabia in FY 2024-25 amounted to US\$ 18.37 billion. For the period April-October 2025, total bilateral trade was US\$ 24.03 billion, indicating a growth of 3.1 per cent over US\$ 23.31 billion recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year.

- ✦ India-Saudi Arabia Trade Working Group (TWG): India and Saudi Arabia have agreed in principle in 2025 to establish a Joint Working Group on Trade, Economy, and Finance under the Strategic Partnership Council's Minister-level Economy and Investment Committee. Convening of the first TWG meeting to activate the mechanism is under consideration by both the sides.

(c) Oman

- ✦ Bilateral Trade: During FY 2024-25, bilateral trade between India and Oman reached US\$ 10.61 billion, compared to US\$ 8.94 billion in FY 2023-24. India recorded a trade deficit of US\$ 2.49 billion with Oman during FY 2024-25. For the period April-October 2025, total bilateral trade is estimated at US\$ 6.48 billion, marking a growth of 2.2 per cent over the US\$ 6.34 billion recorded during April-October 2024.
- ✦ India-Oman CEPA: The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed on 18th October 2025 in Muscat, Oman, securing unprecedented tariff concessions for India. Oman granted zero-duty access on 98.08 per cent of its tariff lines, covering 99.38 per cent of India's exports,

with immediate elimination on 97.96 per cent of them. India reciprocated by offering tariff liberalization on 77.79 per cent of its tariff lines (12,556 in total), covering 94.81 per cent of imports from Oman by value, while sensitive products such as dairy, tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, bullion, jewellery, footwear, sports goods, and scrap of base metals were excluded to safeguard domestic interests. The agreement also extends to services, where Oman's global imports amount to US\$12.52 billion with India's share at 5.31 per cent, leaving significant untapped potential. Oman has made wide-ranging commitments in computer-related services, business and professional services, audio-visual, R&D, education, and

health, expected to create new opportunities for Indian providers and high-value jobs. A major highlight is the enhanced mobility framework for Indian professionals, with Oman raising the quota for intra-corporate transferees from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, extending contractual service suppliers' stay from 90 days to two years (with a possible two-year extension), and easing entry conditions for skilled professionals in accountancy, taxation, architecture, medical, and allied services. Together, these provisions strengthen trade in goods, expand services engagement, and deepen professional mobility, marking CEPA as a comprehensive and forward-looking agreement between India and Oman.



Signing of India–Oman CEPA

(d) Bahrain

- ✦ **Bilateral Trade:** Bilateral trade between India and Bahrain stood at US\$ 1.64 billion in FY 2024–25, registering a decline of 5.52 per cent compared to FY 2023–24. India recorded a trade deficit of US\$ 0.05 billion during FY 2024–25. For the period April–October 2025, total bilateral trade is estimated at US\$ 724.92 million, reflecting a decline of 18.5 per cent from US\$ 889.12 million during the corresponding period in 2024.
- ✦ **India–Bahrain JWG on Trade and Investment:** The establishment of the India–Bahrain Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment is under process.

(e) Qatar

- ✦ **Bilateral Trade:** Bilateral trade between India and Qatar stood at US\$ 14.14 billion in FY 2024–25, registering a modest growth of 0.74 per cent compared to FY 2023–24. India's trade deficit with Qatar during FY 2024–25 amounted to US\$ 10.78 billion. For the period April–October 2025, total bilateral trade is estimated at US\$ 8.33 billion, reflecting a growth of 2.8 per cent over the US\$ 8.10 billion recorded during the corresponding period in 2024.
- ✦ **Joint Commission Meeting:** The upgraded India–Qatar Joint Commission meeting, held on 6th–7th October 2025 in Qatar at the Commerce and Industry Minister level, reviewed the US\$ 14 billion bilateral trade relationship and set an ambitious goal to double trade by 2030. Both sides agreed to fast-track the finalization of the ToR for an India–Qatar CEPA and enhance

cooperation across the digital economy, healthcare, agriculture, tourism, culture, and environmental sustainability. The first Joint Business Council meeting—co-organized by FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM, and the Qatar Chamber—was also convened on the sidelines, strengthening private-sector engagement.

- ✦ **India–Qatar Free Trade Agreement:** The Terms of Reference for the proposed FTA with Qatar are currently being finalized between the two countries.

(f) Kuwait

- ✦ **Bilateral Trade:** During FY 2024–25, bilateral trade between India and Kuwait stood at US\$ 10.22 billion, compared to US\$ 10.47 billion in FY 2023–24, reflecting a negative growth of 2.35 per cent. India's trade deficit with Kuwait during FY 2024–25 amounted to US\$ 6.35 billion. For the period April–October 2025, total bilateral trade is estimated at US\$ 5,427.03 million, registering a decline of 5.9 per cent from US\$ 5,530.39 million recorded during the corresponding period in 2024.
- ✦ **India–Kuwait JWG on Trade and Commerce:** The newly established India–Kuwait JWG held its first meeting on 23rd October 2025 in virtual mode. Discussions included a review of bilateral trade performance, diversification of the trade basket, and reduction of non-tariff barriers. Both sides considered new export opportunities for India in machinery, automobiles, textiles, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, and electrical appliances. They also explored

prospects for enhancing investments in important sectors and potential MoUs to enhance trade cooperation.

(g) GCC

- ✦ India–GCC Free Trade Agreement: FTA talks between India and the GCC began with the signing of a framework agreement in 2004, followed by two rounds in 2006 and 2008. The GCC paused negotiations globally in 2011. Talks resumed after the GCC Secretary General’s visit to India in November 2022. A revised ToR was shared by GCC in October 2023, and both sides have since exchanged updated versions. The text of the ToR has been finalised, and both sides are in the process of signing the same.

(h) Israel

- ✦ Bilateral Trade: Bilateral trade between India and Israel stood at US\$ 3.62 billion in FY 2024–25, registering a sharp decline of 44.2 per cent compared to US\$ 6.49 billion in FY 2023–24. India recorded a trade surplus of US\$ 0.53 billion during FY 2024–25. For the period April–October 2025, total bilateral trade is estimated at US\$ 2,273.02 million, reflecting a growth of 14.1 per cent over the US\$ 1,992.69 million recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year.
- ✦ FTA with Israel: India and Israel have finalized and signed the Terms of Reference for the proposed FTA in November 2025, and formal negotiations are now set to commence. The first round of India–Israel FTA negotiations is scheduled to be held from 23 to 26 February 2026 in New Delhi.

(i) Egypt

- ✦ Bilateral Trade: Bilateral trade between India and Egypt reached US\$ 4.74 billion in FY 2024–25, reflecting a growth of 1.32 per cent over the previous year. India recorded a trade surplus of US\$ 2.01 billion during the year. For April–October 2025, total trade is estimated at US\$ 3,924.21 million, showing a strong growth of 47.3 per cent compared to US\$ 2,663.37 million in the corresponding period of 2024.
- ✦ India-Egypt JTC: The 7th meeting of India-Egypt JTC is under consideration and is expected to be convened shortly.

6. TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN REGION

The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region represents an increasingly important partner in India’s global economic outreach. With 43 diverse economies, the region offers vast potential for deepening cooperation in trade, investment, and sustainable development. Bilateral trade between India and the LAC region has grown substantially over the past two decades, underlining the strengthening commercial ties. The region now accounts for a notable share of India’s overall global trade, underscoring its strategic relevance as a source of raw materials and a growing market for Indian goods and services. Total bilateral merchandise trade with the region increased from US\$ 1.49 billion in 2000–01 to US\$ 22.64 billion in 2025–26 (April–September). LAC region accounts for 3.8 per cent of India’s Global trade.

During FY 2025–26 (April–September), India’s exports to LAC region stood at US\$ 8.57 billion and imports at US\$ 14.08 billion. India’s top trading partners were Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Bolivia, Panama Republic, Guatemala, and Ecuador.

India’s exports to LAC region are diversified and

dominated by finished products like Drug Formulations, agro chemicals, petroleum products, two & three wheelers, motor vehicles & cars, auto components/parts, Organic Chemicals, industrial machinery for dairy etc, Residual Chemical and Allied Products.

India's imports from LAC region include gold, petroleum crude, vegetable oils, sugar, bulk minerals & ores, iron & steel, petroleum products, other wood & its products, copper & its products, coal, coke & briquettes, inorganic chemicals etc.

There exists a huge untapped export potential in the sectors of Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, Machinery & Mechanical Appliance, Electrical machinery & equipment, Transportation equipment, Electronics and software.

(i) Engagement with LAC Region Trade Agreements

- ✦ India Peru Trade Agreement: India is negotiating a Trade Agreement with Peru covering trade in goods & services. As of now, 9 rounds of negotiations have been held. The last round (9th) of negotiations was held in Lima, Peru during 3rd-5th November 2025. Both sides are evaluating their respective priorities to identify areas of mutual benefit and sensitivity.
- ✦ India-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): India has a Preferential Trade Agreement with Chile since 2006, which was further expanded in 2016. The Negotiations were launched in April, 2025. As of now 3 rounds of negotiations have been held. The last round (3rd) of negotiations was held in Santiago, Chile during 27th-30th October, 2025. Critical and Strategic Minerals is one of the key ask of India in this Agreement.
- ✦ Expansion of India- Mercosur PTA: The 7th meeting of India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM) held on 7th October 2025 in New Delhi at the

level of Commerce Secretary. Subsequently, a bilateral meeting between Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Mr. Geraldo Alckmin, Vice-President and Minister of Development, Industry, Trade and Services of Brazil held on 16th October 2025 in New Delhi. During the discussion, both sides expressed interest in deepening the existing India-MERCOSUR PTA and establishment of technical dialogues there for through the Joint Administration Committee (JAC).

(ii) Institutional Mechanisms

In order to promote India's trade with the countries in the LAC region, India is engaged with the partner countries through various mechanisms i.e. Joint Economic Trade Committees with countries like Costa Rica, Ecuador and Dominican Republic; Trade Monitoring Mechanism with Brazil and Joint Trade Committee with Argentina.

7th Meeting of India-Brazil TMM: The 7th meeting of India-Brazil Trade Monitoring Mechanism (TMM) was held on 7th October 2025 in New Delhi. Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ms. Tatiana Lacerda Prazeres, Secretary of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services for the Federative Republic of Brazil co-chaired the meeting. The institutional mechanism underscores the commitment between India and Brazil to foster economic growth.

During the meeting, both sides extensively discussed matters related to bilateral trade and outlined a roadmap for taking it forward. The discussions included the review of bilateral trade and investment relations, expansion of India-MERCOSUR PTA, market access issues, visa issues, sectoral collaborations in pharmaceuticals and healthcare, chemicals & petro-chemicals,

MSME, banking & finance, promotion of industries and internal trade, multilateral issues and other matters of mutual interest.

7. TRADE WITH COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

- ✦ The 8th India-Kazakh Joint Working Group meeting on Trade and Economic Cooperation was held on 24th January 2025 in virtual mode. It focused on cooperation in the field of engineering, energy, oil & gas, standardization, investment, banking, healthcare & pharma, tourism, agriculture, mines & metal and food processing.
- ✦ The 5th Session of the India–Russia Sub-Working Group on Elimination of Barriers and Restrictions in Trade, Economic and Investment Spheres was virtually held on 16th July 2025. The meeting reviewed existing impediments to bilateral trade and identified areas for further facilitation measures.
- ✦ A meeting between Mr. N. Agahanov, Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations of Turkmenistan and Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India was held on 24th July 2025 to discuss trade and economic relations.
- ✦ The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the proposed India–Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was signed on 20th August 2025 in Moscow.
- ✦ Following the ToR signing, a meeting between Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Shri Andrey Slepnev, Member of the Board and Minister-in-charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission was held on 15th September 2025 in New Delhi for discussion on way forward for commencing India-EAEU FTA negotiations.
- ✦ Meeting between Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry and Mr. Dmitry Patrushev, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation was held on 26th September 2025. The prominent dignitaries from Russian delegation included Mr. Denis Alipov (Ambassador of the Russian Federation to India), Mr. Alexey Gruzdev (Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade), Mr. Maksim Markovich (Deputy Minister of Agriculture) and Mr. Sergey Dankvert (Head, Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (FSVPS)). There was discussion on addressing non-tariff barriers and strengthening bilateral trade.
- ✦ The 26th meeting of the India–Russia Joint Working Group on Trade & Economic Cooperation was convened in Moscow on 13th November 2025 in Moscow under the co-chairmanship of Commerce Secretary, Department of Commerce and Mr. Vladimir Illichev, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation. The discussions focused on issues relating to the trade imbalance, the proposed India–Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) Free Trade Agreement, market access challenges in sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals and leather, as well as cooperation in customs procedures, banking arrangements, etc.
- ✦ The first round of negotiations of the India-EAEU FTA was held from 26th to 28th November 2025 in New Delhi.
- ✦ The 23rd India-Russia Summit was held on 5th December 2025 in New Delhi. It was organized under the aegis of Ministry of External Affairs. On the sidelines of the Summit, Department of Commerce conducted the following bilateral meetings and forums:
 - ✦ A meeting of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister with Mr. Herman Gref, CEO of Sberbank was held on 3rd December 2025. The meeting delved into current status of bilateral trade, facilitation of payment channels, rupee settlement, promoting MSME exports to Russia, investment etc.

- ✦ India-Russia Business Forum was organized on 4th December 2025 which was addressed by HCIM and Mr. Maxim Oreshkin, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation. The aim was to support a more balanced and sustainable pattern of trade and to expand the trade basket by presenting concrete opportunities in the Russian market and by showcasing Indian capabilities in key export-oriented sectors. The Forum was attended by dignitaries and around 900 business representatives from both sides.
- ✦ A bilateral meeting of HCIM with Mr. Makshim Reshetnikov, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation was held on 4th December 2025. The meeting was focused on bilateral trade with emphasis on utilizing the potential of Indian exports to Russia, the impediments to trade, current status of India-EAEU FTA and way forward.
- ✦ India-Russia Trade Forum was also organized on 5th December 2025 which was addressed by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Mr. Vladimir Putin, Hon'ble President of Russian Federation. It observed participation from around 150 industry leaders and other high-level dignitaries from both sides. The forum was preceded by sectoral business sessions. The leaders addressed the potential of increasing trade between the two countries.

8. TRADE WITH NORTH AMERICA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA) COUNTRIES

(A) USA

The USA continued to be the largest trading partner of India with total merchandise trade of US\$ 132.14 billion in 2024-25. Export to USA stood at US\$ 86.51 billion and import at US\$ 45.63 billion in the financial Year 2024-25. During the last seven months of the current financial year (i.e., April to October 2025) India's total trade with USA stood at

US\$ 82.20 billion which was US\$ 74.71 billion in the same period of the previous FY. Exports stood at US\$ 52.06 billion as compared to US\$ 47.32 billion and imports at US\$ 30.15 billion as compared to USD 27.40 billion in the previous year.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, and the Hon'ble President of USA, Mr. Donald Trump have announced on 13th February 2025 'Mission 500' – aiming to more than double the bilateral trade to US\$ 500 Billion by 2030. Accordingly, discussions are ongoing between Indian and US trade teams for the expeditious conclusion of a mutually beneficial, multi-sectoral Bilateral Trade Agreement. These cover a wide range of issues of mutual interest.

(B) Canada

Canada is an important partner of India in the NAFTA region with bilateral trade of US\$ 8.67 billion in FY 2024-25. During the last seven months of the current financial year (i.e., April to October 2025) India's total trade with Canada stood at US\$ 4.44 billion which was US\$ 5.17 billion in the same period of the previous FY. Exports stood at US\$ 2.63 billion as compared to US\$ 2.42 billion and imports at US\$ 1.81 billion as compared to USD 2.75 billion in the previous year.

The 7th Ministerial Dialogue on Trade and investment was held on 13th November 2025 in New Delhi. The meeting marked a renewed phase of engagement aimed at reinvigorating bilateral trade and investment ties and setting a forward-looking agenda for cooperation. Discussions focused on strengthening bilateral economic ties and advancing sectoral collaboration across priority domains, including nutritional security, supply chain resilience, health sector cooperation, and investment facilitation. The Ministers also reviewed recent trade policy developments,

covering trade in goods and services, and exchanged views to enhance market access, promote regulatory alignment, and support long-term economic resilience.

(C) Mexico

Mexico is one of the most important trading partners of India in Latin America with bilateral merchandise trade of US\$ 8.62 billion in FY 2024-25. In the FY 2024-25, India's merchandise export to Mexico increased from US\$ 5.32 billion in FY 2023-24 to US\$ 5.75 billion registering a growth rate of 7.98 per cent over the period.

During the last seven months of the current financial year (i.e., April to October 2025) India's total trade with Mexico stood at US\$ 4.32 billion which was US\$ 5.27 billion in the same period of the previous FY. Export stood at US\$ 3.17 billion as compared to US\$ 3.52 billion and import at US\$ 1.15 billion as compared to US\$ 1.70 billion in the previous year.

The Embassy of India in Mexico, in association with the Trade & Commerce Council of India and Mexico (INDMEX), successfully organized the 2nd edition of the India–Mexico High Tech Forum on 30th October 2025 at Club Naval, Mexico City.

9. INDO PACIFIC ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR PROSPERITY (IPEF)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is plurilateral initiative designed to enhance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, and economic growth in the Indo-Pacific region. The IPEF member countries include India, Australia, Brunei, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and the USA.

The framework is structured around four Pillars i.e. Pillar I (Trade) focuses on establishing high standard, inclusive trade commitments without offering tariff concessions, Pillar II (Supply Chain Resilience) aims to build a resilient supply chain

ecosystem critical for national security, public health, food security, citizen safety, and economic stability, under this Pillar, three bodies namely Supply Chain Council, Crisis Response Network and Labour Rights Advisory Board have been formed, aimed to build a resilient supply chain ecosystem, Pillar III (Clean Economy) aims to attract investment in renewable energy and climate-friendly technologies, facilitating collaborative initiatives in areas such as hydrogen supply chains and emissions intensity accounting, and Pillar IV (Fair Economy) seeks to create a transparent and predictable investment environment by combating corruption and improving economic transparency through legal frameworks and international cooperation. India has joined all the pillars expect Trade Pillar I in which India has observer status.

10. TRADE WITH OCEANIA REGION

Oceania region comprises of 14 countries namely Australia, Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

India's trade with Oceania region is US\$ 25,994.12 million during 2024-25, with India's merchandise export at US\$ 9,497.89 million and merchandise imports at US\$ 16,496.23 million.

Major trade activities in the Oceania region:

(A) Australia

- (i) India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)
 - ✦ The India–Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind–Aus ECTA), which came into force on 29th December 2022, continues to play a pivotal role in strengthening the bilateral economic relationship. Australia has emerged as India's 14th largest export market, while India is now the 5th largest export destination for Australia.

- ✦ In FY 2024–25, bilateral merchandise trade reached US\$ 24.1 billion, with India's exports to Australia growing by 8 per cent in 2024–25, thereby improving the trade balance. India's key export gains were in garments, chemicals, plastics, and agricultural products, while Australia's exports to India increased in raw cotton, base metals, pulses, fertilizers, and chemicals, reflecting strong sectoral complementarities between the two economies.

(ii) Signing of MRA in Organics

A major milestone was achieved with the signing of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Organic Products between India and Australia on 24th September 2025. The MRA facilitates seamless trade in organic products by recognizing each other's certification systems, thereby reducing duplication, cost, and time for exporters. This step has strengthened bilateral cooperation in the organic sector and enhanced transparency and trust in organic trade practices.

(iii) India-Australia CECA Negotiations

- ✦ The India-Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) builds upon the foundation laid by the ECTA and aims to establish a deeper and more comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.
- ✦ In total, eleven (11) formal rounds of negotiations, along with several intersessional discussions, have been held. Negotiations on several chapters of cooperation, have been concluded. Substantial convergence has been achieved across most of the remaining chapters.
- ✦ Both sides have reaffirmed their commitment to concluding a fair, balanced, equitable and mutually beneficial outcome.

(B) New Zealand

India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

- ✦ India-New Zealand FTA negotiations were concluded on 22nd December 2025, marking one of India's fastest-concluded FTAs with a developed country. The negotiations for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) were launched on 16th March 2025, following a bilateral meeting between the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, and the Right Honourable Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister of New Zealand. The announcement was made during a meeting between Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, and New Zealand's Minister for Trade and Investment, Mr. Todd McClay.
- ✦ India's bilateral merchandise trade with New Zealand stood at US\$ 1.3 billion in FY 2024–25, registering a growth of nearly 49 per cent over the previous year. In 2024, bilateral trade in goods and services stood at approximately US\$ 2.4 billion. The Agreement aims to significantly enhance bilateral trade in goods and services, investment flows and people-to-people linkages, while safeguarding India's sensitive sectors.
- ✦ New Zealand has provided zero-duty market access on 100 per cent of its tariff lines for Indian exports from the date of entry into force, enhancing the competitiveness of labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, apparel, leather, footwear, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, marine products, gems and jewellery, handicrafts and agricultural products. India has extended a calibrated market access offer on about 70 per cent of tariff lines, while excluding sensitive agricultural products including dairy, coffee, milk, cream, cheese, yoghurt, whey, caseins, sugar, spices, edible oils, onions and rubber etc. to protect farmers and domestic industry.

- ✦ The FTA delivers New Zealand's most ambitious services offer to India, covering 118 services sectors/sub-sectors with MFN treatment in 139 sectors/sub-sectors, and secures unprecedented mobility outcomes through post-study work visas, professional pathways, a Temporary Employment Entry Visa for 5,000 professionals at any given time, valid for up to three years and 1,000 Working Holiday Visas annually.
- ✦ The Agreement also strengthens cooperation in agricultural productivity through Actions Plans aimed at enhancing productivity, value chains, post-harvest management etc and Centres of Excellence for apples, kiwifruit and honey.
- ✦ The agreement has an element of Investment whereby New Zealand has committed to facilitating USD 20 billion in investment into India over a 15-year period, which is expected to support manufacturing, infrastructure development, innovation, and job creation, while further integrating Indian businesses into global value chains.
- ✦ The agreement, enhances regulatory cooperation in pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and provides strengthened protection for Indian Geographical Indications.
- ✦ The FTA establishes a stable and predictable framework to unlock the full potential of the India-New Zealand economic partnership under the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.



Signing of India New Zealand FTA

11. TRADE WITH EUROPE

During the period (April-December) 2025, India's total bilateral merchandise trade with Europe stood at US\$ 146.47 billion, registering a decline of 2.42 per cent over US\$ 148.81 billion in the previous corresponding period (April-December) 2024. Exports to Europe decreased by 6.01 per cent to US\$ 70.10 billion during (April-December) 2025 from US\$ 74.31 billion in the previous corresponding period (April-December) 2024. Imports from Europe increased by 2.52 per cent to US\$ 76.38 billion during (April-December) 2025 from US\$ 74.50 billion in the previous corresponding period (April-December) 2024.

(A) European Union (EU)

During 2025-26 (April-December), total bilateral trade with the EU stood at US\$ 105.22 billion, registering an increase of about 2.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports to the EU decreased by 3.99 per cent, from US\$ 57.40 billion in 2024-25 (April-December) to US\$ 55.20 billion in 2025-26 (April-December). Imports from the EU increased by 11.2 per cent, from US\$ 44.99 billion in 2024-25 (April-December) to US\$ 50.03 billion in 2025-26 (April-December).

EU maintains rigorous Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, technical standards and regulations to protect environment and human life. The stringent residue limits prescribed by EU for pesticides in foods and other agri products, etc., sometime create barriers to India's exports. Such market access issues faced by Indian industry are regularly taken up by the Department with EU bilaterally under the established mechanisms.

India-EU (IN-EU) Free Trade Agreement

IN-EU FTA negotiations were formally re-launched on 17th June 2022. After the re-launch of negotiations, 14 rounds of negotiations were held in addition to continuous engagements thereafter.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and European Commission President H.E Ms. Ursula von der Leyen, on 27th January 2026 jointly announced the conclusion of the India-European Union Free Trade Agreement (India-EU FTA) at the 16th India-EU Summit, held during the visit of the European leaders to India. India and EU are 4th and 2nd largest economies, comprising 25 per cent of Global GDP and account for one third of global trade. Integration of the two large diverse and complementary economies will create unprecedented trade and investment opportunities. India has secured unprecedented market access for more than 99 per cent of Indian exports by trade value to the EU that also bolsters the 'Make in India' initiative. Beyond goods, it unlocks high-value commitments in services complemented by a comprehensive mobility framework enabling seamless movement of skilled Indian professionals.

The India-EU trade pact covers conventional areas such as trade in goods, services, trade remedies, rules of origin, customs and trade facilitation, as well as emerging areas such as SMEs and digital trade, amongst others.

The India-EU FTA gives a decisive boost to its labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, apparel, leather, footwear, marine products, gems and jewellery, handicrafts, engineering goods, and automobiles bringing down tariffs on almost US\$ 33 billion of exports to zero on entry into force of the Agreement. Beyond enhancing competitiveness, it empowers workers, artisans, women, youth, and MSMEs, while integrating Indian businesses more deeply into global value chains and reinforcing India's role as a key player and supplier in global trade.

(B) UK

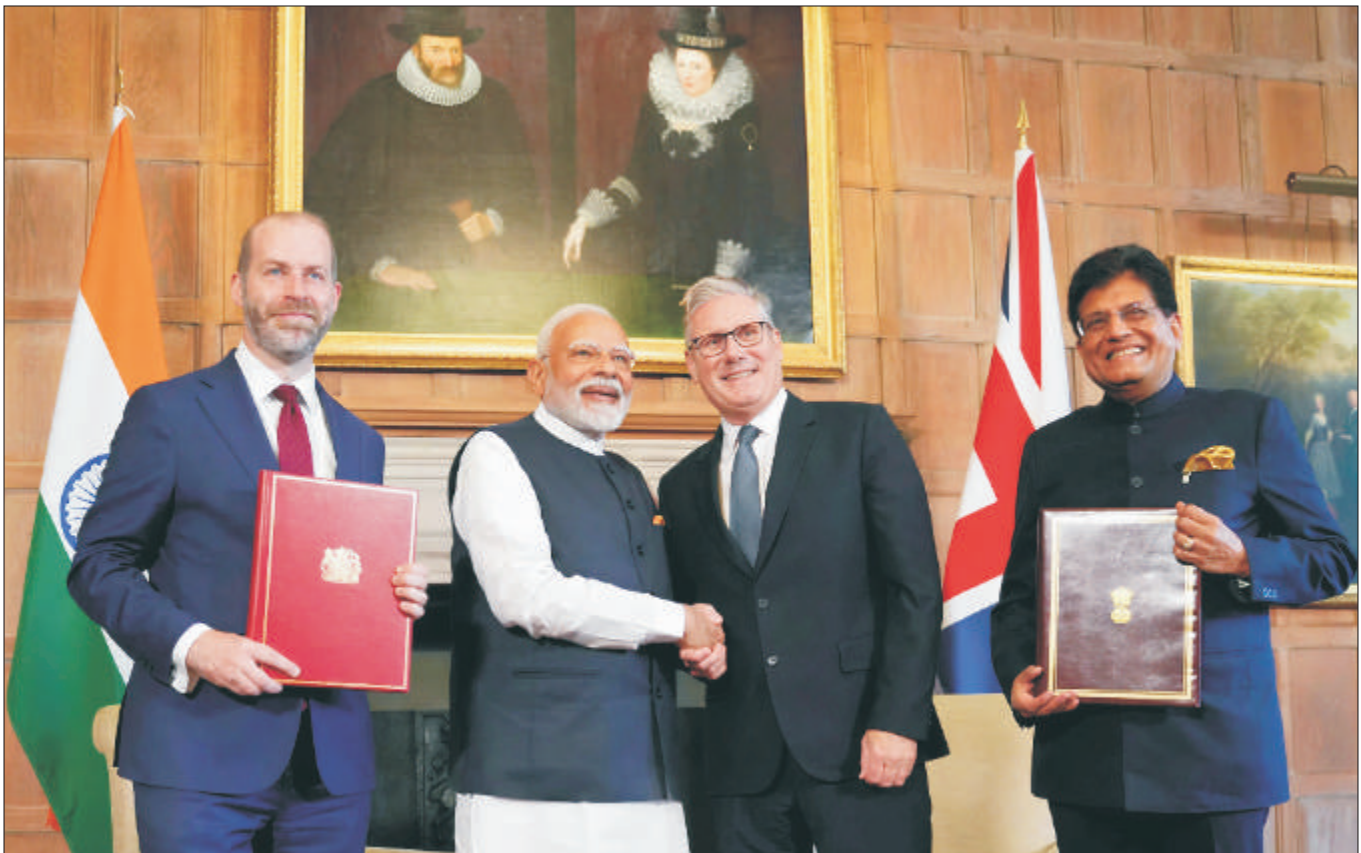
The United Kingdom (UK) is one of the most important trading partners of India in Europe. The total bilateral merchandise trade with the UK during the period (April-

December) 2025 stood at US\$ 17.12 billion, registering an increase of 0.65 per cent over US\$ 17.01 billion in the previous corresponding period (April-December) 2024. Exports to the UK declined by 7.15 per cent to US\$ 10.06 billion during (April-December) 2025, from US\$ 10.83 billion in the previous corresponding period (April-December) 2024. In contrast, imports from the UK increased by 14.33 per cent to US\$ 7.06 billion during (April-December) 2025, compared to US\$ 6.18 billion in (April-December) 2024.

India-UK Free Trade Agreement

India and the United Kingdom have signed the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), a major free trade pact aimed at doubling their current US\$ 56 billion trade by 2030. Signed in the presence

of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer, CETA provides duty-free access to almost 99 per cent of India's exports to the UK, covering nearly 100 per cent of the trade value. This includes agricultural and processed food tariff lines, labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, leather, marine products, gems and jewellery, and toys as well as high-growth sectors like engineering goods, chemicals, and auto components etc. The deal includes the agreement to negotiate a landmark Double Contribution Convention, exempting Indian professionals and their employers from social security payments in the UK for up to three years. With safeguards for sensitive sectors and provisions for job creation, CETA is set to boost exports, investment, and inclusive economic growth between the two nations.



Signing of India-UK CETA

(C) European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

EFTA Trade bloc consists of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. During the period April 2025 to September 2025, India's total bilateral merchandise trade with EFTA stood at US\$ 11.64 billion, registering a decline of 18.28 per cent over US\$ 14.24 billion in the previous corresponding period April 2024 to September 2024. Exports to EFTA decreased by 2.43 per cent to US\$ 0.98 billion during April 2025 to September 2025 from US\$ 1 billion in the previous corresponding period April 2024 to September 2024. Imports from EFTA decreased by 19.49 per cent to US\$ 10.66 billion during April 2025 to September 2025 from US\$ 13.24 billion in the previous corresponding period April 2024 to September 2024.

India-EFTA TEPA

The Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) was signed between India and EFTA States (Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway) on 10th March 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The agreement comprises of 14 chapters with the main focus on market access related to goods, rules of origin, trade facilitation, trade remedies, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, investment promotion, market access on services, intellectual property rights, trade and sustainable development and other legal and horizontal provisions. The agreement has entered into force from 1st October 2025.

A High-level event named "Prosperity Summit 2025" was held on 1st October 2025, in New Delhi to mark the official entry into force of the India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). The

dignitaries welcomed the shared objectives to mobilize US\$ 100 billion of investments in India over the next fifteen years and to support the creation of one million direct jobs, along with an investment facilitation mechanism to monitor implementation and progress.

The event also brought together a range of business representatives from all parties, providing an opportunity to establish new ties and strengthen existing partnerships. Business engagement at the Prosperity Summit led to several investment announcements by companies from EFTA countries in various key sectors viz. maritime, renewable energy, biochemical and manufacturing automation.

(D) Other European Countries

Other European Countries include i.e. Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey. During 2025-26 (April-September), total bilateral trade with the Other European Countries stood at US\$ 3.69 billion, registering decline of 23.3 per cent over the corresponding period (April-September) 2024-25. Exports to other European countries decreased by 27.4 per cent from US\$ 3.14 billion in 2024-25 (April-September) to US\$ 2.28 billion in 2025-26 (April-September). Imports from other European countries decreased by 15.6 per cent from US\$ 1.67 billion in 2024-25 (April-September) to US\$ 1.41 billion in 2025-26 (April-September).

(E) Joint Commissions/Committees

Joint Commissions/Joint Committees have been set up for bilateral engagement with several European countries. During the year 2025-26, the following meetings have been held:

S. No.	Subject	Date
1.	22 nd Session of India–Italy Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation (JCEC)	5 th June 2025, Brescia, Italy
2.	19 th Session of India - Romania Joint Committee for Economic Co-operation	5 th November 2025, Bucharest, Romania

(F) Other Bilateral Engagements (at Ministerial level)

During the year 2025-26 the Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister (HCIM) had a number of bilateral engagements including high level delegations from the European Union member States, the UK and EFTA. The ongoing negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with (i) European Union, was reviewed from time to time during such engagements apart from discussions on bilateral trade and economic matters with the respective countries. Some of such important engagements were as follows:

(i) EU Block

- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security for 4th high level Dialogue from 18th-19th January 2025 in Brussels, Belgium. The discussion focused on bilateral trade issues, the progress of the India-EU FTA Negotiations, the Trade and Technology Council (TTC), and the global trade situation.
- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Bernard Quintin, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Belgium on 20th January 2025 in Brussels. The discussion focused on the bilateral trade and investment issues, progress of the India-EU FTA Negotiations. HCIM also interacted with European business leaders/important industry stakeholders on 20th January 2025 in Brussels.
- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security for 5th High-Level Dialogue on

1st March 2025, in Mumbai, to discuss the India on India-EU FTA negotiations and other bilateral trade issues.

- ✦ HCIM met with European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security Mr. Maroš Šefcovic in Brussels, Belgium on 1st May 2025 for the 6th Session of India-EU High Level Dialogue. The HCIM met with the European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security for second time in Brussels on 23rd May 2025 for the 7th Session of India-EU High Level Dialogue. On both the occasions the discussions focused on bilateral trade issues, the progress of the India-EU FTA Negotiations and the global trade situation.
- ✦ On the sidelines of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, HCIM met Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security, and Mr. Christophe Hansen, European Commissioner for Agriculture and Food of 8th High-Level Dialogue on 2nd June 2025 in Paris to discuss the Agri-package under Trade in Goods chapter, shared by both sides during the 11th round of India-EU FTA negotiations.
- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Bjoern Seibert, Head of Cabinet of the President of the European Commission, on 23rd August 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi, regarding the India–EU FTA negotiations and other bilateral trade issues.
- ✦ On the sidelines of the 13th Round of India–EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

negotiations held in New Delhi. HCIM met EU Trade Commissioner Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, along with Agriculture and Food Commissioner Mr. Christophe Hansen, for the 9th High-Level Dialogue during 11th-12th September 2025. The discussions focused on expediting the progress of negotiations, wherein both sides deliberated on key outstanding issues, particularly those relating to market access, regulatory cooperation, and agricultural sensitivities.

- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Bjoern Seibert, Head of Cabinet of the President of the European Commission, on 19th October 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi.
- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security, in Brussels for the 10th High-Level Dialogue during 27th-28th October 2025 to review the progress and provide strategic guidance on the India-EU FTA negotiations.
- ✦ HCIM met the delegation of the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade Affairs on 29th October 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan and discussion focused on India-EU FTA Negotiations.
- ✦ HCIM met Mr. Maroš Šefcovic, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security, on 8th-9th November 2025, 8th-9th December 2025 and 8th-9th January 2026 to review the progress and provide strategic guidance on the India-EU FTA negotiations.

(ii) The UK

- ✦ At the invitation of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer MP, Hon'ble Prime Minister of the United Kingdom paid an official visit to India from 8th-9th October 2025. Prime Minister Starmer was accompanied by a high-level delegation.

- ✦ In October 2025, the HCIM, Shri Piyush Goyal, met with the Rt Hon Peter Kyle, UK SoS for Business and Trade, to discuss the next steps in trade and investment cooperation, focusing on operationalizing the India-UK CETA and strengthening the JETCO for effective implementation.
- ✦ On 24th July 2025, the HCIM, Shri Piyush Goyal, and the Rt Hon Jonathan Reynolds, UK Secretary of State for Business and Trade, signed the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
- ✦ UK Foreign Secretary David Lammy visited India on 6th-7th June 2025, to strengthen economic and migration ties, emphasizing growth opportunities for British businesses following the conclusion of India-UK Free Trade Agreement.
- ✦ The HCIM, Shri Piyush Goyal, visited London in April-May 2025 to advance the India-UK Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and strengthen bilateral economic relations. During the visit, he held meetings with the Rt Hon Jonathan Reynolds, Secretary of State for Business and Trade; the Rt Hon Rachel Reeves, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Rt Hon David Lammy, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs.
- ✦ The UK Secretary of State for Business and Trade, Rt Hon Jonathan Reynolds, met HCIM Shri Piyush Goyal during his visit to New Delhi on 24th-25th February 2025, where they jointly announced the resumption of India-UK FTA negotiations on 24th February 2025.

- ✦ A virtual meeting between HCIM and Mr. Jonathan Reynolds, UK Secretary of State for Business & Trade was held on 11th July 2024 to discuss the next steps in India-UK FTA.

(iii) EFTA

- ✦ Hon'ble CIM met with H.E. Mr Espen Barth Eide, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway and H.E Ms. Cecilie Myrseth, Minister of Trade and Industry of Norway on 30th April 2025 in Oslo to deliberate on the implementation of the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) between India and EFTA and bilateral trade and investment opportunities between India and Norway.
- ✦ A meeting between the Hon'ble CIM and H.E. Ms. Helene Budliger Artieda, Swiss Minister for Economic Affairs, was held on 26th November 2025. H.E. Ms. Artieda was accompanied by a high level Swiss pharmaceutical delegation. The discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in research and development, as well as expanding investment opportunities for Swiss pharmaceutical companies to leverage India's growing healthcare sector. The two sides also reviewed the progress achieved under the India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA).

(iv) Others

- ✦ The HCIM, Shri Piyush Goyal, was on an official visit to Italy on 4th-5th June 2025, during which he co-chaired the 22nd Session of the India-Italy Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation (JCEC) with H.E. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of

Italy, to strengthen bilateral trade and investment ties.

- ✦ On 11th April 2025, during the official visit of H.E. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, to India, the HCIM, Shri Piyush Goyal, met him to discuss strengthening bilateral trade and investment ties.

12. INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

(A) WTO and related issues

(i) Agriculture

- ✦ The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) is the multilateral framework that defines the rules and principles governing global agricultural trade. It lays out detailed disciplines on domestic support, market access, export competition, and related areas. WTO Members are currently engaged in negotiations to strengthen these provisions and ensure the AoA remains effective in addressing today's agricultural challenges.
- ✦ The 14th Ministerial Conference (MC14) of the WTO, is scheduled to be held in Cameroon, from 26th to 29th March 2026.
- ✦ For India, Permanent Solution on Public Stockholding (PSH) for food security purposes is the most critical and long-pending mandated issue at the WTO, as it impacts the livelihood and food security of millions of people. Post MC 13, which was held in Abu Dhabi, UAE from 26th February to 2nd March 2024, India has been working constructively to have a successful outcome on this mandated issue at MC14.
- ✦ In order to discuss important issues pertaining to WTO negotiations along

with having a holistic overview on the State of Play at WTO, Geneva, a Retreat of Permanent Mission of India (PMI) to the WTO was organised from 25th-28th August 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. During the Retreat, officials from PMI, Geneva made presentations on the State of Play and progress made in different areas of negotiations for the upcoming MC14. The Officers of TNM Wing, the DGFT along with stakeholder Ministries/ Departments i.e.; Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; Department of Food and Public Distribution (including Food Corporation of India); Ministry of External Affairs, former Secretaries/ Ambassadors, Trade Experts and Heads of the Centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS) and Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL) among others participated in the relevant Sessions.

- ✦ Post MC 13, attempts have been made to dilute the mandate received in the past Ministerial Conferences on the issues of PSH, Special Safeguards Mechanism (SSM) and Cotton along with diverting the negotiations by introducing new issues and processes. India, alongwith developing countries, including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has been demanding fulfilment of mandates before taking up newer subjects/issues for negotiations.
- ✦ The Committee on Agriculture (CoA) of the WTO oversees the implementation of the AoA and provides a forum for members to raise and address related questions and concerns. Its key responsibility is to monitor how WTO members are complying with their commitments. The CoA usually meets three or four times a year. In the year 2025-26, up to now 3 CoA meetings have taken place in Geneva, wherein India had raised several questions on

the agriculture policies of the developed countries and Cairns Group Members including USA, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Paraguay, Uruguay, Thailand, EU, UK, Argentina, Japan, Switzerland. A total of 101 questions were raised by India and during these 3 meetings and it was among the leading countries in raising questions.

(ii) WTO Reforms

- ✦ India is one of the founding members of World Trade Organization (WTO) and it believes that the Organisation is at the core of the Multilateral Trading System, being rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent, with development objectives that works on the principle of Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) for developing countries, including LDCs, along with consensus-based decision making.
- ✦ India emphasizes on strengthening the WTO and also supports reforms in this direction by way of incremental, small steps, through measures which improve the overall functioning and efficiency of the organization.
- ✦ DoC attended the Wilton Park Dialogue on 'Multilateral Trade' from 1st to 3rd October 2025, in UK wherein the subject of the discussions was the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its reforms. The event was attended by senior trade officials from several WTO members. The main thrust of the discussion revolved around decision making, development status and special and differential treatment, and level playing field. Joint Statement Initiatives (JSIs)/ Plurilateral were also discussed, particularly in the context of India's position on the JSIs on Invest Facilitation for Development (IFD) initiative and e-Commerce.

- ✦ A Group of Experts on WTO Reform was constituted on 16th October 2025 by the Department comprising former Ambassadors, DDGs and Trade experts, which held its first meeting on 7th November 2025 under the chairmanship of Commerce Secretary. The discussion emphasized the need for India to sharpen its reform narrative, identify red lines, and shape a coherent strategy, as WTO Reform is being purported to be a major priority for MC-14, structured around the three pillars of Governance, Fairness, and Future Issues.
- ✦ In December 2025, a WTO Reform Week (2nd-5th December) was organised in Geneva to advance discussions ahead of the MC14, focused on decision-making, development and S&DT, and a level playing field. Members engaged in constructive exchanges, made progress in identifying challenges, and explored potential approaches while reaffirming consensus-based decision-making. Divergent views persisted, but participants stressed the need for broader discussions to address structural challenges
- ✦ At its General Council meeting convened from 16th to 18th December 2025, WTO Members reviewed possible MC14 deliverables, with broad convergence that WTO reform should be the central priority. Members noted progress despite divergences and highlighted the need for Ministers to provide guidance, endorse a forward-looking reform roadmap, and agree on clear modalities and checkpoints to preserve the WTO's relevance and effectiveness.
- ✦ The 2nd Meeting of the Group of Experts on WTO Reforms was held on 22nd December 2025, focused on decision-making and consensus in plurilateral initiatives, S&DT, and India's reform

priorities. Experts discussed strategic and legal considerations of the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement, the need for clear guardrails, and a calibrated approach on core issues like the e-commerce moratorium and PS to PSH.

- ✦ The First Inter-Ministerial Consultation (IMC) on WTO Reforms, in the context of the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC-14), was held on 13th January 2026, with participation from key line ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, DPIIT, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Heavy Industries, MeitY etc. The meeting focused on deliberations over the Facilitator's Report dated 12th December 2025 (JOB/GC/483) and the United States' Communication on WTO Reforms dated 15th December 2025 (WT/GC/W/984).

(B) Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

- ✦ WTO's Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (AFS) concluded on 17th June 2022 during the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC-12), held in Geneva from 12th June 2022 to 17th June 2022. The AFS is a multilateral agreement that sets out binding rules to prohibit subsidies contributing to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, Overfished stocks, and unregulated high seas fishing, thereby promoting sustainable fisheries management globally. However, discussions on overcapacity and overfishing (OCOF) were left for a later phase due to a lack of consensus among WTO Members.
- ✦ As of 15th September 2025, the AFS entered into force following ratification by more than two-third of the WTO membership (166 members). A special meeting of the WTO General Council was held on the same day to mark this milestone. Till December 2025, 116 members have ratified the Agreement.
- ✦ Major countries that have ratified the AFS include the European Union (on behalf of all

27 member States), United States, China, Japan, Brazil, South Korea, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway. At the same time, several member countries are still in the process of ratification, notably Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico, Morocco and India.

- ✦ Overcapacity and Overfishing (OCOF): The WTO's 13th Ministerial Conference (MC-13) took place from 26th February to 2nd March 2024 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, wherein negotiations concerning OCOF took place. Due to the divergent views presented by member countries, the negotiations with respect to the OCOF were not concluded. India, during the MC13 negotiations, had strongly put forward its position that India's fisheries sector is largely based on sustenance fishing undertaken responsibly and sustainably. Hence, any outcome must ensure that the rights of small-scale fishers are protected. As a result of the divergent views among member nations, no text was adopted during MC13.
- ✦ India voiced its concerns on the draft text of NGR Chair (TN/RL/W/279, TN/RL/W/285) and highlighted the inconsistencies therein by tabling four communications at the WTO (i) Analyzing the impact of proposed OCOF disciplines under The Additional Provisions On Fisheries Subsidies on the sustainability of global marine fish stocks (TN/RL/W/282), (ii) Highlighting India's position and inconsistencies in the draft text under negotiation (TN/RL/W/283), (iii) Implementing Appropriate and Effective Special and Differential Treatment under the Additional Provisions On Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/284), and (iv) Designing Disciplines For The Overcapacity And Overfishing Pillar: A Case For Intensity-Based Subsidies Approach (TN/RL/W/286). These communications from India garnered support among several member countries in the WTO and were instrumental in changing the course of the narrative on OCOF

negotiations. The NGR Chair will be coming up with revised text for fresh discussions.

(C) Dispute Settlement Reforms

- ✦ In December 2019, the WTO Appellate Body (AB), the appellate arm of the WTO Dispute Settlement System, stopped functioning due to the blocking of the appointment of its Members by a WTO Member. WTO Members, recognising the importance and urgency of this concern, committed to "conduct discussions with the view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all Members by 2024" at the 12th and 13th Ministerial Conferences.
- ✦ However, despite formal negotiations commencing in 2024, the impasse could not be resolved by the end of 2024. India actively participated in the formal discussions. The discussions were paused in December 2024 and have not recommenced in 2025.
- ✦ In parallel, some WTO Members have been promoting the Multi Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA) under Article 25 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (Understanding on rules and procedures governing the settlement of disputes) as an interim alternative to appeal mechanism. India has not joined the MPIA.
- ✦ India stands for the immediate restoration of the Appellate Body, serviced by an independent Secretariat. The continuation of formal discussions on dispute settlement reforms, with a view to resolving the matter, is the need of the hour to restore and uphold the rules based multilateral trading system.

(D) STCs raised by India at the WTO

- ✦ India actively participates in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) meetings held thrice a year, where member countries discuss issues related to implementing the SPS Agreement and Specific Trade Concerns (STCs). During

these meetings, member countries discuss resolving the identified STCs among themselves. To safeguard and advance India's interests, in the current financial year, India has raised 40 and responded to 9 Specific Trade Concerns in the SPS Committee meetings.

- ✦ The WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) committees have developed a mechanism for members to raise "specific trade concerns" (STCs) about laws, regulations, or practices of other countries. These regular discussions help ease trade tensions by providing further information and clarification, working towards mutually satisfactory solutions. Additionally, discussion of STCs can mitigate some sources of friction, sometimes by modification or withdrawal of a measure.
- ✦ Some concerns are raised just once, by one Member; but others come up at many meetings, with many members expressing a concern about the same matter. Sometimes an issue comes up repeatedly because a government is signaling its support of an aggrieved domestic interest. When an issue appears on an agenda, that can provoke bilateral discussion leading to a resolution before the meeting. Issues are resolved when the Member that raised it has enough information, or when the Member maintaining the measure modifies it in some way, perhaps because it sees the merit of the concerns raised by trading partners, or because discussion in the committee helped it to learn about alternative solutions to its regulatory problem.
- ✦ In the recently held, WTO SPS committee meeting, official representatives from SPS Desk, Department of Commerce and Export Inspection Council (EIC) jointly participated. In the meeting, India had raised 17 Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) while there were 3 STCs raised against India. India raised the maximum number of STCs against EU (07).

Through the week, India held several productive bilateral consultations with various members including – Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Russia, UK, UAE and the EU.

S. No.	SPS STC raised by India	SPS STC raised against India
March 2025	10	3
June 2025	13	3
November 2025	17	3

(E) Report on the National Workshop on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures

- ✦ Department The of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO), successfully organized the WTO National Workshop on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures from 17th to 19th November 2025 at Vanijya Bhavan, New Delhi. The workshop was conducted with the objective of enhancing national capacity and awareness on the WTO SPS Agreement, its implementation, and its relevance in facilitating safe trade while protecting human, animal, and plant health.
- ✦ Normally, the WTO conducts a limited number of SPS training programmes globally, with only one participant nominated from India. However, by hosting the programme domestically, India was able to nominate a larger and more diverse group of participants. Accordingly, a total of 65+ participants attended the workshop, representing 25+ various ministries, departments, regulatory bodies and export promotion organizations involved in SPS matters.
- ✦ Apart from the WTO speakers, Indian subject-matter experts were included as resource persons in key technical sessions to provide national context and share India's best practices alongside international

perspectives. To ensure a balanced understanding of global standards and the domestic regulatory framework, senior officials from leading SPS-related regulators namely the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage (DPPQ&S), Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), and the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) - delivered presentations on critical themes such as e-certification, traceability systems, maximum residue limits (MRLs), regionalization, and systems approaches in food control, which were well received and generated substantive and insightful discussions among participants.

- ✦ The workshop also featured distinguished international experts, who provided global perspectives on SPS implementation and emerging challenges. These included experts from the WTO Secretariat, the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, the Indonesia Quarantine Authority, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). Several international sessions were delivered virtually, ensuring broader participation despite logistical constraints.
- ✦ The WTO sessions, led primarily by Ms. Camille Fléchet and Mr. Armando Enrique Pelaez from the WTO SPS Secretariat, covered core elements of the WTO SPS Agreement, the functioning of the SPS Committee, transparency obligations, use of WTO e-tools (ePing, Documents Online, eAgenda), Specific Trade Concerns (STCs), MRLs, systems approaches, and regionalization. Interactive group activities and case studies were incorporated to enhance participant engagement and practical understanding.
- ✦ Participants from a wide range of organizations—Department of Agriculture

& Farmers Welfare (DAFW), FSSAI, DPPQ&S, DAHD, APEDA, MPEDA, EIC, ICAR, DGFT, Commodity Boards such as Tea Board, Tobacco Board, Spice Board etc., Territorial Divisions of Department of Commerce, and industry representatives—attended the workshop across all three days. The diverse participation ensured cross-sectoral exchange of views and contributed to a comprehensive discussion on SPS issues relevant to India's trade interests.

- ✦ Overall, the workshop was successfully conducted and effectively achieved its objectives of strengthening institutional understanding of the WTO SPS Agreement, promoting transparency and sound regulatory practices, and enhancing coordination among domestic stakeholders. It provided a valuable platform for structured interaction between Indian regulators and international experts and is expected to contribute meaningfully to India's engagement in SPS-related trade negotiations and multilateral deliberations under the WTO framework, in support of the Government's proactive efforts to secure effective, predictable, and transparent market access for Indian agricultural products in overseas markets.

(F) Special and Differential Treatment and Graduation of Developing Countries

- ✦ Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) provisions for developing Members including Least developed Countries (LDCs) at the WTO recognize the differences in the level of development among WTO Members and seek to allow developing Members the space to formulate their domestic trade policy in a way that enables them to reduce poverty, generate employment, and integrate meaningfully into the global trading system. India believes that S&DT for developing Members, including LDCs is becoming more relevant, especially in the light of the current global trade scenario. India supports proposals for meaningful S&DT.

(G) Implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement

- ✦ The National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) was set up under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary under Article 23.2 of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of 2013. This Committee periodically reviews the implementation of the TFA, facilitates domestic co-ordination, and takes further initiatives to improve trade facilitation in India. There are also subject-specific Working Groups within NCTF to carry out action points under the National Trade Facilitation Action Plans (NTFAP) which are made effective from time to time. India is currently working on the third iteration of NTFAP (NTFAP 3.0).
- ✦ India has been making proactive strides in TFA implementation under the overall guidance of the NCTF. Under the aegis of NCTF, India has now become fully compliant with the WTO TFA. Considerable progress has also been made towards incorporating the World Bank's B-READY indicators into India's trade facilitation initiatives.

(H) Trade and Environment

- ✦ A Retreat Meeting of officers of the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) to the WTO, Geneva, was convened to identify pathways and priorities for India's preparations ahead of the WTO Ministerial Conference in March 2026. The sessions included in-depth discussions on the trade implications of emerging climate measures and the evolving WTO discourse on sustainability. This exercise strengthened India's strategic readiness and ensured clear internal alignment on upcoming WTO negotiations.
- ✦ During the WTO Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) meeting held on 7th-8th July 2025, India supported the Specific Trade Concern (STC) against China's Export Control Law and its restrictions on strategic products, highlighting the resulting supply chain

disruptions in key sectors such as electronics, solar energy, and electric vehicles, and emphasizing the need for transparency and WTO-consistent notifications. This reinforced India's advocacy for predictable and rule-based global supply chains.

- ✦ India has been consistently raising Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) to safeguard India's interest in WTO against EU, particularly against CBAM and EUDR in Committee on Market Access, Council for Trade in Goods in WTO.
- ✦ India raised two Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) in the WTO Committee on Market Access against Thailand regarding market access challenges faced by exporters in the pharmaceutical sector as well as agricultural commodities and food products.

(I) Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)

- ✦ The Agreement establishing the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) was signed on 13th April 1988 at Belgrade. The results of the first Round of the GSTP negotiations for exchange of tariff concessions were ratified by 41 countries and the agreement came into force on 19th April 1989. India extended preferences on 30 Product lines (At HS4-6 level) while receiving concessions from other countries. Some of the products where India extended tariff concessions are Copra (15 per cent Margin of Preferences "MoP"), Cane Molasses (30 per cent MoP), Portland Cement (25 per cent MoP), Calf Leather (MoP 30 per cent), Aluminum tubes and pipe (15 per cent MoP) etc.
- ✦ The Second Round of Negotiations was launched in the Ministerial Meeting of GSTP held in Tehran on 21st November 1991 and was concluded in 1998. Due to the delay in completion of administrative procedure for implementation of the Second Round concessions, it was decided to drop

implementation of the Second Round concessions. Though 44 countries have ratified the GSTP Agreement, very few countries participated in the negotiations in the 1st and 2nd rounds.

- ✦ The third round of GSTP negotiations, were launched in 2004 in Sao Paulo in Brazil and concluded in 2010. In the third round, participating countries agreed to offer 20 per cent tariff reduction on at least 70 per cent (80 per cent for the LDCs Participants) of the goods imported from within this group of nations. So far, 8 out of 44 member countries, including India, have signed the protocol and out of these 8 countries, three countries, viz. India, Malaysia and Cuba have ratified it.
- ✦ 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.
- ✦ The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 23rd August 2012 had approved implementation of India's Schedule of Concessions under the Third Round of negotiations. It remains unimplemented as a minimum of 4 members are required to ratify the agreement. So far only Cuba, India and Malaysia has ratified there schedule.
- ✦ The 33rd meeting of Committee of Participants (CoP) of GSTP was held on 25th September 2025.

(J) Duty-Free Quota-Free Market Access

- ✦ WTO Members have reaffirmed the decision at the Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali on Duty-Free Quota-Free Market Access for Least- Developed Countries and instructed

the Committee on Trade and Development to recommence the annual review process on preferential DFQF market access for LDCs. In this regard, India's Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme (DFTP) for LDC's Progress is noteworthy.

- ✦ India notified the Duty-Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for LDCs in August 2008. India is now providing the benefits of DFTP Scheme to 36 LDCs.
- ✦ India provides Duty Free/Preferential Market access on 98.2 per cent of the tariff lines to these countries under the DFTP scheme. Only 1.8 per cent of the tariff lines have been retained in the Exclusion List, with no duty concessions.
- ✦ India provides one of the most liberal and facilitative Rules of Origin requirements under its DFTP scheme, ensuring that DFTP countries can access preferential tariffs with simplified compliance procedures and flexible value-addition norms. This approach promotes greater utilization of India's preferential schemes and supports deeper trade integration with DFTP beneficiary countries.

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

BRICS, originally formed in 2009 by Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (joining in 2010) has recently expanded to include Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE (2024) and Indonesia (2025) making it an eleven-member grouping. BRICS Presidency is held rotationally by the Member States on a yearly basis. Brazil held the presidency for 2025 with effect from 1st January 2025. India will assume the BRICS presidency in 2026. BRICS countries account for around 40 per cent of global GDP, nearly 49.5 per cent of the world population and by 2024, the BRICS share in global merchandise trade stood at over 18 per cent of global merchandise trade.

The Department of Commerce in Government of India handles the economic and trade issues under BRICS that are discussed under the institutional mechanism known as the "Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues" (CGETI). Under the Brazilian presidency in 2025, the following documents were negotiated in the CGETI and adopted in the BRICS Trade Ministers' Meeting held on 21st May 2025:

- ✦ Joint Declaration of the 15th BRICS Trade Ministers Meeting
- ✦ BRICS Declaration on WTO Reform and Strengthening of the Multilateral Trading System
- ✦ BRICS Data Economy Governance Understanding
- ✦ BRICS Trade and Sustainable Development Framework

(L) Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a multilateral organization, was established in 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The SCO Charter, formally establishing the organization, was signed in June 2002 and entered into force on 19th September 2003. India and Pakistan became the full members of the SCO on 9th June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. Iran joined the group on 4th July 2023 under the Indian presidency, whereas Belarus joined in July 2024. Currently SCO has 10 members.

For the year 2025, China was the Chair for Heads of States, whereas Russia was Chair for Council of Heads of Governments (CHG). The 24th meeting of Ministers of SCO responsible for Foreign Economic and Foreign Trade Activities was held on 6th September 2025 in Vladivostok under the

chairmanship of Russia. The Ministerial Statement covered key areas such as:

- ✦ Supporting the multilateral trading system and ensuring the sustainability of supply and production chains
- ✦ E-commerce, technology, and innovation in trade
- ✦ Sustainable development and the creative economy as drivers of SCO economic growth

(M) G20

- ✦ The G20, a premier forum for international economic cooperation, comprises 19 countries the European Union and Africa Union, representing major global economies. The Troika (previous, which ensures continuity and agenda-setting for the G20, consists of the past, current, and incoming presidencies. Republic of South Africa held the G20 presidency for the year 2025.

- ✦ G20 holds a strategic importance in securing global economic growth and prosperity. It represents around 85 per cent of global GDP, 75 per cent of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population.

- ✦ The Trade and Investment Ministerial Meeting of G20 countries, under South African Presidency was held on 10th October 2025 in South Africa. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Jitin Prasada, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry. South African Presidency pursued priorities spanning from G20 Principles on Trade and Inclusive Growth, and on addressing Global Challenges, G20 Trade and Investment Guiding Framework to enable Low-Carbon Industrial Development and 20 Declaration on Reforming the World Trade Organisation and Development Dimension. During the meeting, consensus was built only on the ministerial statement.

- ✦ USA has assumed the presidency in December 2026.

(N) Commonwealth

The Commonwealth of Nations, often simply referred to as the Commonwealth, is an international association of 56 member states, the vast majority of which are former territories of the British Empire from which it developed. The chief institutions of the organisation are the Commonwealth Secretariat, located in Marlborough House, London, which focuses on intergovernmental aspects, and the Commonwealth Foundation, which focuses on non-governmental relations among member states. Numerous organisations are associated with and operate within the Commonwealth. It is home to about 2.7 billion people, and includes both advanced economies and developing countries. 33 of its members are small states, including many island nations.

The Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Meeting (CTMM) was held on 19th-20th June 2025 in Windhoek, Namibia, preceded by the Commonwealth Senior Trade Officials Meeting (STOM) on 16th-18th June 2025. The following proposals were discussed and adopted at the CTMM:

- ✦ CTMM Outcome Statement
- ✦ Commonwealth Statement on the MTS to the MC14 of the WTO

(O) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is a permanent intergovernmental body and a principal organ of the UN General Assembly. It was established in 1964 and it serves as a focal point of the UN for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues 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. Sixteen Conferences of the UNCTAD have taken place so far.

India has been closely associated with UNCTAD since its inception in 1968 and has been supporting institutional strengthening of UNCTAD. India has been contributing US\$ 15,000 towards the UNCTAD Trust Fund for financing of Meetings of UNCTAD's Experts from developing countries since 2008. India also makes an annual contribution of US\$ 15,000 to the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) Trust Fund.

UNCTAD XVI Ministerial Conference was held from 20th-23rd October 2025, at the United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland, under the theme "Shaping the future: Driving economic transformation for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development". Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry led the Indian delegation at the Conference.

The major outcomes under UNCTAD XVI are release of the following documents:

- ✦ Ministerial Declaration "The Geneva Consensus: Shaping the future: Driving economic transformation for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development"
- ✦ The Joint Statement issued by the G77 & China
- ✦ Joint communique of GSTP Ministerial meeting
- ✦ The Geneva Consensus for a just and sustainable economic order

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

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

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

ESCAP focuses on issues that are most effectively addressed through regional cooperation, including issues that benefit from regional or multi-country involvement, Issues that are trans boundary in nature, or that would benefit from collaborative inter-country approaches.

(i) 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 program of work, and to make any other decisions required, in conformity with its terms of reference.

The 81st Session of ESCAP was held at Bangkok and online from 21st to 25th April 2025. The theme of the session was "Regional cooperation for resilient and sustainable urban development in Asia and the Pacific". The Indian delegation was led by Shri Nagesh Singh, Ambassador/Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative to ESCAP.

(ii) India's contribution to ESCAP

The delivery of ESCAP's programs 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 Center for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), hosted by India in New Delhi
- ✦ Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM), Beijing, China
- ✦ Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Chiba, Japan
- ✦ Asian and Pacific Training Centre for information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Incheon, Republic of Korea

(iii) Sub Regional Office in India

Strengthening India's partnership with UN-ESCAP, a Sub-Regional Office (SRO) for South and South West Asia was established in New Delhi with financial assistance from India.

The main activities of SRO are to:

- ✦ Implement the Commission's agenda at the sub-regional level by serving as a link between sub-region and Commission headquarters;
- ✦ Promote and support specific sub-region priorities and programs concentrating on the priority sectors of member States within the sub-region;
- ✦ Operate as sub-regional nodes for knowledge management and networking;
- ✦ Spearhead the delivery of technical assistance activities and act as the Commission's implementing arm in the sub-region;
- ✦ Establish close working relations with United Nations country teams within the sub-regional and promote the coordination of United Nations systems activities at the sub-regional level.
- ✦ 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.

(Q) Coordination and Capacity Building

- ✦ The TBT/TRIPS Desk strengthened inter-ministerial and stakeholder consultation through the Core Committee on TBT issues and regular engagement with Regulators, Industry bodies, and exporters.

- ✦ It further, reviewed export promotion councils such as APEDA, SHEFEXCIL, and SGTEPC to enhance technical compliance and address market access challenges. The Desk also supported alignment of BIS and NABL laboratories with ISO 17025, reinforcing India's standards infrastructure and global acceptance of Indian products.

(R) Facilitating coordination with the WTO through the PMI, with a focus on development of India's trade policy

- ✦ Regular discussions on Specific Trade Concerns at WTO Technical Barriers to Trade committees help ease trade tensions by providing further information and clarification, working towards mutually satisfactory solutions. Additionally, discussion of STCs can mitigate some sources of friction, sometimes by modification or withdrawal of a measure. India raised 35 Specific Trade Concerns (STCs) and responded to 38 STCs raised against India, holding bilateral consultations with key partners including the EU, US, China, Korea, Australia, Indonesia, and Brazil during TBT Committee Meetings held during June and November 2025.
- ✦ India held WTO Secretariat consultations on TBT and TRIPS for its 8th Trade Policy Review, covering regulatory reforms, testing and certification systems, BIS initiatives, and IP modernization.
- ✦ During 25th-28th August 2025, India also participated in sessions at the Permanent Mission of India Retreat on the TRIPS-CBD link, technology transfer, climate technologies, and its proactive engagement in the WTO TBT Committee.
- ✦ India made TRIPS Council submissions showcasing Digital Public Infrastructure

as a best practice and proposed informal technical discussions with WIPO, WHO, and the World Bank to enhance cooperation on IP issues.

- ✦ India, along with Brazil, Colombia, and South Africa, submitted a joint communication calling for detailed technical discussions at the TRIPS Council.
- ✦ India submitted a TRIPS–CBD proposal that creates the basis for future submissions or negotiations ahead of MC14.
- ✦ India provided inputs for its offensive agenda at the General Council, including preparing questions and supplying information to help TRIPS Council delegates engage more effectively in discussions on key IP issues.

(S) **Bilateral engagements and FTA Negotiations**

- ✦ Significant progress was achieved across multiple trade negotiations, with provisional closure of the TBT Chapter in the India–New Zealand and India–Peru FTAs, near-finalization in the India–Chile FTA, and substantial advancements in sectoral annexes including pharmaceuticals, medical devices, automobiles, and organics.
- ✦ Constructive engagements under the AITIGA Review and bilateral dialogues with the US, Japan, Brazil, and Australia strengthened regulatory cooperation, conformity assessment, and mutual recognition while safeguarding India’s regulatory interests.

13. TRADE IN SERVICES

(A) **Enhancing Services Trade through Free Trade Agreements**

- (i) In 2025-26, in the FTAs signed (with the

UK and Oman) as well as concluded (with New Zealand) by India, substantial gains are expected in the area of Trade in Services. This adds to the list of FTAs that India has signed in recent times, with significant gains in services such as Mauritius, UAE, Australia and European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

- (ii) Currently, India is engaged in FTA negotiations including in Trade in Services with the EU, Chile and Peru. Negotiations have also commenced on India-Australia CECA which also includes Trade in Services.

- ✦ Under the Trade in Services chapters in FTAs, India seeks non-discriminatory, predictable and liberal treatment in sectors of India’s interest such as professional services, computer and related services, other business services, education services, health services, social services, tourism and travel related services, audio-visual services, and construction and related engineering services.

- ✦ As mobility is crucial to different modes of services delivery, India pursues GATS plus commitments in FTAs for temporary entry and presence for its natural persons to ensure competitive delivery of services. Efforts are made to facilitate mobility of Indian service suppliers by way of securing meaningful commitments in different categories of natural persons (Business Visitors, Contractual Service Suppliers, Intra-Corporate Transferees, Independent Professionals). Commitments for temporary mobility of natural persons are also pursued through provisions for Post Study Work Visa, Work and

Holiday Visa, removal of Economic Needs Tests/Labour Market Tests and fairer work rights for international workers through signing of Social Security Agreements (SSA).

- ✦ To facilitate cross-border service provision by professionals, India pursues arrangements for mutual recognition of qualifications, licensing and registration for professionals in different streams by way of Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs).

(iii) Implementation and upgradation of existing FTAs

- ✦ Negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Australia: Building upon the market access commitments in Trade in Services under India-Australia Economic Cooperation Trade Agreement (ECTA), 11th Round of India-Australia CECA was held in August 2025 in New Delhi.
- ✦ Implementation of India- UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): 3rd meeting of the Joint Committee on India- UAE CEPA was held on 26th November 2025.

(iv) Other bilateral trade dialogues

- ✦ India- US Bilateral Trade Agreement: Discussions on Digital Trade were held between April to October 2025, which is being negotiated as part of India-US BTA negotiations.
- ✦ India-UK DCC Negotiations: India and UK signed a side letter under the CETA regarding negotiating a Double Contribution Convention (DCC). Once signed, the DCC will

allow Indian employees going to UK (and vice-versa) to continue paying solely into their respective home social security scheme when they are temporarily working abroad for a period upto 36 months. DCC and CETA will need to enter into force at the same time. Accordingly, DCC is being negotiated by a team led by MEA and including officials from the Ministry of Labour & Employment; Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and Department of Commerce.

- ✦ Working Group on Trade between India and Taiwan: 10th meeting of the Working Group was held on 8th October 2025, wherein discussions were held on cooperation in select services sectors such as IT/ITeS, and implementation of MoU on Ayurveda.

(v) Services trade promotion

- ✦ Strategies for enhancing services sector exports: The Services Desk of DoC supported by Deloitte is working on developing a roadmap for enhancing services exports to US\$ 1 trillion. This work will also include developing export-enhancing strategies for 6 focus services sectors identified by DoC, namely: Professional Services, IT/ITeS, Digitally-delivered health services, Audio- visual services, Maritime services, Travel/Tourism services. Services sector related strategies were also prepared for incorporation in the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS-7) five-year Action Plan anchored in India's Vision 2047.
- ✦ Chintan Shivir on Professional Services: In association with SEPC and ICAI, a half day Chintan Shivir

was held on 23rd December 2025, under the theme- 'Expanding Global Horizons: Opportunities for Indian Professionals'. The Shivar was inaugurated by Commerce Secretary, and saw participation of experts and stakeholders from professional bodies, industry associations, business agencies, research organizations, and Government authorities. The discussions focused on making globally ready Indian professionals; exploring ways to strengthen professional services exports through MRAs and MoUs; exchanging ideas on developing networks through formation and expansion of Professional Chapters abroad; and leveraging FTAs for boosting India's Professional Services exports.

(B) Pursuing interests in Services and E-Commerce in the WTO

(i) 8th Trade Policy Review (TPR) of India:

The Services Desk is closely engaged in providing relevant inputs for the preparation of the WTO Secretariat Report as well as in drafting the Government Report in the context of India's 8th TPR.

(ii) Services trade

- ✦ Thematic seminar on 'Facilitating Digital Payment Systems and Remittance Services'
- ✦ Given the high cost of cross-border remittances especially for developing countries (global average cost at 6.18 per cent, which is twice the SDG goal of 3 per cent), India has been highlighting this issue at the WTO.
- ✦ A thematic seminar was organised in Committee on Trade in Financial

Services (CTFS) from 29th-30th September 2025 on a joint proposal of India, China and the Philippines on 'Facilitating Digital Payment Systems and Remittance Services'. RBI and NPCI participated in the seminar and presented the Indian experience.

- ✦ India-Kyrgyzstan proposal on Recognition in Council for Trade in Services (CTS)
- ✦ Lack of recognition of professional qualifications is a major barrier to services trade. Mutual recognition of professionals by different regulatory regimes is central to facilitating cross-border movement and supply of regulated services. Highlighting this issue, India along with Kyrgyzstan made a joint submission on Recognition in CTS.
- ✦ Building on this submission, a thematic seminar was held in CTS in October 2025 on this subject and the session saw participation from all across the WTO membership

(iii) E-Commerce/Digital Trade

- ✦ Work Programme on E-Commerce: India participated actively in the dedicated discussions on the WPEC held during 2025, on various subjects of interest to developing countries.
- ✦ WPEC Workshop on Digital Trade Policies: In association with Permanent Mission of India and Department of Commerce, MeitY made a detailed presentation on Digital Public Infrastructure for Digital Trade and Development in the Workshop on Digital Trade Policies, held on 17th July 2025, in Geneva.

- ✦ WPEC Session on Online Consumer Protection: India participated in a dedicated session of the Work Programme on E-commerce (WPEC) on 31st October 2025. In association with Permanent Mission of India and Department of Commerce, the Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) highlighted the best practices of India in a thematic session on Online Consumer Protection.
- ✦ WTO Public Forum 2025: India participated in the WTO Public Forum on 17th-18th September 2025 by leading a session on "Digital Public Infrastructure- Driving Trade and Development". The session comprised a presentation by MEITY entailing India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) journey; policy developments related to DPI for trade; impact on MSMEs, and trade facilitation; and international adoption of DPIs for trade.
- ✦ 69th session of the UNCITRAL Working Group IV on Electronic Commerce: India participated in the Working Group Session from 20th-24th October 2025 at Vienna. Department of Commerce led the discussions along with MeitY and Ministry of External Affairs on the draft Rules for Data Provision Contracts.

(iv) Consultations with Embassies and Permanent Missions

Retreat with Permanent Mission of India at WTO: Dedicated sessions on Services and Ecommerce/Digital trade related discussions were held during the PMI retreat held in August 2025. The

sessions saw participation from relevant Ministries/Departments, professional bodies, and trade experts. The discussions incorporated current state of play at WTO, and plan of action for India going forward especially in view of upcoming MC14.

14. KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

The Kimberley Process (KP) is a UN mandated (UNGA Resolution 55/56 of 2000 and UNSC Resolution 1459 (2003)) multilateral trade regime established in 2003 with the goal of preventing trade of conflict diamonds. The core of this regime is the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) under which Member Countries implement safeguards on shipments of rough diamonds and certify them as "conflict free". The KP has 60 participants, representing 86 countries, with the European Union and its 27 Member States counting as a single participant. KP members account for approximately 99 per cent of the global production of rough diamonds. India is a founding member and chaired KP in 2008 and 2019. Chairmanship of KP is rotated on annual basis. The Vice Chair is selected at the annual 'Plenary' meeting and becomes Chair automatically the succeeding year. The KP has following 6 working bodies. India is member in all bodies.

- ✦ Committee on Participation and Chairmanship (CPC)
- ✦ Committee on Rules and Procedures (CRP)
- ✦ Working Group of Diamond Experts (WGDE)
- ✦ Working Group on Statistics (WGS) – India is a Vice-Chair
- ✦ Working Group on Monitoring (WGM)
- ✦ Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP)

7

Chapter

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs) AND EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS (EOUs)

1. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs)

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

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

The main objectives of the SEZ Act are:

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

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

(A) Current performance of SEZs

After notification of SEZ Rules in February

2006, Department of Commerce has granted 417 formal approvals for setting up SEZs out of which 353 have been notified. Out of the total employment provided to 31,77,893 persons in SEZs as a whole, 30,43,189 is incremental employment generated after February 2006. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from the SEZs has increased from Rs. 13,55,220 crore in 2023-24 to Rs. 14,63,669 crore in 2024-25, registering a growth of 8 per cent. There has been overall growth of export of 6308 per cent over past eighteen years (2005-06 to 2024-25). The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September 2025 has been to the tune of Rs. 7,49,250 crore, registering a growth of 24.76 per cent over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 31st March 2025 is Rs. 7,82,192 crore, including Rs. 7,36,950 crore in the newly notified SEZs set up after SEZ Act, 2005. 100 per cent FDI is allowed in SEZs through automatic route.

Exports from the operational SEZs during the last Two years and current financial year are as under:

Years	Exports		Growth over previous year (INR) (%)
	(Values in Rs. crore)	(Values in US\$ billion)	
2023-24	13,55,220	163.69	7
2024-25	14,63,669	173.07	8
2025-26 (upto September 2025)	7,49,250	86.68	24.76

A total of 276 SEZs are exporting at present. Out of this, 167 are IT/ITES, 25 Multi product and 84 other sector specific SEZs. 6,695 units have been setup in the SEZs till date.

(B) Impact of the scheme

The SEZ scheme has generated tremendous

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

(C) Some key aspects of SEZs

(i) Land requirement for SEZs

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

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

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

(ii) Procedure for setting up of Special Economic Zone

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

(iii) Details of Land under SEZs

1	Total land area related to 7 Central Govt. + 10 State/Private notified SEZs	2,080.28 Ha
2	Total land area related to 353 notified SEZs	35,513.91 Ha
3	Total land area related to 64 formally approved SEZs	5,399.54 Ha
4	Total land area related to notified and formally approved SEZs (1+2+3)	42,993.74 Ha
5	Land area related to 35 In principle approved SEZs	21,097 Ha
6	% of area of notified SEZs to that of land area of India (328 MHa)	0.012
7	% of area of notified SEZs to that of agrl. land area of India (142 MHa)	0.023

(iv) Fiscal benefits and duty concession offered to SEZ Developers and units

The incentives and facilities offered to the units in SEZs for attracting investments into the SEZs, including foreign investment include:

- ✦ Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units
- ✦ Exemption of IGST and CGST has been available for SEZ Units
- ✦ As per IGST Act, 2017, supply of goods or services or both to a Special Economic Zone unit is treated as "zero rated supply"
- ✦ Other levies as imposed by the respective State Governments
- ✦ Single window clearance for Central and State level approvals

(v) Erstwhile benefits to SEZ units

- ✦ 100 per cent Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50 per cent for next 5 years thereafter and 50 per cent of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years. (Sunset Clause for Units becomes effective from 1st April 2021)
- ✦ Exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act. (withdrawn w.e.f. 1st April 2012)

(vi) The major incentives and facilities available to SEZ developers include

- ✦ Exemption from customs/excise duties for development of SEZs for authorized operations approved by the BOA.
- ✦ Exemption of IGST and CGST has been available for SEZ Developers.
- ✦ As per IGST Act, 2017, supply of goods or services or both to a Special Economic Zone developer is treated as "zero rated supply".

(vii) Erstwhile benefits to SEZ Developers

- ✦ Income Tax exemption on income derived from the business of development of the SEZ in a block of 10 years in 15 years under Section 80-IAB of the Income Tax Act. (Sunset Clause for Developers has become effective from 1st April 2017)

(viii) Recent Initiatives for ensuring Ease of Doing Business in SEZs (from 1st January 2023 to 30th November 2025)

- ✦ A new rule 21B was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated

- 23rd February 2023 to allow an aircraft leasing unit in an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), to utilise office space or manpower or both, of another unit set up in IFSC authorised to undertake aircraft leasing activity.
- ✦ Rule 53A has been substituted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 27th April 2023 according to which nothing contained in rule 53 shall apply to a Unit setup in an International Financial Service Centre providing financial service and regulated by the International Financial Services Centres Authority.
 - ✦ A new rule 29B was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 4th July 2023 to allow procedure of import or export or procurement from or supply to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) of ship by a Unit in International Financial Services Centre.
 - ✦ Instruction No. 113 dated 14th July 2023 was issued for Reducing Compliance Burden regarding SOFTEX Form.
 - ✦ A rule amendment has been carried out in Rule 43A of SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 7th November 2023 to allow certain category of employees to work from home upto 31st December 2024.
 - ✦ A new rule 11B was inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 8th December 2023 to allow DTA IT/ITES entities to operate in Non-processing Area of an IT/ITES SEZs.
 - ✦ Instruction No. 114 dated 28th December 2023 was issued for clarification regarding powers in respect of non SEZ IT/ITES units operating in Non Processing Area of an IT/ITES SEZs.
 - ✦ Amendment in Rule 27(6) of SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 5th February 2024, after the word "Agencies" the words "or free of charge from foreign buyer and Export thereof to the same foreign buyer" was inserted.
 - ✦ Amendment in Rule 21B of SEZs Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 14th March 2024, for the words "aircraft leasing", wherever they occurs, the words "aircraft or ship leasing" was substituted.
 - ✦ Instruction No. 115 dated 9th April 2024 was issued for concerns/queries/clarifications regarding with respect to newly inserted SEZ Rule 11B notified vide Notification dated 6th December 2023.
 - ✦ Amendment in Rule 29A of SEZs Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 6th June 2024, for the word "aircraft", wherever it occurs, the words "aircraft or aircraft engine" was substituted.
 - ✦ Amendment in Rule 18, in sub-rule (4), in clause (d), for second proviso of SEZs Rule, 2006 vide notification dated 20th June, 2024, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:

"Provided further that reconditioning, repair and re-engineering may be permitted subject to the conditions that export shall have one to one correlation with imports and all the reconditioned or repaired or re-engineered products shall be exported:

Provided also that only non-hazardous metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form having no contaminants

enlisted against Basel No. B1010 in Part D of Schedule III of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 generated from the reconditioning, repair or re-engineering, may be allowed to be sold in the Domestic Tariff Area on payment of applicable customs duty and this shall be treated as import and will be permitted only to the actual user or to the trader for use of the actual users authorized by the State Pollution Control Board on one-time basis and subject to verification of documents specified in Schedule VIII of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 by the Custom Authority”.

- ✦ Instruction No. 116 dated 21st June 2024 regarding Power Guidelines dated 16th February 2016 amended vide OM dated 21st June 2024 allowing for Procurement/ Installation of Solar Power Panels by SEZ Developer to provide power supply in common areas of SEZs.
- ✦ ICEGATE has been rolled out for all non IT/ITES SEZs with effect from 1st July 2024 making eligible SEZ units for RODTEP benefits.
- ✦ Instruction No. 117 dated 24th September 2024 was issued for Guidelines for Operational Framework of FTWZ and Warehousing units in SEZ.
- ✦ A rule amendment has been carried out in Rule 43A of SEZ Rules, 2006 vide notification dated 26th December 2024 to allow certain category of employees to work from home upto 31st December 2027.
- ✦ Instruction No 118 dated 19th February 2025 was issued for Jan-Sunwai for redressal of grievances of SEZ stakeholders.
- ✦ Instruction No 119 dated 8th April 2025 was issued for monthly report from Development Commissioner of SEZs.
- ✦ In order to facilitate establishment of manufacturing facilities in semiconductors and electronics components, Rule 5 of the Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006 has been amended vide notification
- ✦ G.S.R. 364(E) dated 3rd June 2025 to reduce the requirement of minimum contiguous land area to 10 Hectares from 50 Hectares for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) exclusively for manufacturing semiconductors or electronic components.
- ✦ Instruction No. 120 dated 7th October 2025 was issued for Clarification regarding requirement of filing SOFTEX forms with respect to invoices raised by one Special Economic Zone (SEZ) unit to other SEZ unit and a unit located in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA unit).
- ✦ Instruction No. 121 dated 17th October 2025 was issued for conversion of demarcated Non-Processing Built up Area (NPA) into Processing Built Up Area (PA) Under Rule 11B of the SEZ Rules, 2006 by Development Commissioner. However, all such cases may be decided only if there is no claim of any duty refund by the applicant Developer.

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

(As on 30th November 2025)

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Total SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act, 2005)	In-principle approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2025	Total Notified SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act, 2005)	Total Operational (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1+2+3)	(4)	(5)	(1+2+5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	34	35	4	29	30	25
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bihar	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	1
Delhi	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	7	0	3	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	28	31	5	24	27	22
Haryana	0	0	25	25	3	22	22	8
Jharkhand	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	1
Karnataka	0	0	61	61	0	50	50	38
Kerala	1	0	23	24	0	19	20	19
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	12	13	0	7	8	6
Maharashtra	1	0	46	47	12	40	41	36
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Odisha	0	0	7	7	0	5	5	5
Puducherry	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	5	0	3	3	3
Rajasthan	0	2	5	7	1	4	6	3
Sikkim	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	2	57	60	5	55	58	49
Telangana	0	0	58	58	0	53	53	37
Tripura	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	26	1	21	23	14
West Bengal	1	2	7	10	2	5	8	7
GRAND TOTAL	7	10	417	434	35	353	370	276

Fact Sheet on Special Economic Zones as on 30th November 2025(Dedicated website: www.sezindia.nic.in)

Number of Formal approvals (As on 30 th November 2025)	417
Number of notified SEZs (As on 30 th November 2025)	370 (Including 7 Central Government+ 10 State Governments/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005)
Number of In-Principle Approvals (As on 30 th November 2025)	35
Operational SEZs (As on 31 st March 2025)	276
Units approved in SEZs (As on 31 st March 2025)	6,695

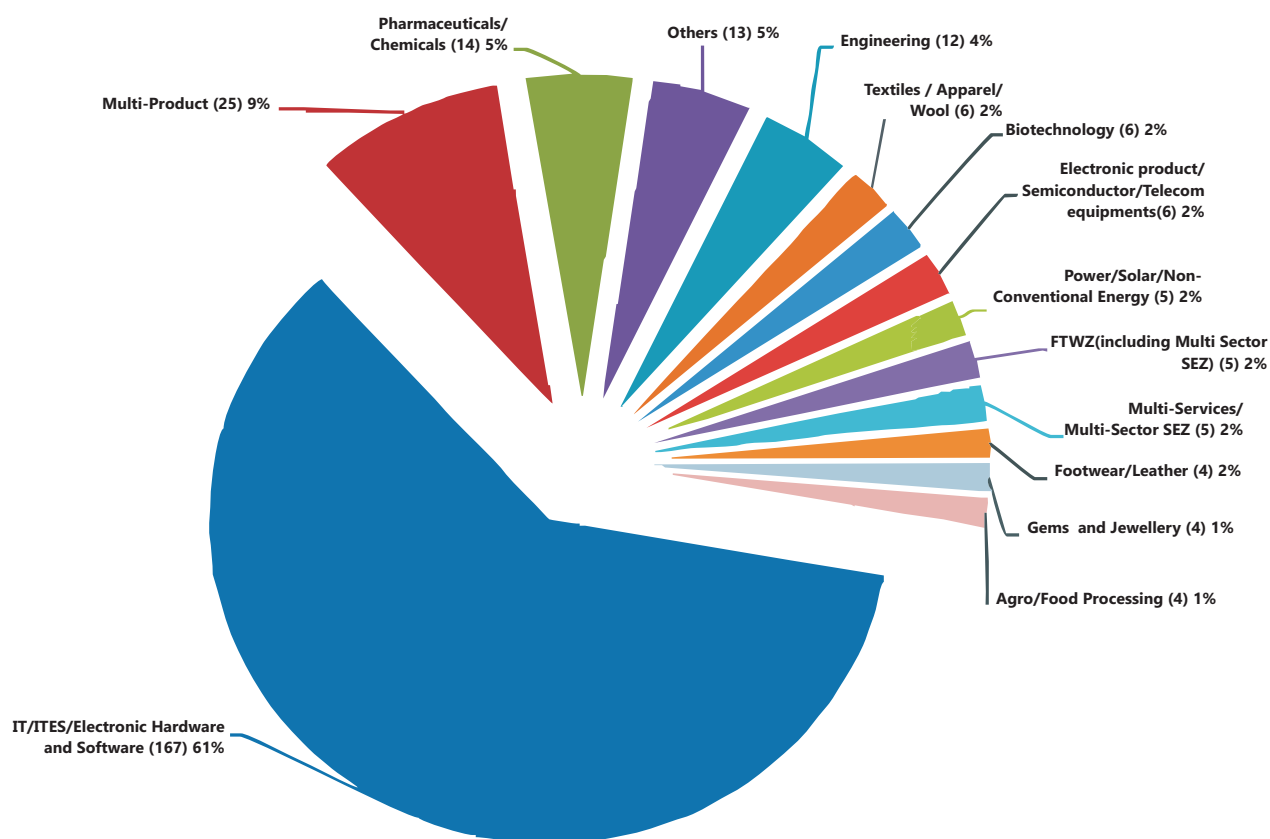
Land for SEZs (As on 30 th November 2025)	7 Central Govt. + 10 State Govt. /Pvt. SEZs notified before SEZ Act, 2005 (1) 2080.28 Ha	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005 (2) 35513.91 Ha	Total Notified SEZs Area (1+2) (3) 37594.19 Ha	Formally Approved SEZs (417-353) (4) 5399.54 Ha	Total Area (3+4) (5) 42993.74 Ha
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Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments.

INVESTMENT	Investment (As on February 2006)	Incremental Investment	Total Investment (As on 31 st March 2025)
Central Government SEZs	Rs. 2,279.20 crore	Rs. 28,542.80 crore	Rs. 30,822 crore
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	Rs. 1,756.31 crore	Rs. 12,663.53 crore	Rs. 14,419.84 crore
SEZs Notified under the Act	-	Rs. 7,36,950.09 crore	Rs. 7,36,950.09 crore
Total	Rs.4,035.51 crore	Rs. 7,78,156.42 crore	Rs. 7,82,192 crore
EMPLOYMENT	Employment (As on February 2006)	Incremental Employment	Total Employment (As on 31 st March 2025)
Central Government SEZs	1,22,236 person	1,50,742 person	2,72,978 person
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	12,468 person	1,22,112 person	1,34,580 person
SEZs Notified under the Act	0 person	27,70,335 person	27,70,335 person
Total	1,34,704 person	30,43,189 person	31,77,893 person

Exports in 2023-24 (As on 31 st March, 2024) DTA Sale (Deemed exports) DTA Sale(Not counted for +ve NFE)	Rs. 13,55,220 Crore [163.69 Billion USD] (Growth of 7 per cent over the FY 2022-23) Rs. 31,397 Crore (2% of total production) Rs. 2,72,742 Crore (16% of total production)
Exports in 2024-25 (As on 31 st March, 2025) Deemed Exports + DTA Sale	Rs. 14,63,669 Crore [173.07 Billion USD] (Growth of 8 per cent over the FY 2023-24) Rs. 2,52,023 Crore (15% of total production)
Exports in 2025-26 (As on 30 th September, 2025) Deemed Exports + DTA Sale	Rs. 7,49,250 Crore [86.68 Billion USD] (Growth of 24.76 per cent over the exports of the corresponding period of FY 2024-25) Rs. 2,15,529 Crore (22 per cent of total production)

**Sector-wise Distribution of SEZs in India
(Number & Percentage of Operational SEZs (276) (as on 30th November 2025)**



2. EXPORT ORIENTED UNITS (EOUs)

The Export Oriented Units (EOUs) scheme was introduced in early 1981, primarily to boost exports by creating additional production capacity. It was introduced as a complementary scheme to the Free Trade Zones/Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Scheme introduced in the sixties. It

adopts the same production regime as SEZs (erstwhile EPZs) but offers a wide option in locations.

Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services, except permissible sales in the DTA, as per the Export-Import Policy are referred to as export oriented

units (EOUs). The EOUs function under the administrative control of the concerned Development Commissioner of Special Economic Zone i.e., under the Department of Commerce, Government of India.

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

As on 30th September 2025, 1327 units are in operation under the EOU Scheme as compared to 1530 EOUs on 30th September 2024.

State wise distribution of functional EOUs (As on 30th September 2025)

Zone	State	No. of Functional EOUs
CSEZ	Karnataka	369
	Kerala	83
VSEZ	Andhra Pradesh	54
	Telangana	115
MEPZ	Tamil Nadu	276
	Pondicherry	08
NSEZ	Chandigarh	02
	Delhi	03
	Haryana	46
	Himachal Pradesh	03
	Jammu & Kashmir	00
	Punjab	05
	Rajasthan	43
	Uttar Pradesh	37
	Uttarakhand	03
KASEZ	Gujarat	137

Zone	State	No. of Functional EOUs
SEEPZ	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	18
	Goa	17
	Maharashtra	72
FSEZ	West Bengal	27
	Jharkhand	02
	Odisha	01
	Meghalaya	01
ISEZ	Madhya Pradesh	05
Total		1327

Exports performance by EOUs

(Values in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	Physical Export
2021-22	1,43,351
2022-23	1,50,279
2023-24	1,38,657
2024-25	1,57,312
2025-26	
(as on 30 th September 2025)	52,170*

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

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

8

Chapter

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

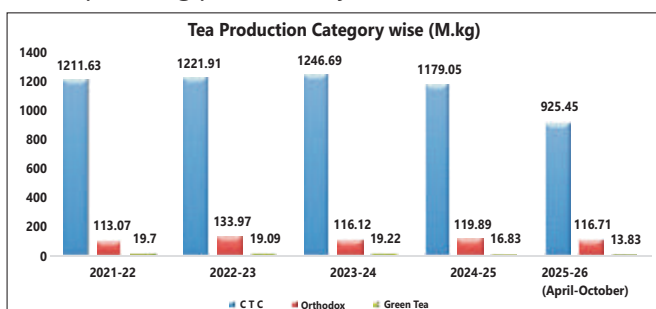
1. PLANTATION (TEA, COFFEE, RUBBER AND SPICES)

The plantation sector comprises of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices sectors which have importance in India’s economy as this sector is related to the livelihood concerns of a large number of people employed directly and indirectly in the plantation industry and its ancillary activities. It is also a large foreign exchange earner. The plantation sector is one of the oldest organized industries in India and the mainstay of the agrarian economy of many States. The uniqueness of plantation crops lies in its massive growth potential and scope for improved lives, without migration, through traditional skill development and sustainable manner. Historically, plantations in India were promoted as a means of foreign exchange earner to overcome its acute shortage. Given this role, the sector received considerable attention of the State. This is evident as commodity boards were set for each of the crops and with legislations that empowered these boards to undertake various activities needed for plantation development.

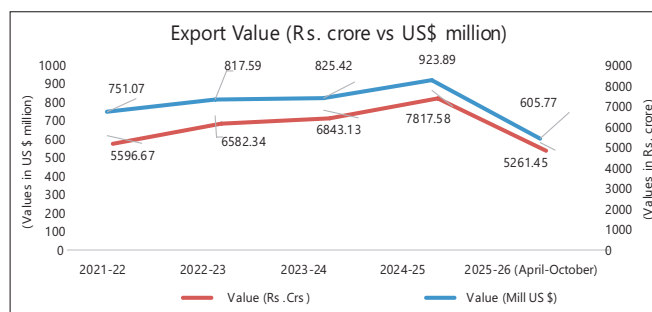
The details of each sector are summarized as under:

(A) Tea Sector

✦ **Tea production:** The provisional tea production for 2025-26 (April-October) stands at 1055.99 M. Kgs Out of the provisional tea production during 2025-26 (April-October), CTC production is at 925.45 M. Kgs, Orthodox production at 116.71 M. Kgs and Green tea production at 13.83 M. Kgs, with a share of 87.64 per cent, 11.05 per cent and 1.31 per cent respectively. Indian tea production registered 3 per cent growth during FY 2025-26 compared to corresponding period last year.

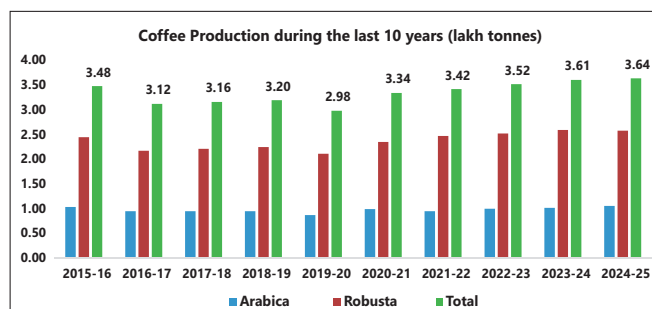


✦ **Export of Tea:** During 2025-26 (April-October), Indian tea exports stood at 170.44 million Kgs, with value realization of Rs. 5261.45 crore and US\$ 605.77 million. Compared to corresponding period last year tea export from India registered 12 per cent growth in quantity, 19 per cent in INR value realization and 15 per cent in US\$ million terms.



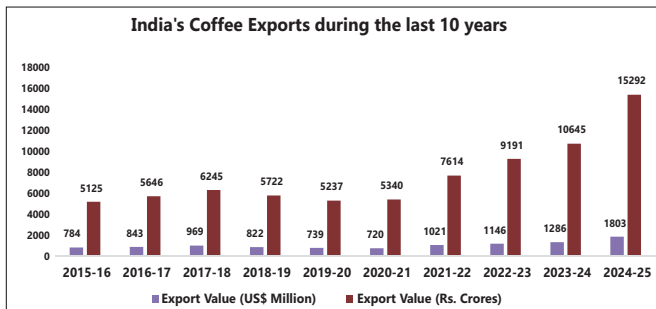
(B) Coffee Sector

✦ **Coffee production:** The coffee production for the year 2025-26 is provisionally estimated at 4.03 lakh tonnes.



✦ **Coffee Area:** There are about 4.41 lakh coffee holdings in the country, of which around 4.36 lakh holdings (99 per cent) constitute the small growers category (up to 10 hectares holding) contributing to 75 per cent share in area & 70 per cent share to production and the rest 1 per cent of the total holdings fall under the large grower category with holding size of more than 10 hectares contributing to 25 per cent share in area and 30 per cent share in production.

✦ **Coffee Exports:** Based on the export permit issued by the Coffee Board, Coffee exports during April to October 2025 valued at US\$ 1,195.58 million (equivalent to Rs.10341.88 crore).



The value-added coffee exports during April-October 2025 were valued at US\$ 391.68 million (equivalent to Rs. 3,392.94 crore) with the share of about 32.76 per cent in the total coffee exports value realization (in terms of US\$).

Research

- Among the five new fungicide molecules (Fluopyram 17.7 per cent + Tebuconazole 17.7 per cent SC; Picoxystrobin 7.05 per cent + Propiconazole 11.71 per cent SC; Propiconazole 13.9 per cent + Difenconazole 13.9 per cent EC; Picoxystrobin 6.78 per cent + Tricyclazole 20.33 per cent SC; Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L) evaluated for the management of Coffee Leaf Rust disease in Arabica variety, Pyraclostrobin 13.3 per cent + Epoxyconazole 5 per cent SE (2ml/L) was found to be superior in controlling the disease incidence, as compared to other fungicides.
- The results of various experiments conducted with the Coffee biochar (a carbon rich bio-product derived from Coffee processing waste biomasses) indicated that biochar can be a potential alternative to sand in the potting mixture to grow Coffee seedling. Biochar can also be a potential alternative to ash during seed Coffee preparation.
- The vegetative vigour and tolerance to Coffee white stem borer (CWSB) were monitored in ten multi-location trial plots of S.4595 (an Arabica selection

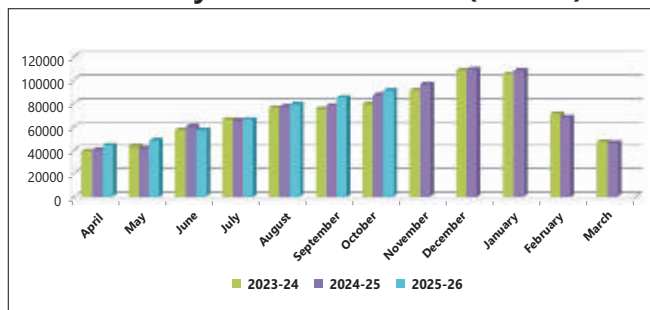
exhibit tolerance to CWSB) established in Karnataka region. The S.4595 plants were found to be vigorous with very low CWSB infestation across the locations.

(C) Natural Rubber (NR) Sector

Performance of Natural Rubber Sector during 2025-26

- ✦ NR production during April to October 2025 is provisionally estimated at 4,70,000 tonnes, recording a growth of 4.9 per cent compared to 4,48,000 tonnes produced during the same period in the previous year.

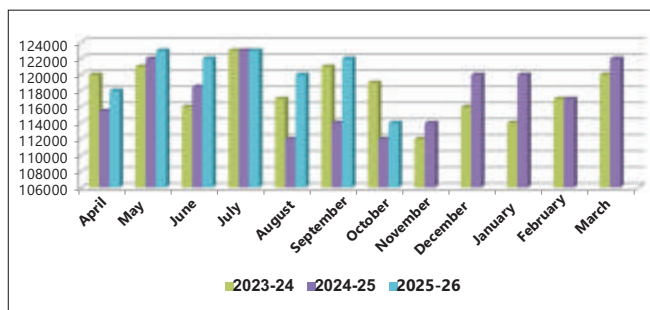
Monthly Production of NR (Tonnes)



Source: Rubber Board of India

- ✦ NR consumption during April to October 2025 is provisionally estimated at 8,42,000 tonnes, recording a positive growth of 3.1 per cent compared to 8,17,000 tonnes consumed during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Monthly Consumption of NR (Tonnes)



Source: Rubber Board of India

- ✦ India imported 3,15,892 tonnes of NR during April to October 2025 showing a decline of 17.4 per cent compared to 3,82,205 tonnes of NR imported during the same period in the previous year.

- ✦ India exported 1,911 tonnes of NR during April to October 2025, decreased by 4.0 per cent compared to 1,990 tonnes exported during the corresponding period in the previous year.
- ✦ Rubber Board is implementing a collaborative project (named, INROAD) in association with major tyre manufacturers under the Aegis of Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) to develop 2,00,000 ha of rubber plantations in North Eastern States. In the current year, planting completed in 54,103.78 ha and the total area developed under the project till October 2025 is 1.79 lakh ha benefitting 2.06 lakh small farmers.

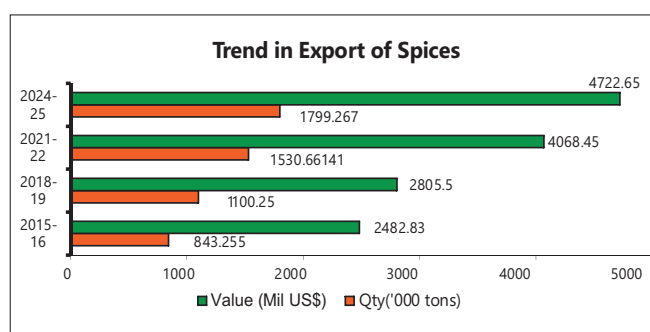
✦ **Research**

- The Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII), established in 1955, is situated at Kottayam, Kerala State and has nine Regional Research Stations (RRS) located in various rubber growing states of the country. RRII takes up the research activities for ensuring biological and technological improvement of NR in the country.
- Drone based spraying done was first time in the North Eastern region and covered an area of 1400 ha, preventing new disease outbreak.
- Rubber Product Incubation Centre (RPIC) under the RRII has completed projects for development of innovative products, including:
 - A technology for rubber recovery from skim latex and evaluation of IPSR (Indian Purified Skim Rubber).
 - Project on three-stage tennis ball development as per ITF specifications,
 - Natural rubber foam (expanded) to replace Polyurethane foam in furnishing applications.

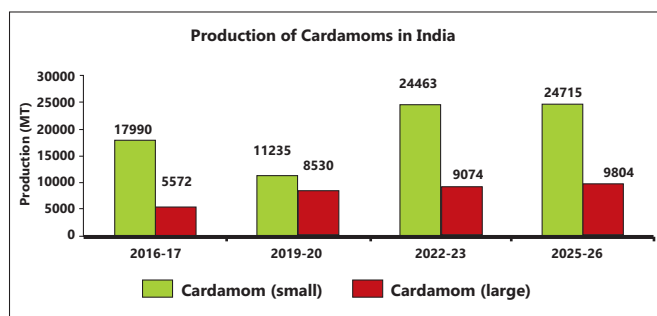
- E-Trade Platform for rubber 'mRube': During the period April to October 2025, 5836.81 tonnes of natural rubber valued Rs. 107.80 crore was traded through this platform. Since its launch in the year 2022, natural rubber of 42,781.27 tonne of natural rubber valued at Rs. 674.91 crore was traded through the e-trade platform.

(D) Spices Sector

- ✦ India is a leading producer, exporter and consumer of spices in the world and exports spices and spice products to more than 180 countries.
- ✦ The export of spices and value-added spice products from crossed an all-time high in FY 2024-25. India exported 17,99,267 MT of spices and spice products valued at US\$ 4,722.65 million (Rs. 39,994.48 crore) during 2024-25, as compared to 15,39,692 MT valued at US\$ 4,464.17 million (Rs. 36,958.80 crore) during FY 2023-24 registering an increase of 17 per cent in quantity terms, 8 per cent in rupee terms of value and 6 per cent in dollar terms of value.
- ✦ Further, a comparison with India's spice export of 2015-16 (8,43,255 tons valued at Rs. 16,238.23 crore, US\$ 2,482.83 million) reveals that during the 10 year period from 2015-16 to 2024-25, the export of spices from India registered a CAGR of 8.79 per cent in volume, 10.53 per cent in rupee terms and 7.41 per cent in dollar terms of value. The details of export of Spices from India from 2015-16 to 2024-25 is given below.



- ✦ Indian spice export basket contains 225 spices and spice products which were exported to more than 180 destinations globally. The major export destinations for Indian spices are China (16 per cent), USA (15 per cent), UAE (9 per cent), Bangladesh (8 per cent), Malaysia (4 per cent), Thailand (3 per cent), UK (3 per cent), Saudi Arabia (3 per cent), Indonesia (3 per cent), Sri Lanka (2 per cent), Germany (2 per cent), Netherlands (2 per cent), Canada (2 per cent), Nepal (2 per cent) etc., contribute to more than 70 per cent of the total export earnings of spices from the country.
- ✦ During 2024-25, the major contributors in spice export basket in terms of value were Chillies (28 per cent), Cumin (16 per cent), Spice oil & Oleoresins (11 per cent), Mint products (9 per cent), Turmeric (7 per cent), Curry powder/paste (5 per cent), Small Cardamom (4 per cent) Ginger and Pepper (3 per cent), Fennel and Coriander (2 per cent), which together contributed to around 90 per cent to the total export earnings from spices.
- ✦ As per the quick estimate, the export of spices and spice products from India during April-October 2025 was 10,66,821 MT valued at Rs. 22,221.22 crore as compared to 9,39,517 MT valued at Rs. 21,672.28 crore during April-October 2024, registering an increase of 14 per cent in quantity terms and 3 per cent in value in rupee terms.
- ✦ The production of Cardamom (Small) in India during FY 2025-26 is estimated at 24715 MT with an average productivity of 506.33 kg/ha. The production of Cardamom (Large) during FY 2025-26 is estimated at 9804 MT with an average productivity of 297.86



kg/ha. The production details of Cardamom Small and Large for the period from 2016-17 to 2025-26 is given below.

- ✦ Pan Methi has been included in the schedule of the Spices Board Act, vide Gazette notification by DoC, MoC&I: S.O. 2305(E) dated 23rd May 2025, taking the total number of spices under the Board's purview to 53.
- ✦ Spices Board had taken the initiative for the establishment of a new Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) under the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for development of harmonised quality standards in spices and culinary herbs, and the committee was established in 2013 with the support of over 105-member countries of Codex. CCSCH is presently the only committee hosted and chaired by India at present, and Spices Board serves as the permanent secretariat of this Committee. Over the past seven sessions, CCSCH has successfully developed 14 Codex standards covering 16 spices - namely black, white and green pepper; cumin; thyme; garlic; cloves; oregano; basil; ginger; nutmeg; chilli pepper and paprika; saffron; cardamom; turmeric; and a group standard for allspice, star anise, and juniper berries.
- ✦ The 8th Session of CCSCH was hosted by Spices Board at Guwahati from 13th-17th October 2025, during which the Committee recommended for adoption by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, international standards for three spices- Coriander, Vanilla, and Large Cardamom.
- ✦ The 53rd Annual Sessions and Meetings (ASM) of the International Pepper Community (IPC), along with the International Spice Exhibition, was jointly organized by the Spices Board India, and the International Pepper Community from 28th to 30th October 2025.
- ✦ The theme for the session, "Revitalizing Pepper Trade: Innovation, Equity, and Regional Resilience," emphasized the need

for a renewed approach to the global spice trade. The deliberations focused on strengthening regional collaboration, fostering innovation-driven practices, and

promoting equitable participation to build resilience in the pepper sector and ensure inclusive growth among member countries.



Inauguration of NTB HQ by Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs & Cooperation

2. TOBACCO BOARD

Tobacco is an important commercial crop grown in India. In order to regulate production, promote overseas marketing and control recurring instances of imbalances in supply and demand, the Tobacco Board was established on 1st January 1976 by the Government of India under the Tobacco Board Act of 1975.

The headquarters of Tobacco Board is at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh and is headed by Executive Director appointed by Central Government. The Tobacco Board Act, 1975 aims at planned development of tobacco industry in the country. The various activities of the Board outlined in the Act for the promotion of the industry are:

- ✦ Regulating the production and curing of Virginia Tobacco with regard to the demand in India and abroad.

- ✦ Propagating information useful to the growers, dealers and exporters (including packers) of Virginia tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco products and others concerned.
- ✦ Promoting tobacco grading at the level of growers.
- ✦ Establishment of auction platforms for sale of Virginia tobacco by registered growers and functioning as an auctioneer at auction platforms.
- ✦ Maintenance and improvement of existing markets and development of new markets outside India.
- ✦ Keeping constant monitoring of the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price to the growers.

(i) Tobacco Auctions

The Auction system for sale of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco was introduced for the first time in Karnataka in 1984 followed by Andhra Pradesh in 1985.

(ii) Progress Made During 2025-26: (1st April 2025 to 23rd January 2026)

- ✦ During 2025-26, a total volume of 235.90 million kg of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco crop was marketed at an average price of Rs.248.37 per kg in Andhra Pradesh.
- ✦ During 2025-26, a total volume of 45.56 million kg of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco crop was marketed at an average price of Rs.285.39 per kg in Karnataka.

(iii) Registration of Traders

Tobacco Board grants registration to various categories of Traders on calendar year basis as per Sections 11-A, 11-B(i) and 12 of Tobacco Board Act, 1975. Tobacco Board grants registration/renewal of registration under different categories viz. Processor of Virginia Tobacco, Manufacturer of Virginia Tobacco, Exporter of Tobacco, Exporter of Tobacco Products, Dealer in Tobacco, Packer of Tobacco and Commercial Grader of Virginia Tobacco.

In line with the Government of India's initiative on "Digital India", Tobacco Board had introduced online system for e-filing of applications for grant of registration/renewal of registration under various categories of traders to provide a transparent and integrated electronic services to the tobacco trade. E-filing of applications has been made mandatory for obtaining registration/renewal of registration by all categories of traders through Tobacco Board

portal <https://tobaccoboard.commerce.gov.in/> & www.tobaccoboard.in. A total of 1312 traders were granted/renewed registration under various categories for the Registration year 2025. The registration/renewal of registration for the Registration year 2026 have commenced from 1st October 2025 and a total of 695 traders were granted / renewed registration as on 26th January, 2026.

(iv) Export Performance of Tobacco Sector during 2024-25

Indian exports of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products have registered highest ever exports of Rs. 16,728.02 crore (US\$ 1979.00 million) during 2024-25.

The exports of tobacco and tobacco products during 2024-25 were 3,64,575.84 M. Tons valued at Rs. 16,728.02 crore (US\$ 1979.00 million) as against 3,15,511.96 M. Tons valued at Rs.12,005.89 crore (US\$ 1,449.54 million) exported during 2023-24. During 2024-25, the exports of tobacco and tobacco products have registered an increase of 16 per cent, 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively in terms of quantity and value in rupees and value in US dollars as compared to the exports made during 2023-24.

(v) Progress of exports in 2025-26 (April-October 2025)

During the period April-October 2025, the exports of tobacco and tobacco products stood at 2,16,422.86 M. Tons valued at Rs. 10,033.23 crore (US \$1,157.22 million) as against 2,22,840.75 M. Tons valued at Rs. 9,954.02 crore (US \$1,189.28 million) during the corresponding period of last year reflecting a decrease of 3 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in terms of quantity and value in US dollars.

However, the same have registered an increase of 1 per cent in terms of value in rupees.

(vi) Export Promotion

Tobacco Board is participating in the International tobacco exclusive trade fairs and exhibitions for showcasing the Indian tobacco to create brand image for Indian tobacco and promote exports. During the year 2025-26, Tobacco Board has participated in the following international fairs and exhibitions exclusive to tobacco:

- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply 2025, Dortmund, Germany – 18th-20th September 2025
- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply World Tobacco Middle East 2025, Dubai, UAE – 11th-12th November 2025

(vii) Export Facilitation

- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Tobacco Board is issuing e-RCMC in digital mode to the eligible exporters on the e-RCMC platform of DGFT.
- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Tobacco Board is issuing all Preferential Certificates of Origin in digital mode to the registered exporters.
- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Tobacco Board is also issuing Certificate of Authenticity for export of specified lines of unmanufactured tobacco to European Union member countries.
- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Tobacco Board is also one of the Local Authorities authorized for registration of exporters under EU REX system for self-certification of the origin of goods being exported to EU under the GSP scheme.

3. AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985.

APEDA has marked its presence in almost all agro potential states of India and has been providing services to agri-export community through its Head Office in New Delhi and 19 Regional offices in Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Chennai, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Jammu, Srinagar, Ladakh, Tripura, Varanasi, Bhopal, Vishakhapatnam, Patna, Dehradun and Raipur.

APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products as provided in First Schedule of APEDA Act:

- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Fruits, Vegetables and their Products
- ✦ Intertabac/Intersupply Meat and Meat Products
- ✦ Poultry and Poultry Products
- ✦ Dairy Products
- ✦ Confectionary, Biscuits and Bakery Products
- ✦ Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products
- ✦ Cocoa and its Products, Chocolates of all kinds
- ✦ Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Beverages
- ✦ Cereals and Cereal Products
- ✦ Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts
- ✦ Pickles, Chutneys and Papads
- ✦ Guar Gum
- ✦ Floriculture and Floriculture Products
- ✦ Herbal and Medicinal Plants
- ✦ De-oiled rice bran

- ✦ Green Pepper in Brine
- ✦ Cashew Nuts and Its Products

Basmati Rice has been included in the Second Schedule of APEDA Act. In addition to this, APEDA has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the import of sugar as well.

APEDA also functions as the Secretariat to the National Accreditation Board (NAB) for

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)."

(A) APEDA's Share in Agri Exports

India's Export Comparative Statement: APEDA Products

(Values in US\$ million)

Product Head	April- November 2024	April- November 2023	Change (%)
Rice	7299.24	7302.49	0.04
Meat, dairy & poultry products	3139.92	3926.10	25.04
Fruits & Vegetables	2335.85	2471.13	5.79
Cereal preparations & Miscellaneous processed items	2044.14	2156.46	5.49
Cashew	202.09	269.09	33.15
Other cereals	148.96	190.69	28.01
Total	15170.20	16315.96	7.55

Source: DGCI&S

(B) Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA

Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA is an export promotion initiative administered by APEDA. The scheme aims to facilitate the export of agri-products by providing assistance to exporters. It achieves its objective through the following:

- ✦ Understanding the several challenges faced by agri-exporters.
- ✦ Acknowledging the need for assistance to successfully navigate through these challenges and achieve objectives of APEDA.
- ✦ Financial assistance is provided in three broad areas, namely: Market

Development, Development of Export Infrastructure and Quality Development

(i) Market Development

This component helps exporters to achieve market access in new markets and help sustain their presence in the existing markets. It covers structured marketing strategies for export of food products; market intelligence for taking informed decisions, international exposure, skill development, capacity building and high-quality packaging. The assistance under this component covers the following:

- ✦ Participation in International trade fairs

- ✦ Exchange of trade delegations
- ✦ Organizing buyer seller meets
- ✦ Developing packaging standards for new products and upgrading the existing standards

(ii) Infrastructure Development

APEDA recognizes the importance of infrastructure for growth of agro-industries and export of agricultural products in the value chain. The scheme component covers both fresh produce and processed food products. The objective of the scheme is to reduce losses caused due to spoilage and to ensure quality production of agro products. To achieve this, it seeks to set up post-harvest handling facilities. Under this component, assistance is provided for the following:

- ✦ Infrastructure such as pack house facilities with packing/grading lines
- ✦ Pre-cooling units with cold storages and refrigerated transportation etc.
- ✦ Cable system for handling of crops like banana
- ✦ Common infrastructure facilities
- ✦ Pre-shipment treatment facilities such as irradiation, Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT), Hot Water Dip Treatment (HWDT) for compliance with Phyto-Sanitary requirements of importing countries.
- ✦ Infrastructure for processing facilities (processed food sector) for addressing missing gaps which may include equipment like X-ray, Screening, Sortex, filth/metal detector, sensors, vibrators or any new equipment or technology for food safety and quality requirements

(iii) Quality Development

To participate/engage in international trade, it is necessary to comply with Food Safety requirements of different countries. Several importing countries demand adherence to stringent Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs). Some of the developed importing countries have set up MRLs at very low level. For this, high precision equipment's are required to be installed by the food testing labs. Under this component, assistance is provided to comply with the prescribed standards of importing countries. Assistance under this component covers the following:

- ✦ Installation of quality management systems,
- ✦ Laboratory testing equipment,
- ✦ Hand held devices for capturing farm level peripheral coordinates for traceability systems and testing of samples etc.
- ✦ Testing of water, soil, residues or pesticides, veterinary drugs, hormones, toxins, heavy metal, contaminants etc.

(C) Animal Products

India's export of Animal products during 2025-26 comprised the major products in the basket viz. Buffalo Meat, Sheep/Goat meat, other meat, Poultry Products, Dairy Products, Animal Casing, Processed Meat, Casein Albumin, Eggs & Milk, and Natural Honey.

- ✦ Support and facilitation of Delegation Visits by APEDA

(i) Saudi Arabia

The officials of the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) visited India to inspect M/s Al Dua Food Processing Ltd. (APEDA/140) during 7th-8th April 2025. Subsequently, Saudi Food and Drug

Authority (SFDA) grant approval to the unit for exports of Halal chilled/frozen boneless buffalo meat from India.

(ii) Uzbekistan Delegation

The officials of State Committee of Veterinary and Livestock Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan visited India during 12th April to 3rd May 2025 to conduct audit of 21 Indian meat processing plants inspected by the Uzbekistan delegation, out of which, the Uzbekistan Authorities vide its letter dt 16th May 2025 has approved 15 meat establishments (including allowed 10 meat establishments and 05 meat establishments are allowed with enhanced control).

(iii) Cuban Delegation

The officials of Director of Quarantine and Food Safety, National Center for Animal Health (CENESA), Cuba visited India for evaluation of Indian meat establishments and dairy plants inspected during 22nd May 2025 to 7th June 2025. Subsequently, the concerned Cuban authority grants veterinary sanitary authorization to 08 meat and 1 dairy establishment for the exports of milk and dairy products, mechanically separated boneless buffalo, sheep and goat meet with a pH below 6.0 and their products, formed and preserved buffalo meet to the Republic of Cuba.

(iv) Indonesia delegation

The officials of Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS) visited India from 23rd April to 5th May 2025 to conduct onsite inspection of 22 Indian meat establishments located in the states of Uttar Pradesh (9 units), Haryana (03 units), Maharashtra (04 units), Andhra

Pradesh (02 units) and Bihar (04 units). Vide letter dated 20th June, 2025, the Indonesian Authorities approved 21 Indian meat establishments.

(v) Vietnam Delegation

The officials of Department of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam visited India for inspection of Veterinary Health System, laboratories and 15 Indian Meat Establishments located in the states of Uttar Pradesh (07 units), Bihar (05 units), and Haryana (03 units) from 25th-29th August 2025.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, Hanoi, Vietnam vide their Note Verbale No. 4130/CNTY-KD dated 29th December, 2025 communicated that they have approved the 7 meat establishments to export buffalo meat from India. Further, they have also informed that due to the large number of applications received from various countries and limited human resources, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health will arrange for further review and evaluation of the Indian meat establishment to ensure the suitability.

(vi) Philippines Delegation

The officials of Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Philippines visited India from 01st- 08th Sept, 2025 to review veterinary services and animal health surveillance for the approval of the States viz. Bihar, Maharashtra, and Telangana for export of meat and meat products from India to Philippines. (Outcome is awaited)

(vii) Malaysian Delegation

A delegation from Department of Veterinary Service (DVS), Malaysia

visited India from 1st November 2025 to 14th November 2025 for compliance audit of 22 Indian meat establishments in India for export of frozen buffalo meat to Malaysia. Outcome awaited.

(viii) Russia

In pursuance of follow up by APEDA for approval of the Indian Meat establishments by Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (FSVPS), Russia. The updated list uploaded on FSVPS, Russia website, whereby approving seven (07) additional Indian meat establishments with Special requirements for export of meat/buffalo meat with effect from 15th October 2025.

- ✦ Roundtable Workshop on "Challenges in Export of Meat Products & Future Prospects"

APEDA in association with DAHD organized the Roundtable Workshop on "Challenges in Export of Meat Products & Future Prospects" on 6th June 2025. This workshop organized with aim to bring together key stakeholders from across the meat export ecosystem to deliberate on prevailing challenges, explore growth opportunities, and foster collaborative solutions. The event featured technical sessions led by experts from the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Department of Commerce (DoC), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University and AIMLEA.

- ✦ Applications for approval for export of bovine meat from India

To boost export of meat and meat products from the country, APEDA is continuously following up with the

importing countries through Indian Missions such as Philippines, Oman, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Russia, Bahrain, Azerbaijan, Lebanon and Mauritius for approval of pending applications of Indian meat establishments.

- ✦ Review on Imposition of MEP on export of Honey from India

Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 2000 FOB per MT on export of Natural Honey (HS Code 04090000) vide DGFT Notification dated 14th March 2024 initially up to 31st December 2024 and subsequently extended till 31st December 2025.

Further on the basis of representation received from Honey Exporters Association for revision of MEP in view of the US import tariffs and APEDA's proposal dated 8th August 2025, DGFT vide notification dated 22nd August 2025 amended the rate of MEP to US\$ 1400 FOB per MT till 31st December 2025.

With imposition of Minimum Export Price (MEP) on export of Natural Honey and its subsequent downward revision to US\$ 1400 FOB per MT, resulted in increase of exports of Natural honey both in value and volume terms and on the basis of the APEDA proposal dated 25th November 2025, DoC approved extension of MEP on export of Natural Honey @ US\$ 1400 FOB per MT till 31st March 2026.

The MEP extension implemented vide the DGFT Notification No. 52/2025-26 dated 31st December 2025 for Imposition of Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 1400/MT FoB on export of Natural Honey till 31st March 2026.

India's export of Animal products during 2025-26 comprised the major products in the basket viz. Buffalo Meat, Sheep/Goat meat, other meat, Poultry Products, Dairy

Products, Animal Casing, Processed Meat, Casein Albumin, Eggs & Milk, and Natural Honey.

(D) Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

During 2025–26 (April–November), India exported horticultural products under Fruits and Vegetables as mentioned:

- ✦ Fruit exports stood at US\$ 712 million.
- ✦ Vegetable exports amounted to US\$ 561.04 million.

(i) Development of Sea Protocols

The Government is prioritizing the development of sea shipment protocols for perishable horticultural commodities to facilitate cost-effective exports of higher volumes to long-distance markets. Sea protocols for key products such as mango, pineapple, ginger, and orange are currently under development.

Standard sea shipment protocols for banana and pomegranate have already been developed by APEDA in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The sea protocols jointly developed by APEDA and ICAR–NRC, Solapur are being effectively utilised by exporters for shipment of Indian pomegranates to distant international markets.

(ii) Flag Offs

During 2025-26, several landmark first-time and trial export consignments of horticultural produce were flagged off, demonstrating India's expanding export basket and market outreach. These included:

- ✦ GI-tagged Fresh Waigaon Turmeric from Maharashtra to UAE (9th May 2025)
- ✦ Amrapali Mangoes from Odisha to London, UK (23rd May 2025)

- ✦ Amrapali Mangoes from Odisha to UAE (24th May 2025)
- ✦ First commercial consignment of premium cherries from Jammu & Kashmir to Saudi Arabia and UAE (13th June 2025)
- ✦ Trial shipment of Halman Apricots from Ladakh to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait (7th August 2025)
- ✦ Trial shipment of Garhwali Apples from Dehradun to Dubai (21st August 2025)
- ✦ Sea shipment of GI-tagged Indi Lime from Karnataka to Oman (19th December 2025)

(iii) Market Access

India successfully regained market access in Russia for potato and pomegranate exports in November 2025 without the requirement of additional phytosanitary declarations. Earlier, in 2016, Russia had imposed a condition mandating declaration of sourcing from pest-free areas or production sites, which posed challenges due to the non-availability of officially declared pest-free zones for certain quarantine pests. The removal of this condition marks a significant facilitation of trade.

(iv) Product Promotion Programmes

APEDA has undertaken a comprehensive global outreach campaign in 2025, covering major geographies across Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. These initiatives have significantly enhanced the international visibility of Indian agricultural products, particularly mangoes and have facilitated stronger market linkages, B2B engagements, and opportunities for Indian exporters.

Mango Promotion Delegations and Events (Mango Season 2025)

During the 2025 mango season, APEDA undertook extensive global promotional activities in coordination with Indian Missions abroad. Major mango promotion events were organised across Japan, Lithuania, Belgium, Bhutan, Saudi Arabia (Riyadh & Jeddah), UAE, Kuwait, Singapore, Seattle, and Washington DC, aimed at expanding market access and strengthening India's position as a global supplier of quality mangoes.

✦ Mango Mania 2025 – UAE (Abu Dhabi & Dubai) (2nd-4th July 2025)

- Conducted in partnership with the Embassy of India, UAE and Lulu Hypermarket in July 2025, the event promoted premium Indian mango varieties including Banarasi Langda, Chausa, Dussehri, Mallika, Himsagar, Sunderja, and Amrapali. Wet sampling sessions were held at prominent restaurants in Abu Dhabi to create consumer awareness.

✦ Mango Promotion Festival – Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (14th-15th July 2025)

- APEDA and the Consulate General of India, Jeddah organised a two-day festival featuring focused B2B interactions with major Saudi retail chains. Varieties such as Fazli, Ashwina, Arajanma, Brindabani, Amrapali, Rataul, Chausa, Langra, and Mallika were showcased. The festival was inaugurated at Lulu Hypermarket, Amir Fawaz.

✦ Mango Festival & Business Promotion Campaign – Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (16th-17th July 2025)

- Organised with the Embassy of India, Riyadh, the event

highlighted varieties from northern and eastern India, including Chausa, Langra, Rataul, Amrapali and Himsagar. B2B meetings were held with major chains such as Al Tamimi, Al Jazeera, Othaim, and Grand Hypermarket. A mango tasting session, attended by H.E. Ambassador Suhel Ajaz Khan, facilitated buyer-exporter engagement.

✦ Indian Mango Festival – Kuwait (23rd-24th July 2025)

- APEDA, MoC&I and the Embassy of India, Kuwait organised a wide-ranging mango festival featuring varieties from Eastern and Northern India. A field-cum-exposure visit was arranged for a delegation of 11 Indian exporters.

✦ Mango Promotion – Lithuania (21st June 2025)

- The Embassy of India, Vilnius, with APEDA's support, organised an "Indian Mango Tasting" event coinciding with the International Day of Yoga. Five varieties - Dashehri, Chausa, Amrapali, Langra, and Jardalu - were showcased. Importers expressed strong interest in future trade.

✦ Mango Promotion – Japan (21st July 2025)

- APEDA supported the Embassy of India, Tokyo in hosting a mango tasting event attended by over 2,000 participants, including senior Japanese dignitaries. APEDA facilitated 1,200 kg of mangoes for the event. Japan continues to emerge as a high-potential market, with 30 MT exported through VHT processing during the season.

- ✦ Mango Promotion – Singapore (26th June 2025)
 - APEDA, along with the Embassy of India, Singapore, organised a promotional event to enhance the visibility of Indian mangoes in the Singapore market. Indian varieties received strong interest, opening new trade opportunities.
- ✦ Mango Promotion – Brussels, Belgium (19th June 2025)
 - The Embassy of India, Brussels and APEDA hosted the annual Mango Tasting Event featuring premium and GI-tagged varieties including Dussehri, Jardalu, and Amrapali. Belgian importers and retail chains showed keen interest in initiating imports of Indian mangoes.
- ✦ Mango Promotion – Seattle, USA (9th-10th July 2025)
 - APEDA and the Consulate General of India, Seattle organised “Flavours of Indian Mangoes,” featuring Dussehri, Chausa, Langra, Mallika, and Totapuri for potential US buyers and dignitaries.
- ✦ Mango Promotion – Washington DC, USA (13th July 2025)
 - A promotion programme was organised at Dupont Circle Park showcasing premium mango varieties. The event highlighted India’s commitment to expanding global agri-trade partnerships.
- ✦ Mango Promotion – Bhutan (18th June 2025)
 - APEDA and the Embassy of India organised the Indian Mango Festival at India House, Thimphu. Varieties included GI-tagged

Khirsapati and Laxman Bhog, along with Langra, Mallika, and Amrapali. The event also showcased mango-based culinary preparations, strengthening consumer awareness and export potential.

(v) Trade Facilitation

- ✦ APEDA organised a Potato Stakeholder Consultation on 3rd November 2025 to deliberate on India’s export potential across the potato value chain, including fresh and value-added products and cold-chain logistics. The consultation was attended by stakeholders from MoFPI, CPRI, State Agriculture and Horticulture Departments, and representatives from the potato processing and machinery sectors.
- ✦ Expansion of Veg.net for chillies and drumsticks to ensure end to end traceability, as per the recommendations of EU region. A sensitization program was also conducted with all the stakeholders for smooth implementation of system on 22nd December 2025.

(vi) MoU with various Institutes

During 2025, APEDA entered into strategic MoUs with the following organisations:

- ✦ APEDA signed an MoU with ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture department (CISH) for development of sea protocol to long distant markets.
- ✦ The MoU between APEDA and NHB has been signed on 11th July 2025 for working together to boost Indian horticultural exports by leveraging each other’s strengths in technology, market access, and expertise, focusing on developing global markets, sharing technical know-how, promoting value

addition, and fostering agri-export startups for better farmer income and international competitiveness.

- ✦ APEDA and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of Ayush signed an MoU to collaborate towards organizing activities in the medicinal and aromatic plant sector for progression of growers and exporters with sustainable and quality production, traceability and for providing support for expanding the production and exports of medicinal plants.
- ✦ APEDA signed an MoU with Lulu group for promotion of horticultural products across diverse international markets. Various Hypermarket chains across gulf countries associated with Lulu group have organized promotional events and exclusive displays for Indian fresh fruits and Vegetables.

(vii) Pack House Recognition and Traceability Portal

- ✦ During 2025, more than 70 packhouses have been approved by GACC for export of grapes to China.
- ✦ For enhancing the trade and export statistics of fruits and vegetables, baby corn variety has been added in Horti Net portal.
- ✦ During 2025, 61 Pack-houses were awarded Pack Recognition/Renewal certificate for export of fresh fruits and vegetables to EU/Non-EU Countries.

(E) Cereals Products

- (i) Promotion of Non-Basmati rice to Japan
APEDA, in collaboration with IRRI and leading chefs, identified seven suitable non-basmati rice varieties including JSR Lachkari Kolam, Joha, White Sticky Rice, Mushkbudji, and Chakhao Black

and White Rice and organized a major promotional campaign in Japan from 22nd to 25th September 2025. The promotional activities carried out included the seminars, live cooking, B2C promotions, and business meetings in Osaka and Tokyo. Japanese consumers and corporates responded positively, especially to sticky and specialty varieties like Chakhao and Mushkbudji. The initiative highlighted strong market potential and recommended a phased strategy combining retail promotion, culinary partnerships, and policy engagement to enhance India's long-term presence in Japan's rice market.

(ii) Export Promotion of Fortified Rice Kernels

- ✦ As per the trade feedback, APEDA held the meetings for promotion of fortified Rice Kernels with Indian Missions in the potential countries viz Bangladesh, Myanmar and Vietnam on 14th May 2025 and Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, Timor Leste, United States, Brazil, Peru, Dominican Republic, Panama, Senegal, Liberia, and Sierra Leone on 20th November 2025.
- ✦ APEDA has successfully facilitated the flag-off of the 12MTs of FRK consignment from Chhattisgarh to Costa Rica on 3rd November 2025 and 20MTs of FRK consignment from Chhattisgarh to Papua New Guinea on 5th November 2025.

- (iii) APEDA has collected the details on the incidences of embedded duties/taxes/levies on the rice from more than 25 basmati and non-basmati exporters from across the country and submitted the data to RoDTEP committee on 12th December 2025 to the review the notified rates of RoDTEP scheme applicable to the rice exports.

- (iv) APEDA supported the Bharat International Rice Conference (BIRC) 2025 event held in New Delhi, in getting on board relevant line Ministries/ departments in the conference so as to ensure a holistic and coordinated action towards expansion and promotion of rice exports. At BIRC-2025, APEDA showcased the all the released Basmati rice varieties and around 30 GI tagged non-basmati varieties along with their grain and nutritional profiling done by IRRI. Culinary Experience Zone, curated by IREF, APEDA with IRRI, IFCA and ITC Hotels showcased Indian rice varieties in international cuisines through chef demonstrations and tasting counters. APEDA has organized the participation of 7-8 rice and its products value chain FPO's/start-ups.
- (v) APEDA has supported The Rice Exporters Association of C.G. (TREACG) in organizing the India International Rice Summit - Edition 2 (IIRS 2026) on 9th & 10th of January 2026 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The summit served as the platform for dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders with a focused agenda on innovation, sustainability, supply chain efficiency and export competitiveness in the non-Basmati rice sector. The event is focused on the better branding and promotion of Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK), Organic rice, and GI-tagged non-Basmati rice varieties.
- ✦ The event featured the roundtable sessions, wet sampling of select GI Rice Varieties, an industry exhibition, technical sessions, B2B Meetings and networking. APEDA, during the event, has organized the "Chintan Shivir on Organic Rice Exports" on 9th January 2026 and "Chintan Shivir on Indian Rice Exports" on 10th January 2026 with the focus on Strengthening of India's Organic rice and conventional Rice Exports through Quality, Compliance & Competitiveness.
- ✦ APEDA has awarded two research projects (i) "Comprehensive Grain and Nutritional Quality Profiling of Non-Basmati Rice" and (ii) "Value Added products from Rice and Rice based Food Systems" to International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Varanasi. Considering the presence of the diverse rice supply chain stakeholders in the event, APEDA and IRRI have dedicated these project reports and the associated know how to the stakeholders on 9th January 2026.
- (vi) General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) Registration: APEDA has received 113 applications of Rice exporters till December 2025 for GACC registration out of which 107 rice exporters were registered with GACC as on December 2025. The remaining GACC applications are under process at custom of China for scrutiny and approval.
- (vii) Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) Registration: For rice exports to Saudi Arabia, exporters shall register their rice establishments with SFDA. APEDA receives the applications from exporters and then compiles a cumulative list of applicants and forwards them to the Embassy of Riyadh for registration with the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA). As of 31st December 2025, total of 708 rice establishments have successfully been registered with the SFDA.
- (viii) Online Registration of contracts for export of Basmati Rice: Export of Basmati Rice is allowed subject to certain conditions one of which is Registration of contract with APEDA prior to shipment as per the

requirement envisaged in the Foreign Trade Policy vide DGFT Notification No. 18/2015-20 dated 1st August 2016. APEDA has therefore evolved procedure for online Registration of contracts and issuance of Registration cum Allocation Certificate (RCAC).

RCAC's issued by APEDA during FY 2025-26 (till 31 st December 2025) for export of Basmati Rice	
No. of RCAC's issued	42797
Total Qty. (MTs)	4869055.576

- (ix) Online Registration of Contracts for Export of Non-Basmati Rice: DGFT vide Notification No. 33/2025-26 dated 24th September, 2025, has added the policy condition to export policy of non-Basmati Rice under ITC (HS) codes 10063011, 10063019, 10063091, 10063099 and 10064000 that export of non-Basmati Rice shall be permitted only upon registration of contracts with APEDA. APEDA has therefore evolved procedure for online Registration of contracts and issuance of Registration cum Allocation Certificate (RCAC).

RCAC's issued by APEDA during FY 2025-26 (till 31 st December 2025) for export of non-Basmati Rice	
No. of RCAC's issued	29771
Total Qty. (MTs)	5645629.031

- (x) DGFT has issued Public Notice No. 18/2025-26 dated 1st August, 2025 regarding allocation of 5841 MT of Sugar to EU under tariff reduction quota (TRQ) scheme from October, 2025 to September, 2026 and Quota was operated by APEDA as the implementing agency. The trade Notice was hosted at APEDA website for inviting the bids. The quota was allocated to 4 exporters for the quantity of 5017 MTs for export of sugar to EU under TRQ.

- (xi) Import of Sugar in 2025-26 (till 31st December 2025)

No. of RCAC's issued	85
Total Quantity (MTs)	1677897.21

(F) Organic Division

(i) National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)

The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India for exports under the Foreign Trade Development Regulations (FTDR) Act since 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.

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 Indian organic products are being exported to worldwide destinations.

(ii) Export of organic products under NPOP

India exported 247768.54 MT of organic products during 2025-26 (till 31st December 2025) for a value of Rs 4308.01 crore (504.45 million US\$) to 50 destinations. The major export destinations included U.S.A, European Union, Canada, Great Britain, UAE, Vietnam, Switzerland, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

The major products exported are Soybean Meal, Non-Basmati Rice, Basmati Rice, Sugar, Processed food products, Guar Meal, Natural Honey, Flax seeds Tea, Coffee, and Spices.

(iii) Accreditation activities

APEDA is functioning as the Secretariat for implementation of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). Following are the accreditation related activities during the period:

- ✦ As per the accreditation procedure outlined in NPOP, accreditation has been granted to 2 Certification Bodies by the National Accreditation Body (NAB).
- ✦ There are a total of 34 active Certification Bodies as on 12th January 2026.
- ✦ Due to irregularities in certification processes, sanctions were imposed on Certification bodies by the NAB Sub-committee including termination of one Certification Body, and suspension of three Certification Bodies.
- ✦ Accreditation of One Certification Body has been withdrawn upon its request.

(iv) Sensitization and capacity building Programmes

After the launch of NPOP 8th Edition, Sensitization and capacity building Programmes have been significantly scaled up during 2025-26. Several sensitization programmes have been carried out at various locations of India, through virtual, physical and hybrid modes. These programmes were conducted at various parts of the country by APEDA and also in collaboration with commodity boards such as the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Turmeric Board and Spices Board to ensure wider awareness and participation of stakeholders. So far, 16,147 stakeholders from all states and UTs have been covered. Further, the coverage has been amplified with YouTube tutorials reaching a total of 26,581 number of participants. In the coming month's trainings in physical mode will be conducted by APEDA and designated key resource

persons at major organic clusters in close collaboration with the State Governments and key stakeholders.

(v) Efforts for expansion to new markets

- ✦ For expansion of organic exports to new markets, India has been pursuing Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) for organic products with importing Countries.
- ✦ A Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) with Australia for organic products was signed and implemented with effect from 24th September 2025.
- ✦ An interim MRA with New Zealand has been finalized and will be implemented in due course and negotiations for a full fledged MRA will start shortly.
- ✦ Technical discussions with the EU have been initiated for an enhanced organic agreement.

(G) Geographical Indication (GI) Product (APEDA Scheduled Products)

(i) Creation of separate HS code for GI tagged non-Basmati rice varieties

Considering the export potential of high value non-basmati rice varieties including GI varieties, APEDA has taken up with Department of Revenue and DGFT for creation of separate HS codes. With effect from 1st May 2025, Government, has created new tariff items for Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed, based on process (Parboiled, others) and on variety (rice recognized by the Geographical Indication Registry, Basmati, others). Exports of GI rice varieties other than Basmati, are recorded under the tariff items 1006 30 11 for "Parboiled rice, GI recognized" and 1006 30 91 for "Other rice, GI recognized".

(ii) Flag-Off of Joha Rice from Assam

APEDA in collaboration with the Government of Assam, flagged off a

consignment of 1MT of GI-tagged Joha Rice to Vietnam on 7th April 2025 to Vietnam and a consignment of 2 MT of GI-tagged Joha Rice (Kunkuni Grade 1) to the Middle East on 12th June 2025.

Rice for these consignments were sourced from Titabor, Jorhat and Gohpur and Biswanath. This initiative was aimed to enhance the growing global interest in India's niche agri-products and APEDA's continued efforts in connecting farmers to international markets.

(iii) APEDA showcased around 30 GI tagged non-basmati varieties along with their grain and nutritional profiling done by IRRI at Bharat International Rice Conference (BIRC) 2025 event held in New Delhi on 30th-31st October 2025 and India International Rice Summit - Edition 2 (IIRS 2026) on 9th & 10th of January 2026 at Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

(iv) Capacity building programme

On 12th January, 2025, APEDA organised a capacity building programme with stakeholders from Rewa district, Madhya Pradesh, focusing on the export potential of the GI-tagged Sundarja variety of mango. The programme was conducted in virtual mode and aimed at enhancing awareness and preparedness among farmers and exporters.

(v) Development of Packaging standards

APEDA has awarded a project to Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) project for developing packaging solutions for 21 Potential APEDA Scheduled Agri Products (including Organic & GI tagged) under the scheme of Market Development.

(H) Quality Division

(i) Laboratory and Food safety ecosystem

APEDA recognizes laboratories having ISO 17025 accreditation granted by NABL. In

addition, product specific authorization is granted for the purpose of food safety and monitoring of food products being exported from India. Presently, 125 laboratories are recognized by APEDA under general list, out of which 29 laboratories recognized by APEDA for sampling and analysis of grapes to EU, 34 laboratories for sampling and analysis of peanut for export to all countries and 85 laboratories for organic products.

Additionally, 17 APEDA recognized laboratories have been registered by Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) for sampling and analysis of agri-products to Indonesia.

(ii) Online monitoring of pesticides and aflatoxins

- ✦ The Procedure for export of Peanut and peanut products for control of residues of agrochemicals and aflatoxins was revised and implemented to ensure importing country's requirements.
- ✦ The Peanut.net was also modified based on the revised Procedure for export of Peanut and peanut products to capture additional verification components to trace the supply chain.
- ✦ The list of agrochemicals to be monitored for the 2025–2026 grape season was revised for implementation during the 2026 grape season, to ensure compliance with European Union (EU) requirements.
- ✦ The Grape Test report format was revised in December 2025 for implementation by the laboratories recognized for testing of Grapes.

(iii) Contribution in Codex Meetings and Standard Setting

- ✦ APEDA co-chaired the Electronic Working Group on "Revision of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination

in Peanuts” at the 18th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food (CCCF), held from 23rd to 27th June 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand. The agenda has been approved by the committee for adoption.

- ✦ APEDA is participating in Electronic Working Group (EWG) of Codex Committee on Cereals and Pulses (CCCPL) on development of a group standard for whole millet grains.

(iv) Monitoring of rapid alerts, rejections, complaints due to food safety non-compliances

APEDA monitored the rapid alerts (from EU) pertaining to various products like Cereals, Organic, fresh fruits and vegetables, Processed foods and carried out technical assessment to minimize export rejections and rapid alerts by adopting appropriate corrective and preventative measures. In addition, non-compliances received from countries like Indonesia, Thailand, Australia are also being monitored.

(v) Audit and assessment of control system in India by Visiting Delegations

- ✦ APEDA has coordinated the onsite assessment conducted by DG-SANTE of European Commission during 30th April to 7th May 2025 for assessing the Indian control measures against Tephritidae in imported consignments of fruits entering European Union.
- ✦ APEDA has coordinated the visit of delegation from Indonesian Quarantine Authority (IQA) during 23rd October to 29th October 2025 for verification of export certification procedures, quarantine inspection process, traceability mechanism of Peanut and Peanut products export to Indonesia.

(vi) Initiatives to Enhance Laboratory Ecosystem for Grapes, Peanuts and Organic products.

The Proficiency Test (PT) programme was organized in September 2025 for organic products and October 2025 for grapes to assess the analytical competence of food testing laboratories to consider them for product recognition.

(vii) Review Of WTO Notifications

WTO Notifications are reviewed on the permissible levels of residues, mycotoxins, and other contaminants in food for import in the respective country.

(viii) Capacity Building and trainings

- ✦ A meeting on regulatory requirements for export of agricultural products to Indonesia was organized on 22nd April 2025 and 16th July 2025.
- ✦ A Sensitization programme on requirements for implementation and certification of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in rice was conducted on 4th June 2025.
- ✦ In order to ensure supply and sourcing of quality produce, sensitization programme on 19th June 2025 has been organized in Trichy, Tamilnadu on GAP Certification focusing horticulture products.
- ✦ Towards enhancing the number of laboratories for testing of organic products, a handholding session has been organized jointly by APEDA and NRL with potential laboratories on 25th July 2025 to understand their challenges for upgradation.
- ✦ Sensitization programme on requirements for official certification for export of vegetables to the EU, covering yardlong beans, bottle gourd and okra, was conducted on 29th August 2025.

- ✦ Sensitization training programme on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Certification for horticultural products was organized on 3rd September 2025.
- ✦ Sensitization programme on quality control for pomegranate exports to global markets was held on 4th September 2025.
- ✦ Training programme on the procedure for export of peanut and peanut products, focusing on regulatory compliance and aflatoxin control, was conducted on 9th September 2025.
- ✦ Sensitization programme on mitigation measures for methyl bromide and ethylene oxide residues in processed foods was organized on 17th September 2025.
- ✦ Sensitization training programme on regulatory requirements and compliance for export of rice to global markets was held on 22nd September 2025.
- ✦ A Sensitization programme on revised export procedures for peanuts was conducted on 7th October 2025.
- ✦ Training programme on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) in processed food products was organized on 30th October 2025
- ✦ Series of mandatory training programmes for peanut units registered under APEDA have been conducted since December 2025. So far, 131 participants from 83 peanut units have been covered.

(I) Processed Food Division

(i) Trade Delegation to Cambodia

- ✦ A trade delegation led by APEDA, comprising Indian cashew exporters, visited Cambodia from 8th to 9th

September 2025. Cambodia is the second-largest producer of raw cashew, with almost its entire production currently exported to Vietnam which is India's major competitor in the cashew trade. The trade delegation was organized in collaboration with the Embassy of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

- ✦ The visit aimed to explore trade opportunities and strengthen collaboration between Indian and Cambodian stakeholders. B2B meetings were organized between Indian cashew processors/importers and Cambodian cashew suppliers to facilitate business linkages. The delegation also undertook a field visit to Kampong Thom Province, one of the major cashew-producing regions in Cambodia, where participants visited cashew processing units, drying yards, the Cashew Industrial Park, and cashew farms. The visit provided a comprehensive understanding of Cambodia's cashew sector, including production and logistics for raw cashew import to India.
- ✦ It was observed that the M23 variety of cashew, which has gained market preference, is particularly suitable for Indian to import. Exporters expressed intent to import M23 raw cashew from Cambodia for processing in India and subsequent export, which would help India enhance competitiveness with Vietnam in the global cashew market. The trade delegation visit was organized in collaboration with the Embassy of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

(ii) International Trade Fair participation by Cashew exporters

Cashew exporters are encouraged to participate under the trade fairs organized

by APEDA to showcase their products and have B2B interactions with the buyers to generate business. Cashew exporters participated with APEDA in Gulfood, UAE; SIAL exhibition, Paris; World Food India exhibition, New Delhi; Indus Food exhibition, New Delhi etc.

(iii) Branding and Publicity of Indian Cashew in the international market

APEDA in collaboration with IBEF, promoting "Indian Cashew" in the international trade events by highlighting the quality, taste and varieties of Indian cashew.

(iv) Study conducted

The Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has been entrusted to conduct a detailed study for export promotion of cashew. The value chain analysis, global and domestic trends in cashew production consumption. Recommendation of actionable strategies including policy reforms, technological modernization, branding efforts and institutional coordination to unlock India's full export are included.

(v) Financial Assistance to Cashew Industry

Under Financial Assistance Scheme, APEDA invited proposals from the Cashew Processing units for development of export Infrastructure. APEDA received 12 applications, out of them 9 applications have been processed and In-principle Approval (IPA) letters have been issued.

(vi) Capacity Building of the Cashew exporters

APEDA has been organizing Awareness & Capacity Building Programmes from time to time in the cashew producing/processing States for the stake holders involving other Government agencies, Central Government departments, PQMS etc.

(vii) Other activities

- ✦ APEDA is also working with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) to include cashews in the capital subsidy scheme.
- ✦ A meeting was organised in Delhi with officials of National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) and Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare to address the issues related to financial support for sourcing of raw cashews.
- ✦ A consignment of flavoured Cashewnuts (Golden turmeric, Peri peri and Sea salt) in retail packs from Kollam, Kerala to California, USA was also flagged off on the occasion of cashew day by Chairman APEDA.

(viii) APEDA at Makhana Mahotsav 2025, Patna dated 4th October 2025

- ✦ APEDA participated in the Makhana Mahotsav 2025 held at Gyan Bhawan, Patna, organized by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar. The event was graced by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister cum Agriculture Minister of Bihar.
- ✦ On the inaugural day, the Secretary, APEDA, signed an MoU with the Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Bihar. The MoU aims to enhance Makhana exports by developing export-oriented infrastructure, building exporter capacity, ensuring adherence to international quality standards, and establishing direct market linkages with global buyers. APEDA also showcased Makhana, and its scheduled product, at its stall. The Union Agriculture Minister visited the stall, where the Secretary, APEDA, highlighted Bihar's key role in

Makhana production and its growing export potential.

(ix) Peanuts and Peanut products

- ✦ APEDA has comprehensively revised the export procedures of Peanuts and Peanut products with a view to strengthening quality assurance, regulatory compliance, and international market competitiveness. To ensure effective implementation of the revised procedures, APEDA has conducted a series of structured sensitization and capacity-building training programs for exporters, aimed at familiarizing them with the updated requirements, documentation processes, and best practices.
- ✦ Based on Noncompliance notification received from importing countries with respect to Groundnut, APEDA has taken corrective and Preventive action based on the outcome of the investigations. Accordingly, the export procedure has been revised and the online traceability system Peanut.Net has been amended. In addition, APEDA ensures that exporters maintain traceability of raw material procurement up to the farmer level and verify adherence to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by farmers for export to EU. Upon implementation of the revised procedures, no non-compliance was reported from any of the importing country.
- ✦ APEDA currently has 173 active Peanut units, and these units includes Grading, Shelling cum grading units, Processing units, integrated Peanut processing units.
- ✦ APEDA issued 28479 certificates of exports (COE) during April 2025 till 31st December 2025 for exports of peanuts, with a total quantity of 579725.52. MT of peanuts approved for export from India.

(J) Trade Promotion

(i) International Trade Fairs

- ✦ World Food Moscow 2025 (16th-19th September 2025)

World Food Moscow is an annual event that brings together professionals and experts of the food industry: food manufacturers and suppliers, buyers from wholesale and retail trade, as well as public catering enterprises. APEDA organized its participation through its approx.35 member exporters along with Spices Board and Coffee Board and set up the pavilion with stalls of individual exporters showcasing a vast the range of agri products.

- ✦ Anuga Food Fair 2025 (4th-8th October 2025)

Anuga Food Fair was held during 4th-8th October 2025 in Cologne, Germany. APEDA had taken 588 sqm space in event had set up an "India Pavilion" for promotion of Indian Agricultural Products along with India exporters along with Spices Board and Coffee Board. Approximately 50 leading member exporters joined as co-exhibitors, promoting a diverse range of agricultural and processed food products, including cereals (such as Basmati rice), processed fruits and vegetables, juices, nuts, animal products (meat, poultry, honey), groundnuts, and alcoholic beverages.

(ii) Domestic Trade Fairs

- ✦ Sial India 2025 (28th-30th August 2025)

APEDA participated in Sial India 2025 which was held during 28th-30th August 2025 in Jio Convention Center, Mumbai, and Maharashtra. APEDA booked the 1000 sqmtrs of space where 60 APEDA exhibitors participated under APEDA pavilion.

- ✦ Biofach India 2025 (30th August to 1st September 2025)

BIOFACH INDIA 2025 was organised from 30th August to 1st September 2025 at India Exposition Mart (IEMM), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh by APEDA, jointly with Nuremberg Messe. APEDA coordinated an extensive participation by booking approximately 2520 sqm of exhibition space for showcasing India's organic sector.

A dedicated pavilion was created for the Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER), highlighting the organic potential and unique produce of the North Eastern states. A Geographical Indication (GI) corner was also integrated into the APEDA theme area to present India's distinctive GI-tagged products with export potential. In addition to these theme areas, 42 stalls were taken by exporters, government bodies, certification agencies, and other stakeholders.

APEDA organised Buyer Seller Meet during the event, enabling Indian exporters to interact directly with international buyers. Around 29 international buyers and delegations from 13 countries, including Australia, Cambodia, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, Singapore, Taiwan, UAE, UK, and USA, participated. Prominent buyers from key markets such as the USA, Canada, UK, Europe, GCC, and South-East Asia attended the B2B engagements. The Trade Promotion Council of India (TPCI) organised the B2B session on behalf of APEDA.

Alongside the exhibition, Nuremberg Messe, APEDA's co-organiser of BIOFACH India, conducted a conference and technical sessions covering important themes such as global organic market trends, regulatory developments, sustainability, and innovations in organic agriculture.

✦ World Food India 2025 (25th-28th September 2025)

The fourth edition of World Food India 2025, organized by the Ministry of Food

Processing and Industry, concluded in the capital, New Delhi, drawing attention from global food industry leaders, innovators, and enthusiasts. With a theme of 'Processing for Prosperity', this edition of World Food India showcased the advancements in food processing technologies, investment opportunities, and India's growth in the food processing sector.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) played a pivotal role in promoting India's agricultural exports. APEDA booked 2900 Sqm of space where approx. 120 APEDA exhibitors participated. The reverse buyer-seller meet organized by APEDA during World Food India 2025 was a significant event that brought together Indian exporters and international buyers, fostering trade opportunities and strengthening India's position in the global food market. A vibrant RBSM lounge was prepared and the RBSM was facilitated through an app-based appointment system for B2B meetings, providing a platform for Indian exporters to interact directly with buyers, importers and international trade representatives. The RBSM lounge became the focal point of the event attracting the crowd of Indian exporters who rushed to seek export orders to penetrate new markets by interacting with the potential buyers. Around 5000 B2B meetings were conducted between importers, aggregators, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs), innovators and agripreneurs in the specially developed RBSM lounge.

✦ Indusfood 2026 (8th-10th January 2026)

APEDA participated in Indusfood 2025 which was held from January 8th to 10th at the India Exposition Mart, Greater Noida, India. The event, organized by the Trade Promotion Council of India (TPCI), featured around 70 of exhibitors across country.

✦ **BHARATI Business Challenge 2026: APEDA Announces Top 100 Startups for Its First Cohort of the Export Enablement Acceleration Program**

BHARATI – Bharat’s Hub for Agritech, Resilience, Advancement, and Incubation for Export Innovation – is a flagship initiative of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). The program is envisioned to transform India’s agricultural and processed food export ecosystem by leveraging the country’s vibrant startup ecosystem and accelerating export readiness through a structured, outcome-driven acceleration framework.

APEDA has announced the Top 100 startups selected under the BHARATI Export Enablement Acceleration Cohort, following a highly competitive Business Challenge held on 8th January 2026 at Indus Food 2026, Greater Noida.

APEDA invited applications from startups across the following three focus categories:

- (i) Agri-Food Innovations
- (ii) Export Enabling Technologies and Services
- (iii) Solutions for SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) Challenges

This nationwide application drive was officially launched at World Food India 2025 and received strong participation from startups across India.

Following a rigorous multi-stage screening and evaluation process, 195 startups were shortlisted and invited to pitch at the BHARATI Business Challenge. Of these, 145 startups from across the country presented their solutions before a distinguished jury comprising industry experts, exporters, startup mentors, academicians, investors, and representatives from State Agricultural

Universities (SAUs) at the event held on 8th January 2026.

Based on the jury’s assessment, the Top 100 startups have been selected for onboarding into the BHARATI acceleration cohort and will now undergo a structured 120-hour acceleration program designed to make them export-ready. Additionally, the Top 10 startups from this cohort will represent India at select global trade events, enabling international market access, exposure to global buyers, and strategic partnership opportunities.

4. THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)

(A) Organizational Structure and Function

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory body under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, was established under the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) Act, 1972, with a mandate of developing a conducive ecosystem for sustainable production of quality marine products in the country and promotion of its export from India. The Authority’s headquarter is located in Kochi, Kerala and it consists of 30 members, including a Chairman (Appointed by The Central Government). There are 18 field offices across the coastal States, including in the North East of India to assist the marine products exporters, processors and aqua culturists in ensuring timely advice to the stakeholders. MPEDA has three Trade Promotion Offices in New York (presently functioning at CGI office in New York), Japan and New Delhi. It also has five full-fledged Quality Control laboratories. MPEDA has also set up three registered societies viz, Rajiv Gandhi Center for Aquaculture (RGCA) for the promotion of diversified aquaculture to support export promotion by technology transfer, Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH) to educate fishers, fish handlers, processors and other stakeholders on fish quality management, resource conservation and

sustainable fishing practices in marine capture fisheries and the National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA) to enable aquaculture farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices in the Aquaculture.

(B) Functions of the Authority

The MPEDA Act 1972 has assigned the following functions to the Authority:

- ✦ It shall be the duty of the Authority to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development of the marine products industry with special reference to exports, under the control of the Central Government.
- ✦ Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the measures referred to therein may provide for:
- ✦ Developing and regulating offshore and deep-sea fishing and undertaking measures for the conservation and management of off-shore and deep-sea fisheries;
- ✦ Registering fishing vessels, processing plants or storage premises for marine products and conveyances used for the transport of marine products;
- ✦ Fixing of standards and specifications for marine products for purposes of export;
- ✦ Extending financial or other assistance to owners of fishing vessels engaged in off-

shore and deep-sea fishing and owners of processing plants or storage premises for marine products and conveyances used for the transport of marine products, and acting as an agency for such relief and subsidy schemes as may be entrusted to the Authority;

- ✦ Carrying out inspection of marine products in any fishing vessel, processing plant, storage premises, conveyance or other places where such products are kept or handled, for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products;
- ✦ Regulating the export of marine products;
- ✦ Improving the marketing of marine products outside India;
- ✦ Registering of exporters of marine products on payment of such fees as may be prescribed;
- ✦ Training in various aspects of the marine products industry; and
- ✦ Such other matters as may be prescribed.

(C) Export Performance

As per provisional figures for April to November 2025, India exported 12,35,146 MT of seafood, valued at US\$ 5.65 billion (Rs. 48,660.52 crore). The USA and China remained the major importers of Indian seafood, while Frozen Shrimp continued to be the principal export item.

Export Details	April to November 2025 (provisional)	April to November 2024	Change %
Quantity in Tons	1235146	1137381	8.60
Values in Rs. crore	48660.52	41460.15	17.37
US\$ in Million	5650.09	4997.18	13.07
Unit Value (US\$/Kg)	4.57	4.39	4.12

During the period, seafood exports recorded a 17.37 per cent growth in value in rupee terms, 13.07 per cent growth in US\$ value, and an 8.60 per

cent increase in volume. The overall unit value improved by 4.12 per cent, rising from US\$ 4.39 to US\$ 4.57 per kg, indicating better price realization.

Market-wise Performance

Owing to tariff-related issues, exports to the USA, India's largest market, declined by 7.32 per cent, amounting to a reduction of approximately US\$ 134.39 million. However, this decline was effectively balanced by strong growth in other key markets.

Significant growth was recorded in:

- ✦ China: 15.09 per cent increase (US\$ 134.16 million)
- ✦ Vietnam: 89.79 per cent increase (US\$ 201 million)
- ✦ Malaysia: 55.42 per cent increase

Notable expansion was also observed in EU markets, particularly:

- ✦ Belgium: 91.30 per cent
- ✦ Germany: 51.01 per cent
- ✦ Poland: 269.54 per cent
- ✦ Denmark: 4,575.64 per cent

Other markets showing robust growth included Russia (52.5 per cent) and Sri Lanka (163.7 per cent).

(D) Export facilitation and promotion

Apart from the above, MPEDA participated/conducted the following key events:

- ✦ **Seafood Expo Bharat 2025:** MPEDA successfully hosted the inaugural Seafood Expo Bharat (SEB) 2025 at the Chennai Trade Centre from 1st-3rd July 2025. The event, envisioned as MPEDA's annual flagship, gathered major stakeholders across the seafood sector to promote collaboration and industry growth. The expo featured 116 stalls from over 70 exhibitors, technical sessions attended by 2700+ delegates and 1063 visitors. Highlights included sessions on seafood trade, aquaculture, and value addition, tasting events promoting Indian seafood.
- ✦ **National Skill Olympiad on Seafood Value Addition Grand Finale** was organized on the sidelines of SEB 2025 for the promotion of value addition skill.
- ✦ **International seafood shows:** Seafood Expo Global, Barcelona 2025, Japan International Seafood & Technology Expo 2025, World Seafood Shanghai 2025, Seafood Expo Russia 2025 and China Fisheries & Seafood Expo 2025, Busan International Seafood and Fisheries Expo 2025. Participation in these events provided exporters with opportunities to showcase their products, build direct contacts with buyers and understand global market trends.
- ✦ **Trade delegations:** MPEDA organized trade delegations to Osaka, Japan on the sidelines of its participation in JISTE 2025 with 15 exporting companies and 16 Japanese importing companies. MPEDA organized another trade delegation to Shanghai, China along with MPEDA's participation in World Seafood Shanghai 2025 with 12 Indian exporting companies and 30 Chinese importing companies (50 representatives).
- ✦ **Reverse Buyer Seller Meet (RBSM):** MPEDA organized Reverse Buyer Seller Meets (RBSMs) during Seafood Expo Bharat 2025 and World Food India 2025, facilitating over 1,080 business meetings between international buyers and Indian exporters. Buyers from 21 and 15 countries respectively, participated, and both events featured seafood tasting sessions showcasing Indian seafood cuisine and export potential.
- ✦ **Virtual Buyer Seller Meets:** During 2025-26 (April-October), MPEDA organized 3 Virtual Buyer Seller Meets with importers from Japan, Belarus & China.
- ✦ MPEDA actively participated in several key events during 2025, showcasing the Indian seafood sector and the activities and services of MPEDA.

- ✦ International Conference on Marine Biodiversity, Genomics, and Sustainable Development (ICMBGSD 2025) held at CUSAT from 9th to 11th April 2025
- ✦ 24th Food & Beverage + Agro Pro Expo/Summit/Awards 2025 at Goa from 9th to 11th May 2025
- ✦ AAHAR 2025, the Food and Hospitality Fair at Chennai Trade Centre from 19th to 21st September 2025
- ✦ Kerala-EU Blue Economy Conclave 2025 – “Blue Tides” held at Thiruvananthapuram on 18th to 19th September 2025.

(E) Export Facilitation by Registration and assistance for Export Promotion

- ✦ Registration of Units: 17 Processing Plants, 106 Exporters, 24 Storage Premises, 5 Dried/Salted Fish Handling Centres, 6 Live Fish Handling centres, 4 Fresh/chilled Handling Centres, 18 Peeling sheds and 5 Other Non-edible Handling Centre were registered with MPEDA. The registration of exporters and entities has been completely digitized for ease of doing business. National Skill Olympiad on Seafood Value Addition: The first-ever “Skill Olympiad on Seafood Value Addition” preliminary rounds were held on 29th May 2025 in Kochi and 5th June 2025 in Visakhapatnam, with five winners from each of the West Coast and East Coast selected for the semi-final. The semi-final was held on 30th June 2025 at the processing plant of M/s. Abad Overseas Pvt. Ltd., Chennai where ten seafood professionals competed. Four of them qualified for the National Skill Olympiad held during Seafood Expo Bharat 2025 in Chennai from 1st-3rd July 2025. The first, second and third place winners were awarded cash prizes medals and certificates by the Hon. MP Hibi Eden and the Chairman of MPEDA.
- ✦ Seafood Value Addition Training: MPEDA organised 50 hands-on training programmes on seafood value addition for seafood processing workers, focusing on popular value-added products with high demand in international markets. A total of 2,500 seafood processing workers benefited from these programmes.
- ✦ Financial Assistance under Technology Development for Specific Value-Added Marine Products (TDSVMP): MPEDA has released an amount of Rs.35.76 crore under the Technology Development for Specific Value-Added Marine Products (TDSVMP) for FY 2025-26.
- ✦ US Department of Labor Notification: MPEDA conducted two orientation programmes in collaboration with ILO on international core labour standards and their application in the seafood value chain on 12th August 2025 in Visakhapatnam (East Coast) and 14th August 2025 in Kochi (West Coast). The detailed report (with the Action Plan) of the Orientation Programme was shared with the respective stakeholders including the State Labour and State Fisheries Departments of all coastal states, DoF, DoC, ILO and SEAI for necessary action, which includes the formation of tripartite committees in the States that have not yet constituted them.
- ✦ Online validation of certificates: During the period from 1st April 2025 to 31st December 2025, MPEDA issued 7213 EU Catch Certificates, 1448 Non-EU Catch certificates, 225 ICCAT Swordfish Statistics Documents, 120 Japan Catch Documentation Scheme (JCDS), 14164 DS 2031 certificates, 265 non-radioactivity certificates, 18 Certificate of legal origin, 101 Duty-free import certificates and 3 RCMC certificates, electronically.
- ✦ Implementation of (Turtle Excluder Device) TED: MPEDA-NETFISH conducted 14 field trials and 152 awareness programmes for TED implementation in all the coastal states & UTs. MPEDA had proposed to DoF to

implement TED in all Coastal states & extend financial assistance under PMMSY. Based on MPEDA's proposal, scheme for financial assistance for TED has been included in the PMMSY under Centrally sponsored scheme, where in central and state governments share the cost of TED (60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively).

- ✦ Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA): U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has officially certified India's export fishery under the United States Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). This critical certification ensures continued access for Indian fish and fishery product exports to the U.S. market beyond 31st December 2025, safeguarding the key segment of India's marine exports.
- ✦ European Free Trade Association (EFTA): The India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA), effective from 1st October 2025, eliminates tariffs on key marine products like shrimp, squid, and mackerel, unlocking new market opportunities for India's US\$ 7.37 billion seafood sector in premium European markets. By aligning with EFTA's sustainability and quality standards, TEPA is expected to boost exports by up to 10 per cent, generate thousands of coastal jobs, and strengthen India's position as a global supplier of eco-labelled seafood.
- ✦ India-UK CETA: India and the United Kingdom have taken a major step forward in economic cooperation with the signing of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) on 24th July 2025. MPEDA has been promoting the India UK agreement among stakeholders for improving trade with the UK. A committee has been constituted to conduct awareness programme on UK CETA among the stakeholders and MPEDA has already completed awareness events at Kochi, Chennai, Vizag & Bhubaneswar. The

awareness programs were attended by 209 exporters. The agreement will enhance the competitiveness of Indian seafood, increasing the scope for value addition, up skilling, and better employment opportunities for skilled labor.

(F) Aquaculture Development

- ✦ Capacity building programs: A total of 975 awareness campaigns (including farm-to-farm) against the usage of antibiotics in aquaculture and 106 awareness programs on propagating species diversification were conducted during the FY up to 25th October 2025. Besides, 52 General training programs and ten Aquaculture Technicians Training Programme and 16 farmers' meets were organised to create awareness about BMPs in Shrimp Farming, Diversification of Aquaculture, MPEDA schemes & Services, Regulations in Aquaculture etc. There were 12 Training Programmes and 109 Capacity building programmes conducted exclusively for SC/ST Beneficiaries. All these Capacity Building Programmes were benefited 23010 beneficiaries.
- ✦ In addition to the above, MPEDA extended Technical assistance to 12,607 farmers & hatchery operators during monitoring of aquaculture farms and hatcheries during the Financial Year up to December 2025.
- ✦ Species diversification: MPEDA through its society RGCA, has standardized seed production and culture of diversified species like Tilapia, Seabass, Scampi, Mud Crab, etc. 2 Demonstration programmes for the exportable species (seabass & GIFT) have been initiated and undergoing during the period for the popularization of the diversified species.
- ✦ Enrolment of farms and hatcheries: For the traceability of aquaculture production, enrolment of farms and hatcheries are carried out. During the period, 848 farms

with water spread area of 3662 Ha. and 2 hatcheries with production capacity of 320 million were enrolled with MPEDA.

- ✦ Certification of aquaculture units (SHAPHARI): Under the certification programme, 16 hatcheries were SHAPHARI certified since inception to produce antibiotic & disease-free seed. Total 24 aquaculture farms of 312 Ha of Water Spread Area (WSA) and 2 aquaculture clusters with 73 Ha of WSA have been SHAPHARI certified for production under Good Management Practices during the period.
- ✦ A Stakeholders' consultative meeting on "SHAPHARI" certification of the aquaculture sector was held on 17th October 2025 under the chairmanship of Chairman, MPEDA in Vishakhapatnam.
- ✦ MPEDA organized parallel session consisting of nine technical sessions during World Aquaculture 2025–India, held from 11–13 November 2025 at Hyderabad under the theme "Harnessing India's Blue Revolution for Export Growth in Aquaculture."
- ✦ Financial Assistance was extended to 5 beneficiaries amounting Rs. 47 lakh and also advance approval granted to 14 number of units amounting an estimated assistance of Rs. 116.50 lakh under MPEDA's Aquaculture Financial Assistance Schemes.

(G) Quality Assurance

- ✦ National Residue Control Plan (NRCP): MPEDA Quality Control labs under the National Residue Control Plan tested a total of 3518 samples (April to December 2025).
- ✦ Pre-Harvest (PHT) Certification: MPEDA ELISA Labs have issued 17520 PHT Certificates to the farmers (April to December 2025).
- ✦ Commercial Sample Testing: Microbiology & Molecular Biology divisions of MPEDA QC Lab, Kochi offers testing of pathogenic bacteria, viruses and fungi in fish and fishery

products and COVID-19 nucleic acid on the surface of seafood packaging materials. In addition to NRCP, the Quality Control laboratories of MPEDA also provide commercial sample testing for heavy metals and antibiotics for the benefit of the Indian seafood industry. During April to December 2025, a total of 344 commercial samples were tested. Seafood HACCP Training: MPEDA has provided Seafood HACCP training programmes to the Indian Seafood Industry. During the reporting year, MPEDA organised 7 seafood HACCP training till October 2025 at various locations, and 175 technologists from the Indian seafood industry benefited from these training programmes.

- ✦ Shrimp Regulatory Partnership Agreement (RPA): MPEDA is finalizing the Shrimp Regulatory Partnership Agreement with the United States to strengthen shrimp safety enforcement. Following acceptance of MPEDA's Aquaculture Products Assessment Tool (APAT), the USFDA RPA team conducted verification visits to government offices (5th-16th May 2025) and field inspections of processing units, farms, and laboratories across Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (4th-29th August 2025).
- ✦ Policy Interventions: To ensure compliance with EU Regulation 2024/2598, which restricts 37 antimicrobials for human use, MPEDA coordinated with relevant national authorities including DoC, MoH&FW, CDSCO and FSSAI. While MoH&FW could prohibit 34 antimicrobials by S.O 4338 (E), the Ministry of Commerce & Industry amended S.O. 729(E) under the Export Quality Control and Inspection Act, 1963 to ban all 37 antimicrobials in aquaculture and related products, fully harmonizing India's regulations with EU Regulation 2022/1255.
- ✦ Listing of Indian Seafood Units: MPEDA, in coordination with the Export Inspection Council (EIC), has actively facilitated the inclusion of more Indian seafood processing

units in EU and Russian markets. In the EU, a major bulk listing in September 2025 raised the total to 529 approved establishments and 75 cold stores, with 78 units listed in 2025-26 up to December. For Russia, the FSVPS listed 41 additional units during the same period, bringing the total to 128 listed establishments. Among these 19 are listed after the onsite inspection of Indian fishery establishments by FSVPS team held during 26th October to 8th November 2025.

- ✦ CODEX Meetings: Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC48): Dr. Ram Mohan M.K., Director (MPEDA) participated in the 48th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC48) held at FAO headquarters Rome, Italy from 10th-14th November 2025.

(H) Technology Extension and Support

National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA): is a society functioning under MPEDA that promotes cluster farming and Good Aquaculture Practices among small & marginal aqua farmers of the country.

- ✦ NaCSA had organized 44 new clusters for the small-scale Aqua farmers in different coastal states of India.
- ✦ NaCSA has conducted total of 746 capacity building programmes on adoption of Better Management Practices (BMP), Crop planning and on creating awareness to farmers on Abuse of banned antibiotics in Shrimp farming with the participation of 8176 farmers from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat.
- ✦ During the Period from April to September 2025, 18 AOCs generated Rs. 10,70,245 as revenue from testing samples of pond water and shrimps.
- ✦ Assisted the enrolment of 96 farms covering an area of 148.48 Ha.
- ✦ During the period from April to September 2025, supported 45 new farmers with water spread area of 53.45 Ha to get coastal

aquaculture authority licenses and 74 Farmers with water spread area of 103.3 Ha for renewal of existing coastal aquaculture authority licenses of the society farmers.

- ✦ An amount of Rs. 6.53 lakhs were released to the 23 farmers of societies of SC category under financial assistance for procurement of seeds from MPEDA SHAPHARI certified hatcheries.
- ✦ 71 farmers of NaCSA societies under SC/ST category from states of Gujarat, Odisha, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh attended the 1st edition of Seafood Expo Bharat held from 1st July to 3rd July 2025 at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai followed by exposure visit to ICAR-CIBA Muthu Kadu Experimental station to see the Super intensive precision natural Shrimp farming facility.
- ✦ NaCSA facilitated the participation of 20 farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in the 5th Shrimp Farmers' Conclave, held on 27th September 2025. The conclave was part of the larger 12th Symposium on Diseases in Asian Aquaculture (DAA 12) and took place at CIBA's Muttukadu Research Station.
- ✦ A MoU was signed between MPEDA and NCEL for market linkages of Aquafarmers on 22nd April 2025.

(I) Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH)

A society under MPEDA, NETFISH is dedicated to addressing sustainability and quality issues in the marine capture fisheries sector through training and capacity-building initiatives. Below are the highlights of NETFISH's activities from April to December 2025

- ✦ Overall Activities: During FY 2025-26 (up to December 2025), MPEDA-NETFISH conducted 3,121 programmes, benefiting 32,525 fishery stakeholders across India's coastal regions. The initiatives focused on fish quality, hygiene, sustainability, value addition and compliance with international standards.

- ✦ Harbour-based Awareness: NETFISH conducted extensive capacity-building programmes including 300 awareness classes, 15 stakeholder meetings, and 1998 micro sessions, training 18245 fishers. These efforts enhanced hygienic fish handling, onboard preservation and sustainable resource use.
- ✦ Square Mesh Cod End Training: A two-day hands-on training in West Bengal trained 85 participants on fabricating and fixing square mesh cod ends in collaboration with DFFTA. The programme promoted conservation, reduced by-catch and improved export compliance, with participants agreeing to adopt the practice.
- ✦ Turtle Excluder Device (TED) Awareness: To meet U.S. shrimp export regulations, 152 TED awareness programmes, 72 special campaigns, and 14 on-board trials were held across coastal states. These demonstrations showed the operational efficiency and conservation benefits of TEDs to local fishers.
- ✦ Marine Mammal Survey: Under the PMMSY project on "Marine Mammal Stock Assessment," NETFISH initiated a by-catch survey using fisher interviews and observer programmes. The target of 20,000 interviews aims to assess by-catch mortality and ensure compliance with the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act.
- ✦ Paradeep Port Authority CSR Programmes: Using CSR support from the Paradeep Port Authority, 32 training programmes were organized in Odisha, benefiting 574 fishers. Topics included responsible fishing and fish quality and 330 square mesh cod ends were distributed to vessel owners. For the current year, PPA has sanctioned Rs. 40 lakh to NETFISH for conducting 101 capacity building programmes and distribution of aid materials.
- ✦ NMPA Sponsored Programmes: The New Mangalore Port Authority sanctioned Rs. 20 lakh CSR funds for awareness on TEDs and square mesh cod ends. NETFISH initiated programmes and began procuring 50 TEDs and cod ends for distribution among cluster fishing vessels.
- ✦ Value Addition Training for Export: A six-day practical training in Navi Mumbai taught 25 workers various seafood value-added product preparations. Post-training, the company successfully marketed 100 packets (\approx 25 kg) of new products and sent samples to foreign buyers.
- ✦ Seafood Value Addition Training: SCOs coordinated and served as trained trainers for the Inter-State Skill Olympiad on Seafood Value Addition — Preliminary Round (Zone I, West Coast) at NIFPHATT, Kochi, and (Zone II, East Coast) at NIFPHATT, Vizag — as well as for the Semi-final and Final conducted for 20 finalists at Chennai. In addition, State Coordinators also worked as trained trainer in 47 Nos. of Seafood value addition programs organized by MPEDA in various regions.
- ✦ SC/ST Welfare Programmes: NETFISH organized 38 training sessions for 1138 SC fishers and 6 sessions for 180 ST fishers, including Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The trainings focused on hygiene, conservation and sustainable fishing practices.
- ✦ Joint program with KVK: NETFISH in association with ICAR–KVK Kottayam and ICAR–CIFT, organized a one-day training programme on "Entrepreneurship Development in the Fisheries Sector – Challenges and Solutions" on 31st October 2025. The programme was mainly focused on enterprise establishment, regulatory and financial requirements, government support schemes, marketing strategies, and entrepreneurship opportunities in fisheries sector.
- ✦ Munambam Fishing Harbour Management Society Funded programs: NETFISH received

Rs. 2 lakh from Munambam Fishing Harbour Management Society for conducting capacity building programs at Munambam FH and to promote dress code to more workers in the harbour. In this regard, NETFISH Kerala North region had conducted 7 numbers of awareness programs to the fishers and 153 more workers in the harbour have adopted the dress code (Track pants and T-shirt).

- ✦ Plastic Recovery from the Sea: MPEDA-NETFISH's Munambam plastic recovery project, supported by CSR and NGOs, has collected 56141 kg of plastic since 2023 with 651 fishing vessels involved. The initiative promotes "bring-back-plastic" campaigns and also organized a mega medical camp benefiting over 200 fishers.
- ✦ Swachhotsav 2025: Under the Swachhata Hi Seva campaign, NETFISH conducted five harbour cleanup programmes across four states. About 2 tons of plastic waste were removed with participation from fishers, government, and academic institutions. 6 Nos. of One day workshop on "Hygiene and cleanliness" to the Management staff and processing workers were also conducted during November 2025 as part of Swachhata Pakhwada.
- ✦ Harbour Data Collection: NETFISH collected real-time catch data from 79 harbours/ landing centres to support MPEDA's catch certification system. Weekly species-wise fish rate data from 35 sites were shared with NFDB till December 2025.
- ✦ Ornamental Fish Health Certification: NETFISH State Coordinators inspected and certified 118 consignments of ornamental fishes meant for export.

(J) Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA)

The Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA) plays a pivotal role in promoting diversified aquaculture by producing high-quality seeds for

commercially important and export-oriented species. Currently, RGCA operates 13 pioneering commercial aquaculture projects across India- each being the first of its kind-contributing significantly to globally recognized production standards and strengthening export-oriented supply chains.

- ✦ The Technology Transfer & Training wing of MPEDA-RGCA is organizing various hands-on training programmes, farmer's meet and awareness events for the benefit of farmers, entrepreneurs, students, scholars, stakeholders and hatchery operators in India. More than 1326 aquafarmers benefited through supply of the seeds from the project facilities of RGCA.
- ✦ Total of 27 training programmes organized during the FY 2025-26 up to October 2025 for 214 beneficiaries.
- ✦ Created awareness programmes for more than 3133 students, scholars and fisher folk on the availability of new aquaculture technologies, infrastructure, project facilities and various services of RGCA.
- ✦ From RGCA Central Laboratory facilities 5299 samples were analysed and reported for various tests benefitting 1013 users.
- ✦ Over 83 students from different colleges in Tamil Nadu and Kerala signed up for internships in diverse fields including microbiology, genetics, fisheries, aquaculture pathology and biotechnology, which they finished within the allotted time.
- ✦ RGCA has organized study tour training programs for fisheries officials to enhance their skills in diversified aquaculture. Four batches have completed hands-on training, targeting 70 personnel from state governments and the fisheries industry. The programs cover advanced aquaculture practices, laboratory techniques and visits to project facilities across India, aiming to promote capacity building in the fisheries sector.

- ✦ MPEDA-RGCA participated in the 12th Symposium on Diseases in Asian Aquaculture (DAA-12) in Chennai, India with one oral and two poster presentations.
- ✦ MPEDA-RGCA participated in the Mega Aqua Mela 2026 – Shrimp Farmers' Symposium on 7th January 2026 at the TNJFU Campus, Nagapattinam.

5. DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRADE REMEDIES (DGTR)

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

It is the single national authority for administering all trade remedial measures, including anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguard measures. The DGTR provides a level playing field to the domestic industry against the adverse impact of the unfair trade practices like dumping and actionable subsidies from any exporting country, by using trade remedial methods under the relevant framework of the WTO arrangements, the Customs Tariff Act & Rules and other relevant laws and international agreements, in a

transparent and time bound manner. It also provides trade defence support to our domestic industry and exporters in dealing with instances of trade remedy investigations instituted against them by other countries.

6. DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS (DGCIS)

The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS) is the premier organization of Government of India for collection, compilation and dissemination of India's trade statistics and commercial information. The Directorate, headed by a Director General, has its office at Kolkata and is responsible for collecting, compiling and publishing/ disseminating trade statistics and various types of commercial information required by the policy makers, researchers, importers, exporters, traders as well as overseas buyers. It is the first large scale data processing organization functioning as a nodal agency for export & import data for compilation and dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics.

New Initiative of DGCIS:

- ✦ An Initiation in preparation of frame work for data collection on export in service sector, is in progress based on approved recommendation on Committee of Services Statistics from Administrative Sources
- ✦ Revamping of IT system and dissemination system is under way at DGCIS.
- ✦ The process of upgradation of portal and dash- board is being initiated as per IT Revamping Project.
- ✦ The Commercial Intelligence division DGCIS brings out reports which are published in DGCIS website. During 2025, the periodicity with which the reports have been released have been greatly reduced with a report coming out once in every 2 months. These reports usually concentrate on a specific country or commodity of current relevance and presents a study on the same.

Number of Records Processed from 2017-18 to 2025-26 (As on 31st December 2025)

Years	Export	Import	Total
2017-18	11288464	9198264	20486728
2018-19	13360422	12188592	25549014
2019-20	13743809	12087439	25831248
2020-21	12503114	9987444	22490558
2021-22	23715941	19332285	43048226
2022-23	15594897	13686885	29281782
2023-24	16504031	14462846	30966877
2024-25	17922135	15658753	33580888
2025-26*	14179659	12798596	26978255

*Provisional and subjected to Change

Percentage of Records Processed by type of Record (As on 31st December 2025)

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual
2017-18	91.85	8.02	0.13	94.62	5.36	0.01	93.09	6.83	0.08
2018-19	93.30	6.70	0.00***	95.21	4.78	0.01	94.21	5.78	0.00***
2019-20	92.93	7.07	0.00***	94.93	5.07	0.00***	93.86	6.13	0.00***
2020-21	93.13	6.87	0.00***	94.77	5.23	0.00***	93.86	6.14	0.00***
2021-22	95.19	4.81	0.00***	95.67	4.33	0.00***	95.40	4.60	0.00***
2022-23	93.52	6.48	0.00***	94.28	5.72	0.00***	93.87	6.13	0.00***
2023-24	93.91	6.09		94.36	5.64		94.12	5.88	
2024-25	97.38	2.62		96.84	3.16		97.12	2.88	
2025-26*	99.46	0.54		98.37	1.63		98.95	1.05	

*Provisional and subjected to Change

**Non-EDI include SEZ also

***Data received from manual ports are negligible

Percentage Contribution of Different Types of Transaction to the value of Trade
(As on 31st December 2025)

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI*	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI*	Manual
2017-18	83.57	16.33	0.10	87.40	12.55	0.05	85.89	14.04	0.07
2018-19	84.84	15.16	0.00***	89.05	10.94	0.01	87.40	12.59	0.01
2019-20	84.48	15.52	0.00	88.19	11.81	0.00***	86.71	13.28	0.00***
2020-21	87.46	12.35	0.19	88.06	11.94	0.00***	87.80	12.11	0.08

Year	Export			Import			Total		
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI*	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI*	Manual
2021-22	82.40	17.60	0.00***	88.72	11.28		86.14	13.86	0.00***
2022-23	78.05	21.95	0.00***	89.77	10.23		85.24	14.76	0.00***
2023-24	79.13	20.87		88.12	11.26		84.60	15.02	
2024-25	89.89	10.11		94.89	5.11		93.01	6.99	
2025-26*	98.36	1.64		97.88	2.12		98.06	1.94	

*Provisional and subjected to Change

**Non-EDI include SEZ also

***Data received from manual ports are negligible

Number of Record Processed by type of Record (As on 31st December 2025)

Year	Export			Import		
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual
2017-18	10367922	905418	15124	8703766	493334	1164
2018-19	12465087	895030	305	11604985	582967	640
2019-20	12771458	971827	524	11474245	612740	454
2020-21	11643991	858511	612	9464615	522455	374
2021-22	22574996	1140936	9	18494780	837505	
2022-23	14584099	1010662	136	12903880	783005	
2023-24	15499502	1004529		13646931	815915	
2024-25	17451729	470406		15163351	495402	
2025-26*	14103660	75999		12589997	208599	

*Provisional and subjected to Change

**Non-EDI include SEZ also

Trade of Different Types of Transaction (As on 31st December 2025)

(Values in Rs. crore)

Year	Export				Import			
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	Total	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	Total
2017-18	1634995.78	319592.69	1926.06	1956514.53	2622952.40	376483.51	1597.53	3001033.43
2018-19	1957858.04	349793.52	74.63	2307726.19	3200890.43	393283.00	501.18	3594674.61
2019-20	1875434.47	344412.99	6.72	2219854.18	2963912.85	396962.81	78.80	3360954.46
2020-21	1888317.33	266729.34	3996.55	2159043.22	2567750.41	348093.81	113.48	2915957.70
2021-22	2592995.33	554026.10	0.06	3147021.49	4056856.75	515917.84		4572774.59
2022-23	2826676.66	794871.95	1.26	3621549.88	5161452.78	588348.49		5749801.27

Year	Export				Import			
	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	Total	EDI	Non-EDI**	Manual	Total
2023-24	2863591.97	755360.30		3618952.27	4948900.97	632117.98		5616042.37
2024-25	3329147.81	374264.21		3703412.02	5786862.00	311347.88		6098209.88
2025-26*	2836358.56	47432.56		2883791.12	4949250.69	106949.40		5056200.09

*Provisional and subjected to Change

**Non-EDI include SEZ also

7. GOVERNMENT e-MARKETPLACE (GeM)

Government e Marketplace is an online platform that facilitates end-to-end procurement of goods and services by various Central/State Ministries, departments, organizations, public sector undertakings (PSUs) Panchayats, and Cooperatives. The Government's concerted efforts to harness the power of digital platforms to achieve 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance' led to the genesis of GeM in 2016. The online portal was established with a clear objective to eliminate age-old manual public procurement processes that were riddled with inefficiencies and Transparency related issues. GeM is a paperless, cashless and contactless ecosystem for Government buyers to directly purchase products and services from pan-India sellers and service providers through an online platform. GeM was envisioned to utilise the agility and speed that come along with a digital platform to reinvigorate public procurement systems and bring about a lasting change for all stakeholders. GeM covers the entire gamut of procurement process, right from vendor registration and item selection by buyers to receipt of goods and facilitation of timely payments.

The total number of orders placed on GeM is close to 3.34 crore, with a cumulative GMV of more than Rs. 16.88 lakh crore since inception & the GMV of services has reached Rs. 8.18 lakh crore, while the GMV of products has reached Rs. 8.70 lakh crore since its inception as of 31st December 2025.

The portal has more than 10,702 product categories and over 351 service categories, and it is home to more than 1.67 lakh buyer organizations. Additionally, more than 24 lakh

profile completed sellers and service providers are registered on GeM.

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) have made a substantial impact on GeM, contributing to 44.7 per cent of the cumulative order value, with over 11.32 lakh MSEs registered on the platform. These enterprises have collectively received orders valued at more than 7.55 lakh crore as of 31st December 2025.

(I) Major Achievements and New Functionalities in FY 2025-26

- ✦ Milestone Achievement - Rs. 16 Lakh Crore GMV: GeM's cumulative GMV since inception crossed the Rs. 16 lakh crore mark and reached Rs. 16.88 lakh crore as of 31st December 2025. This achievement highlights GeM's growing adoption across all tiers of government and its increasing contribution to the national procurement ecosystem.
- ✦ MSEs on GeM crossed 11 Lakh: GeM has crossed 11 lakh registered MSEs, with their share in GMV for FY 2025-26 standing at 44.7 per cent, significantly exceeding the mandated 25 per cent procurement target. This reinforces GeM's pivotal role in enabling MSE participation in public procurement.
- ✦ Caution Money Exemption: In accordance with the latest policy decision towards ease of doing business, the requirement for Caution Money deposit on GeM has been removed for all Sellers and Service Providers. Sellers who have already deposited the amount can withdraw it through the Caution Money Dashboard available on the GeM

portal. This move is expected to increase number of onboarded sellers.

- ✦ Introduction of Rate Contract Functionality - GeM has introduced the Rate Contract functionality to cater to the demand of small repeated procurements of Government buyers. This will ensure efficiency and faster ordering without repeated tendering.

(ii) Major MoUs

- ✦ MoU with IN-SPACE: On 16th April 2025, GeM signed a MoU with the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACE). The collaboration is purposed to increase the visibility, accessibility and adoption of indigenous space-tech products and services across government departments.
- ✦ MoU with DFI: On 22nd April 2025, GeM signed a MoU with the Drone Federation India (DFI) a leading industry-led, not-for-profit body representing over 200 drone OEMs across the country. This strategic partnership marks significant step towards strengthening the drone ecosystem in public procurement.
- ✦ MoU with Union Bank of India: In an endeavour to seamlessly facilitate collateral-free, short ticket, short duration affordable loans to GeM-registered sellers and service providers under #GeMSahay initiative, GeM signed an MoU with the Union Bank of India on 6th May 2025.
- ✦ MoU with AJNIFM: On 24th September 2025, GeM signed an MoU with the Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM), a leading institute under the Ministry of Finance, in New Delhi.
- ✦ MoU with IIPA, New Delhi: On 31st October 2025, GeM signed an MoU with the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) to build a future-ready, knowledge-led public procurement ecosystem.
- ✦ MoU with EPFO: GeM and the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) signed

an MoU during the EPFO Foundation Day event at Bharat Mandapam on 1st November 2025, in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Labour & Employment, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Labour & Employment. This collaboration marks a significant milestone towards enhancing transparency and ensuring compliances of the Acts in manpower outsourcing services on GeM. Through this partnership, GeM and EPFO will work together to enable system-level integration that facilitates monthly verification of provident fund contributions by service providers, thereby ensuring compliances of the Acts.

- ✦ MoU with NCGG: On 8th November 2025, GeM signed MoU with National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) to strengthen collaboration in academic & policy research, transparent procurement and joint publications.
- ✦ MoU with UN WOMEN: GeM signed an MoU with UN-WOMEN, a UN Entity, on 20th November 2025 in New Delhi, to further strengthen the empowerment and integration of women entrepreneurs from the informal sector in India's public procurement ecosystem. This collaboration seeks to promote gender-responsive procurement with a special focus on sourcing from women-led businesses, thereby deepening market access for women under GeM's #Womaniya initiative.

GeM continues to strengthen its position as a transformative platform in public procurement, driving transparency, efficiency, inclusivity, and accountability across all levels of governance. Through continuous innovation, process reforms, and stakeholder engagement, GeM is committed to advancing the vision of Digital India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

8. TRADE FACILITATION INSTITUTES (IDI, IIP, IIFT)

(A) Indian Diamond Institute (IDI)

Indian Diamond Institute (IDI) was established, in

1978 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and also under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950, with a focus to provide vocational education in the field of Diamonds, Gems and Jewellery. IDI was initially funded by the Government of India. Since 2001-02, IDI has been financially self-sustaining through course fees, gemmological laboratory-activities and providing consultancy services. The current composition of the Governing Body of IDI consists of representatives from the Department of Commerce (2 members), Government of Gujarat (2 members), and the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) (6 members). The Chairman is selected from amongst the members of the Governing Body. IDI offers comprehensive training programs covering various aspects of the industry, including Diamond Manufacturing, Grading, Jewellery Designing, Manufacturing, and Gemmology. IDI plays a pivotal role in skill enhancement, training customs officials in rough Diamond Sorting, Diamond Grading, and upgrading the skills of employees in MSME gems and jewellery units through the Centre for Entrepreneur Development (CED), Government of Gujarat. The institute's Gemmological Laboratory conducts testing and identification of Diamonds, Gem Stones, and

Jewellery, issuing quality reports. Its Diamond Grading Laboratory is authorized by the DGFT, MoC&I, for certification and grading of Diamonds. IDI also regularly conducts various workshops/seminars on synthetic diamond identification to spread awareness in gem and jewellery trade.

(B) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

(i) Training, Education & Capacity Building Programme

- ✦ A total 95 Post Graduate in Packaging students passed out in 2024-25 and successfully placed in reputed companies.
- ✦ About 80 students passed the Diploma in Packaging through correspondence (DPC)
- ✦ 91 students passed the Certified Packaging Engineer (CPE)
- ✦ IIP conducted various training programs for approximately 3100 candidates for exporters/traders on packaging of agricultural products, food products, handicrafts and handloom, fruits and vegetables, hardware, ready-made garments, perishable commodities.



One Week Training Programme and Exposure Visit on “Packaging of Food Products of Meghalaya” for the Officials of the Directorate of Food Processing under the Department of Agriculture and farmers Welfare, Government of Meghalaya

(ii) Testing and certification

Year	No. of Certificates issued (International Maritime Dangerous Goods) IMDG	No. of Certificates issued (International Civil Aviation Organization Goods) ICAO
2024-2025	6178	1274
2025-2026 As on 18 th November 2025	1688	288

(iii) Research & Development

✦ List of R&D Projects 2024-25

- Project titled "Development of Packaging Standard for bulk & consumer packages of Spices" by Spice Board.
- Project titled "Packaging Application of Single Polymer Composite" sponsored by GAIL INDIA. Milestone-3
- Project titled "Development of Packaging Solution of Metal Cupboard" sponsored by Godrej & Boyce Mfg.Co. Ltd.
- Consultancy and R&D Projects Research works initiated on the following area:
 - Synthesis of metal-based nanoparticles via green route for development of sustainable packaging materials
 - Modification on commercially available biodegradable polymer (PLA, PBAT, etc) for sustainable packaging applications
 - Development of Single-family Polymer for packaging applications
 - Development of Active and Intelligent Packaging
 - Valorization of agro-waste for development of nano cellulose and nano silica and its further utilization for improved/active packaging applications

- Polysaccharide-based films and its application in food packaging

✦ List of Consultancies and Advisory Work 2024-25

- M/s. Century Enka Limited
- M/s. Goel Scientific Glass Works Ltd
- M/s. Spice Board, India: Spice Park, Puttady in Idukki District, Kerala
- M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bhiwandi, Mumbai
- M/s. Percihole Sports Pvt. Ltd., Thane, Mumbai
- M/s. Rinac India Ltd., Murbad, Thane, Mumbai
- M/s. Mahadhan Agritech Ltd., Taloja, Raigad
- M/s. Percihole Sports Pvt. Ltd. Bhiwandi, Mumbai
- M/s. Vinati Organics Ltd, Mahad, Maharashtra

(iv) Publications

✦ Books edited

- Food Packaging & Safety Regulations (An update), Published by NIPA, Genx Electronic Resources & Solutions P. Ltd.
- Packaging Techniques, Published by NIPA, Genx Electronic Resources & Solutions P. Ltd.

✦ Conference proceeding

- Advances in Packaging of Millets for

- Value Addition (Aastha Bhardwaj, Rishu Gautam, Tanweer Alam), UPCAR Conference, Lucknow (In press)
 - Release of issues of Packaging India Magazine (as an Assistant Editor)
 - Packaging India 58:7: March-April 2025 (Theme- Next Gen Packaging: Packaging for Prosperity)
 - Packaging India 58:6: January-February 2025 (Theme Packaging 5 S-safe, Secure, Standardized, Smart & Sustainable Packaging)
 - Packaging India 58:5: November-December 2024 (Theme- Intelligent Packaging with IoT and AI)
 - Packaging India 58:4: September-October 2024 (Theme- Smart Packaging: A Key Component of Industry 4.0)
 - Packaging India 58:3: July-August 2024 (Theme- Shaping the future of Packaging)
 - Packaging India 58:2: May-June 2024 (Theme- AI in Packaging Industry)
- ✦ Research Papers

S. No	List of Publications	Name of the Journal	Journal Rating	Status	Publisher
1	Study of Bulk Packaging for Black Mustard [Brassica nigra Assessment of Shelf Life for Export; Badal Dewangan, Donal Bhattacharjee	Journal of Food Technology & Nutrition Sciences	IF 1.03	Published 17.09.2024	Research and Community (SRC), UK
2	Assessment of Packaging Materials for Bulk Packaging of Mustard: Badal Dewangan, Donal Bhattacharjee	Asian Research Journal of Agriculture	NAAS Score: 4.86	Published 8.11.2024	Asian Research Journal of Agriculture, UK
3	Assessment of Shelf Life of Red Chilli Powder in Bulk Packaging for Export; Badal Dewangan, Donal Bhattacharjee	International Journal of Agricultural Sciences	SJIF 2022: 6.034	Published 6.01.2025	International Journal of Agricultural Sciences, USA
4	Sustainable Packaging Solutions for Bulk Export of Cumin Seeds to Global Spice Markets Badal Dewangan* and Donal Bhattacharjee	Journal of Food Technology & Nutrition Sciences	I.F: 1.03	Published 5.04.2025	Research and Community (SRC), UK

- Bashir S, Hussan SZ, Jan N, Naseer B & Alam T (2025). Advancing Freeze Drying as an Innovative Technique for preserving Kashmiri Saffron, scientific reports, 15:21940
- Chaudhary A, Ahmed MS, Siddiqui MW, Homa F, Singh DR, Gaikwad K, Deep Lata, Alam T, Saurabh A, Deshmukh R, Khaneghah AM (2025). Novel applications of carbon dots (CDs) for

enhanced preservation of postharvest fruit and vegetables. Food Control, 172, 111182.

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(C) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

(i) Overview

- ✦ Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd May 1963 as an autonomous Institution with a focus on Foreign Trade related Research and Training.
- ✦ In recognition of its all-round achievements, the Institute was given the status of "Deemed to be University" in May 2002 by University Grants Commission (UGC) and graded as Category - I "Deemed to be University" in June 2018 by University Grants Commission (UGC).
- ✦ The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited IIFT with the highest grade 'A+' in 2023.
- ✦ The National Institute of Ranking Framework ranked 17th in Management Category in 2025.
- ✦ The Institute has achieved the AACSB business accreditation in November 2021 and was awarded the certificate on 21st December 2021.
- ✦ Accredited by Capacity Building Commission (CBC) as 'Ati Uttam' Central training Institute under CBC's National Standards in December 2023.

(ii) Rankings of IIFT

IIFT participated in and secured the following rankings:

S. No.	Name of Rankings	IIFT Position
1.	National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF) India Rankings 2025 under 'Management' Category	17 th
2.	MBA Universe B-School Ranking 2025	10 th
3.	QS Global MBA Ranking 2026 in Asia region	52 nd
4.	LinkedIn Global MBA Ranking 2025 among the top 100 MBA Programmes worldwide.	50 th

(iii) Organizational structure and functions

The Board of Management is the principal executive body of the Institute. The BoM consists of 11 members and is headed by the Vice Chancellor of the Institute. The Secretary, Department of Commerce is the Chancellor of the Institute. The Vice Chancellor of the Institute is the principal executive of the Institute and exercises supervision and control over the affairs of the Institute.

(iv) Institutional set-up of IIFT

IIFT Delhi Campus has following divisions to promote and enhance education, research and cooperation in international trade:

- ✦ Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division
- ✦ Research Division
- ✦ Economics Division
- ✦ Executive Management Programmes (EMP) Division
- ✦ Management Development Programmes (MDP) Division
- ✦ International Collaborations and Capacity Development (ICCD) Division

- ✦ Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Division (CRCAD)
- ✦ Publication Division
- ✦ Division of Alumni Affairs (DAA)
- ✦ Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)
- ✦ Centre for International Negotiation (CIN) Division
- ✦ Centre for Research on International Trade (CRIT)

(a) Graduate Studies in Management Division (GSM) Division

The Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division anchors the flagship programs at IIFT: MBA in International Business, MBA in Business Analytics, and the Weekend MBA Programme in International Business. The GSM Division plays a pivotal role in providing administrative and academic support to full- time and weekend MBA programmes, aligning them with global standards of education and industry relevance.



HCIM Shri. Piyush Goyal at the 58th Convocation of IIFT

Programmes Offered:

- ✦ Two Year MBA (International Business) Full time Programme
- ✦ Two Year MBA (Business Analytics) Full time Programme
- ✦ Two Year Six Months MBA (International Business) Programme - Weekends

(b) Research Division

The Research Division at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) is committed to enhancing IIFT's visibility as a leading think tank in trade and management research, with a strong emphasis on generating impactful, policy-relevant, and industry-oriented outputs.

Through its diverse portfolio of sponsored and collaborative research projects commissioned by national and international agencies, ministries, and multilateral organizations the Division contributes to policy formulation and relevant strategies.

The Division also plays a pivotal role in supporting IIFT's academic programmes by integrating cutting-edge research with teaching and training. It actively organizes international and national conferences, research conclaves, and seminars, providing a vibrant platform for scholars, policy-makers, and industry practitioners to engage in dialogue on emerging global business issues.

The Research Division also oversees the Ph.D. Programme in Management, nurturing the next generation of researchers and thought leaders. The Ph.D. (Management) 2025 batch was inaugurated on 19th September 2025, with seven full-time scholars joining the programme. In the Convocation held on 10th September 2025, eight doctoral degrees in Management were conferred, marking another milestone in IIFT's journey of academic excellence and research leadership.

(c) Economic Division

The MA (Economics – Specialization in Trade & Finance) Programme was launched in IIFT in 2018 to impart advanced knowledge in Economics. The programme aims to provide comprehensive coverage of all major aspects of Economics. It also incorporates all important areas of specialization relevant to International Economics and Financial Economics.

The syllabi for MA (Economics) have been

based on the syllabi of some of the world's best Economics Schools. Developments in the global economy, and its consequential impact on India's domestic economy has been added to give local issues their due importance. The program emphasizes upon modern quantitative techniques for handling policy in a highly dynamic and competitive environment. The pedagogy is oriented towards equipping students to analyze economic data while being firmly grounded in the realms of economic theory.

The Ph.D. in Economics (full time) Programme offered at IIFT is one of the most preferred research degree programmes available in Indian and Overseas Universities/Institutes. One of the primary objectives of the Ph.D. program is to encourage in-depth analysis and enrich knowledge in the chosen field. This includes the ability to independently apply methodologies of scientific research as well as to create new scientific knowledge.

(d) Executive Management Programmes (EMP) Division

The Executive Management Programmes Division (EMPD) has been conceived to provide training to government officials, diplomats, entrepreneurs, exporters, corporate sector to develop broader understanding of issues related to international business and its implications on trade policy. EMPD conducts PG Diploma and other programmes in International Business and related areas to meet the evolving demands of the industry, producing adept leaders and managers who contribute significantly to India's trade sector.

S. No.	Academic Year	Name of the Programme	Duration of the Programmes
1	2025-26	EPGDIB-SUMMER 2023-25	18 months
2		EPGDIB-WINTER 2024-25	18 months
3		PGDM (IB) 2025-26	18 Months
4		PGCM-1 (IB) 2025-26	12 Months
5		CPEIM-12 (May-August) 2025	4 Months
6		CPEIM-13 (November 2025 – February 2026) 2025	4 Months
10		CPEIM-14 (January-April 2026)	4 Months

Management Development Programmes

During 2025-26, the MDP Division at IIFT Delhi has conducted 08 training programmes for Managers and Executives of various levels. Out of these, 01 training programme is Open for all sectors, and 07 are sponsored programmes for government officers (including ITS probationers and armed forces officers) and executives of

PSUs. 224 participants benefited from these programmes.

Category-wise Programme details

Programmes	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
Open	01	16
Sponsored	07	208
Total	08	224

List of Programmes (2025-26)

S. No.	Programme	Date	Name of the organization	Programme location	Number of Participants
I Open Programme					
1.	05 days oncampus training programme on Export Import Operations and Trade Law	18 th -22 nd August 2025	Open programme – launched by IIFT itself	IIFT, Delhi	16
II Sponsored MDPs					
1	Certificate Programme in International Business Excellence for TVS Motors (Batch -4)	February 2025 to January 2026	TVS	TVS, Bangalore	33
2	11 months Professional Training Programme for ITS probationers	March 2025 to January 2026	DGFT		03
3	24 weeks Certificate Course in International Business Management (DGR 18)	10 th February to 25 th July 2025	DGR	IIFT, Delhi	54
4	24 weeks Certificate Course in Business Management (HR & Finance) (Batch 19)	5 th May to 17 th October 2025	DGR	IIFT, Delhi	38
5	5 days Training Programme on “WTO, Intellectual Property Rights and Trade Negotiations” for the Officer Trainees of Indian Economic Service	07 th to 11 th July 2025	IES	IIFT, Delhi	17
6	24 weeks Certificate Course in International Business Management (DGR 20)	15 th September 2025 to 27 th February 2026	DGR	IIFT, Delhi	50
7	05 days Training programme on Export Promotion and Trade Negotiations for the officers of DoPT and other Ministries	22 nd to 26 th September 2025	DoPT	IIFT, Delhi	13



ITS 2023 Batch Probationers with Hon'ble President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu

(e) International Collaboration and Capacity Development (ICCD) Division

- ✦ The International Collaborations & Capacity Development (ICCD) Division of IIFT plays an important role in the Institute through establishing academic ties with domestic & international universities to enable Student and Faculty exchange, General Academic Agreements, Joint training Programs and Research Collaborations. The Institute, through obtaining membership of renowned international institutions further consolidates the academic cooperation.
- ✦ ICCD has hosted foreign delegation visits to IIFT, and also hosted academic interactions with a delegation from Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Spain, and welcomed diaspora youth under the 82nd Know India Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs. IIFT has also facilitated participation in FDPs for IIFT faculty.

(f) Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Division (CRCAD)

- ✦ The Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Division (CRCAD) is an independent Division of the Institute. The mandate for the Division is to pursue active relationship building with the corporate sector and the civil society in India and abroad.

- ✦ Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Committee (CRCAC), which is an elected body of the students of the MBA Full Time Programs, functions under the Corporate Relations and Career Advancement Division. The CRCAC has the mandate to reach out to the corporate sectors and administer the summer internships and the final placements process at the Institute.
- ✦ Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) concluded Final Placements for the 2023 - 25 batch of its Flagship MBA (IB) Program. The placement cycle saw participation from 120+ reputed recruiters across diverse domains and industries. Despite challenging market conditions, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) achieved remarkable results with an average CTC of Rs. 31.3 lakh per annum and the median CTC stood at Rs 26.0 lakh per annum. The highest international CTC offer stood at Rs 1.23 crore per annum, while the highest domestic CTC stood at Rs. 72 lakh per annum. The top 25 per cent students of the batch received an average CTC of Rs 49.6 lakh per annum.
- ✦ The final placements, along with the 100 per cent placements for the Summer Internships of the MBA (International Business) and MBA (Business Analytics) 2023-26 batches completed earlier on, mark an exceptional achievement in challenging times.

(g) Publications Division

- ✦ The Publications Division of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) plays a crucial role in disseminating knowledge, promoting intellectual discourse, and fostering thought leadership in the domains of international trade, business, and management. The Division contributes significantly to the academic, policy, and business communities through its carefully curated and professionally managed publications. It manages and publishes three prestigious and flagship journals Foreign Trade Review (FTR), IIFT International Business and Management Review (IBMR), and FOCUS WTO. These journals, each with its unique identity and scope, collectively serve as vital platforms for scholars, policymakers, researchers, and industry professionals engaged in or interested in studying international trade, global business dynamics, and management practices.
- ✦ The Foreign Trade Review (FTR) is one of the oldest and most respected journals in the field of international trade. Established decades ago, FTR provides a forum for original research articles, critical reviews, and empirical studies on various aspects of foreign trade, economic policy, trade agreements, and international economic relations. The journal encourages contributions that address emerging global trade issues, including the impact of digital trade, sustainability in global supply chains, geopolitical shifts, and the evolving architecture of multilateral trade agreements.
- ✦ The second flagship publication, the IIFT International Business and Management Review (IBMR), focuses on the broader spectrum of international business and management. This journal addresses global marketing, international finance, cross-cultural management, supply chain management, strategic alliances, and innovation in the international business

landscape. IBMR attracts submissions from management scholars, industry practitioners, and policymakers, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice. The journal provides a comprehensive view of how businesses navigate the complexities of global operations and respond to challenges such as technological disruptions, changing consumer preferences, and regulatory environments across different countries.

- ✦ The third key publication managed by the Division is FOCUS WTO. This journal is designed to provide in-depth coverage and critical analysis of developments related to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the international trading system. It offers timely insights into WTO negotiations, trade facilitation measures, International Business and the impact of WTO rules on developing and least-developed countries. FOCUS WTO is an essential resource for diplomats, trade negotiators, policymakers, and scholars who study or influence the global trade governance framework.
- ✦ In addition to these journals, the Publications Division is responsible for bringing out the IIFT Newsletter. The Newsletter provides a comprehensive summary of various activities, events, achievements, and initiatives undertaken by the Institute. It serves as a communication tool that keeps stakeholders informed about conferences, seminars, training programs, research projects, collaborations, and other institutional developments. Through this publication, the Division helps strengthen the connection between IIFT and its stakeholders, including students, alumni, faculty, government bodies, and industry partners.
- ✦ Publications Division of IIFT is indispensable in advancing scholarly research, informing policy debates, and supporting industry dialogue on international trade and business issues. Its publications are a testament to IIFT's commitment to excellence, knowledge

sharing, and global trade and management capacity building.

(h) Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)

The Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE Division) was established at the Institute to extend quality education to even the most remote areas of the country, in alignment with the objectives of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The Online Programmes offers flexibility and support for students to pursue their educational goals while balancing their professional and personal commitments. Currently, the CDOE division offers the following programmes:

- ✦ MBA (IB) Online Programme
- ✦ Online Certificate programme of 4 months duration on Export Import Management
- ✦ Massive Open Online Certificate Programme on Basics of Export Import Management
- ✦ Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Online)

The division is planning to launch the following new Online Certificate programme of 4 months duration on:

- ✦ Global Trade Logistics and Port Operations

✦ International Trade Law

(i) Division of Alumni Affairs (DDA)

The DAA has been carrying out all the regular annual activities like the Regional Chapter Meets, the IIFT Conclave, the Grand Alumni Reunion, Alumni Roundtable, Batch Meets, and various other activities to keep the alumni engagement with the Institute growing and meaningful. IIFT alumni holds top positions in different professions across the corporate, public sector, media, sports and academia. Alumni provides considerable help, support and guidance regularly for organizing summer and final placements, Guest Lecture Series, Podcasts, corporate competitions, live projects, mentorship and other institute-industry interface activities for the students.

(j) Centre for International Negotiations

During 2025–26, the Centre for International Negotiations (CIN) at IIFT Delhi conducted four training programmes for managers and executives at various levels. In addition, two key meetings were held: (1) The Stakeholder Meet of the Centre for International Negotiations on 1st May 2025, and (2) An interaction with the IMF team on 6th May 2025. 104 participants benefited from these programmes.

S. No.	Programme	Date	Name of the organization	Programme location	Number of Participants
1	05 days training programme on Globe X International Trade & Negotiations for the officers of BEL	23 rd -27 th June 2025	BEL	BEL, Ghaziabad	37
2	04 days Training Programme on International Trade Negotiations for the Officers of Department of Commerce (DoC)	29 th September to 3 rd October 2025	DoC	IIFT, Delhi	30
3	01 day training programme on Export Promotion and Trade Negotiations for IDAS	15 th October 2025	IDAS	IIFT, Delhi	9
4	05 days training programme on Globe X International Trade & Negotiations for the officers of BEL	10 th -14 th November 2025	BEL	BEL, Bangalore	28

✦ Campuses of IIFT

Kolkata Campus: The Kolkata Campus of IIFT was established in the year 2006 as an initiative of "Look East Policy" of the Government of India. Located in Madurdaha Area behind Ruby General Hospital, overlooking green ridge, the IIFT Campus at Kolkata is considered to be one of the finest in the eastern part of the Country. The campus spread over 7 acres of land houses one academic block and admin block each and two residential blocks for students and visiting faculty. Be it the mystic beauty of the architectural design, or the splendour of the campus in full bloom in winter, it never fails to impress the visitors. The campus itself is a very picturesque with artistically designed buildings and well maintained plush gardens and water bodies. The facilities available on the campus include, fully airconditioned lecture halls with modern audio-visual aids, conference halls for roundtable conferences, an auditorium of 500 seating capacity, MDP Centre, computer centre, indoor games, sports ground, besides excellent residential facilities for the students.

Kakinada Campus: Similarly, as there are limited reputed public Business Schools in southern part of the country, the Union Government in its endeavour to extend benefits of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to the citizens in the southern part of the country has decided to set-up IIFT's off-campus in Kakinada, a beautiful coastal town in the state of Andhra Pradesh. A land measuring 25 acres has been allotted for setting up of an off-campus at Kakinada. The proposed off-campus of the Institute at Kakinada, A.P. would function on the same pedestal and standards as being adopted by Delhi and Kolkata Campuses viz. AACSB Accreditation, objectives & activities, vision & mission, courses & programmes.

IIFT has commenced 5 years Integrated Management Programme [BBA (Business Analytics) + MBA (International Business)]

(from Academic Year 2022-23) identical to the Delhi and Kolkata campuses of the Institute from temporary rented premises in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kakinada (JNTUK). The proposed off-campus of the Institute at Kakinada, A.P. would function on the same pedestal and standards as being adopted by Delhi and Kolkata Campuses viz. AACSB Accreditation, objectives & activities, vision & mission, courses & programmes.

✦ **GIFT CITY Campus**

IIFT has extended its presence to GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City), Gandhinagar, Gujarat. This marks a strategic milestone in IIFT's vision to expand its academic and research footprint in the western region of India. Located in GIFT Tower-2, across the 16th and 17th floors, the IIFT GIFT City facility reflects the Institute's commitment to aligning with India's evolving trade, finance, and economic priorities. The GIFT City environment brings together world-class infrastructure, regulatory innovation, and a growing ecosystem of banks, fintech firms, insurance companies, clearing corporations, and global institutions. IIFT's presence at GIFT City signifies a dynamic fusion of academic excellence with industry relevance, offering students and professionals direct exposure to India's evolving international trade and financial landscape.

The first batch of MBA (IB) 2025-27 Programme has been commenced from July 2025 at GIFT City Campus.

(k) Centre for Research on International Trade (CRIT)

Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) Statement 2015-20 there was a need to create an institution at the global level which can provide a counter-narrative on key trade and investment issues from the perspective of developing countries like India. To fill this vacuum a new institute namely the Centre

for Research on International Trade (CRIT) was set up in 2016. The vision and the objective of the CRIT was to significantly deepen existing research capabilities and widen them to encompass new and specialised areas amidst the growing complexity of the process of globalisation and its spill-over effects in domestic policymaking.

✦ **Centre for WTO Studies (CWS)**

The Centre for WTO Studies at the Institute is a search unit with an interest in trade policy, apart from functioning as a permanent repository of trade negotiations-related knowledge and documentation. It has been regularly called upon by the Government of India to undertake research and provide independent analytical inputs to help it develop positions in its various trade negotiations, both at the WTO and other forums such as Free and Preferential Trade Agreements (FTAs/PTAs) and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs). Additionally, the Centre has been actively interfacing with industry and government units as well as other stakeholders through its Outreach and Capacity Building Programmes by organizing various events, thereby acting as a platform for consensus-building between stakeholders and policy-makers.

✦ **Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL)**

The Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL) was established within Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) in the year 2017. The Centre's primary objective has been to provide sound and rigorous analysis of legal issues pertaining to international trade and investment law and policy to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and other line Ministries and

governmental agencies. CTIL functions as a repository of information on trade and investment law, with a wide range of resources at its disposal. It also serves as a leading platform in India for engaging in and influencing the evolving discourse on international economic law issues.

9. PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATION (ECGC, MMTC LTD., PEC LTD., ITPO, NCTI, STC, STCL LTD.)

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

✦ ECGC Limited, the Export Credit Agency (ECA) of the Government of India was set-up in 1957 in Mumbai, under the Companies Act 1956, to provide export credit insurance services on Short Term (ST) and Medium and Long Term (MLT) basis to exporters and banks to facilitate exports from the Country. ECGC covers export transactions destined to more than 200 countries of the world. The Company's mandate is to promote exports from the country through export credit insurance to exporters on a "no-profit no-loss" basis. The exporters obtain credit insurance cover to protect their losses in the event of occurrence of political or commercial risks like default, insolvency and repudiation in respect of payment due from the overseas buyers. The banks obtain export credit insurance covers to protect against losses that may be incurred due to default or insolvency of the exporter borrower in respect of export credit (working capital loans) extended.

✦ As of 30th September 2025, the paid-up share Capital of the Company is Rs. 4,338 crore. The total infusion will increase the underwriting capacity of ECGC by Rs. 88,000 crore. The details of export supported over the last five years are as under:

(Values in Rs. crore)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till 30.09.2025)
Value of Business Supported	6,02,801	6,18,845	6,63,602	7,34,830	8,55,196	4,31,203

- ✦ Thus, ECGC supports around 23 per cent of the merchandise exports from India.
- ✦ In order to stimulate export credit among Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) exporters, who are not in a position to offer any collaterals or third-party guarantee, a scheme offering 'Collateral-Free Cover' has been introduced by ECGC w.e.f. 1st July 2025. The scheme aims to support collateral-free export credit lending by Banks under its Whole Turnover Export Credit Insurance for Banks (WT-ECIB), for export credit working capital limits up to Rs. 10 crore, without any additional premium. This will enable the banks to offer liberal credit to MSEs.
- ✦ Amidst the global economic uncertainty and the trade disruption caused by US tariff hike, ECGC has undertaken strategic review of country ratings to liberalize underwriting and encourage market diversification. To tide over the US tariff disruptions, country ratings of 24 countries have been upgraded w.e.f. 19th September 2025 with an aim to reduce insurance cost for these countries. This shall also assist exporters, particularly MSEs, in de-risking their business and exploring new export destinations such as Latin America, Middle East, Africa, East Asia, & other emerging markets, thereby reducing over-exposure to markets affected by tariffs, protectionist policies or restrictive market access.
- ✦ In order to compensate banks to a larger extent and to bring down the insurance cost and ease of doing business, ECGC is offering enhanced cover of 90 per cent to the eligible banks and accounts for their export credit loans up to Rs. 50 crore, as against earlier

limit of up to Rs. 20 crore, without any incremental cost, w.e.f. 1st October 2025.

- ✦ ECGC has introduced Facultative Inward Reinsurance w.e.f. 29th May 2025, as part of its business expansion and diversification strategy. The Company shall accept reinsurance placements offered by Export Credit Agencies (ECAs), who are part of the Berne Union (BU) or International Credit Insurance & Surety Association (ICISA) and multilateral institutions, on the basis of direct exports from India and export transactions initiated by overseas subsidiary of Indian parent company. The inward reinsurance shall be offered for Medium and Long-term (MLT) projects where some Indian components/services are included. The cover shall be provided in US Dollar (US\$) from the GIFT City IFSC Insurance Office (IIO) of the Company.
- ✦ Performance of ECGC for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to 31st December, 2025):

(Values in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Category	Period	
		FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 (till 31.12.2025)
(a)	Total Number of Insurance Covers (Number)	25,080	25,080
(b)	Total Maximum Liability (As of end of the period)	1,44,015	1,44,015
(c)	Total Business Covered (Risk Value)/Value of Exports Supported	8,55,196	8,55,196
(d)	Total Premium amount	1,367	1,024

(B) MMTC Limited

MMTC Limited was incorporated in 1963 as an independent entity primarily to deal in exports of minerals and ores and imports of non-ferrous metals. Later, it diversified its business portfolio keeping in view national requirements/ new business opportunities and various commodities like fertilizers, bullion, agro etc. were progressively added to the portfolio of the company. MMTC is not carrying out any business activity at present. In 2022, MMTC has been denotified as canalizing/nominated agency under Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India

(i) Initiatives

Swachh Bharat – Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)

During 2025-26 MMTC undertook SAP activities to support the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(a) Cleaning Office Premises

- ✦ Display of slogans/signage and photographs related to Swachhta in office premises of MMTC at CO/Camp Offices located across India.
- ✦ Proper up-keep and continuation of cleaning up operations of offices in MMTC Corporate Office and Camp Offices located across the country.
- ✦ Continuation of the weeding out campaign of old files/records in line with the Record Retention Schedule, by identifying and sending the same to the Record rooms in MMTC Colony.
- ✦ Regular cleaning and plantation of saplings/trees at Site Office in MMTC Colony.
- ✦ Conducting regular Swachhta pakhwada from 1st-15th November every year in all the offices of MMTC Limited.

(b) Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative

- ✦ Involvement of the adopted School, Nagar Nigam Prathmik Vidyalaya,

Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, in the Swachhta Mission through participation in cleanliness drives.

- ✦ Beautification of the School premises i.e. cleaning, plantation of saplings, rearing of plants, repair activities, painting etc. on regular basis.
- ✦ Health and Fitness: To boost children's health and keep them fit and active, regular counseling was conducted and masks and sanitisers were distributed during the Swachhta Pakhwada.

(c) Training & Development

For further enhancing/upgrading the skills of employees in the constantly changing scenario, 161 employees were imparted training during the year in different spheres of company's activities. The interventions held covered both functional & behavioural trainings/workshop. The employees deputed in such programs included 37 employees belonging to SC, 13 to ST and 71 women employees. Most of the trainings/workshops were in house or local.

(ii) Digital India

As a part of implementing Govt. of India's initiative of Digital India, MMTC is in the process of implementing eOffice Lite from NIC (An Organization under Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology). e-Office software of NIC is a workflow-based software that is capable of digitizing the physical files, capturing noting's on the file, decisions at various levels, issuing decisions as letters and notifications etc. Implementation of e-Office shall result in improved productivity/internal processes and increased transparency in the decision making. In addition, eTendering is being followed in MMTC including ePayments.

(iii) Clean Energy

MMTC had set up a 15 MW capacity Wind Mill project at Gajendragad in Karnataka in 2007-08. The project has contributed to the

development of the area by meeting some portion of energy needs of Karnataka state. MMTC also earns income through wind generation.

(iv) Subsidiary Company

MMTC Transnational Pte Ltd., Singapore (MTPL) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of MMTC. Currently MTPL is under liquidation under Singapore Laws as per the orders of the Hon'ble Singapore Court.

(v) Joint Venture

MMTC-PAMP India Pvt. Limited (MPIPL) is a joint venture unlisted company between MMTC Ltd. and Pamp Ventures S.A (an affiliate of PAMP SA), Switzerland incorporated in 2008 which operates a Precious Metals processing facility at District Mewat, Haryana. Total Equity of MPIPL is Rs. 67.10 crore and MMTC is holding 26 per cent stake in the Joint Venture.

(vi) Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR Policy of MMTC Limited is in line with Section 135 of the Companies Act '2013 and the CSR Rules as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The CSR Policy is hosted on the Company's website in bilingual form.

The CSR budget calculated in accordance with the Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e. 2 per cent of average net profit of preceding 3 years was negative. Therefore, there was no annual CSR budget approved by Board of Directors for the year 2024-25.

(C) PEC Limited

PEC Ltd. was formed on 21st April 1971 as a wholly owned subsidiary of STC. PEC Limited became an independent Company under the Department of Commerce w.e.f. 27th March 1991. Over the years, PEC Ltd. was involved in the export and import of various essential and industrial commodities. The company is not undertaking any business at present. In 2022, PEC has been denotified as canalising/nominated agency under Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India.

(i) Performance

The Company is not undertaking any business activity since September 2019.

(ii) Human Resources

As on 31st March 2025, PEC Ltd. had 31 employees out of which 07 employees were on deputation outside PEC.

(iii) Compliance

The company is following Government guidelines related to use of Hindi in Official Work, Citizen Charter, Public Redressal Mechanism and RTI.

(iv) Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability

With the introduction of Section 135 of the Act, Company has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The CSR Policy adopted by the Board of Directors is available on the Company's website www.peclimited.com. PEC has been incurring losses since 2014-15, hence it has no obligation of incurring CSR expenditure.

(D) India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)

(i) Role, Functions, Organisational Structure, Strategic Initiatives & Priorities

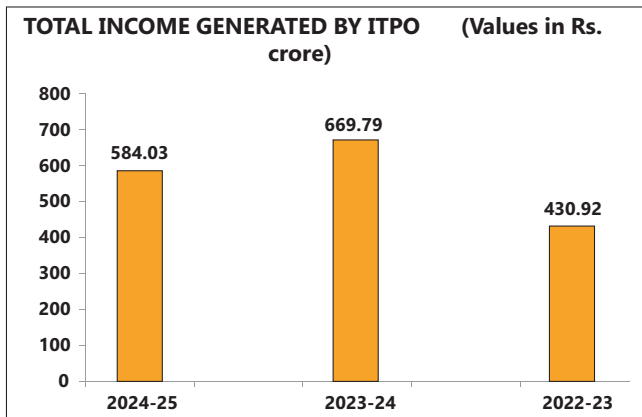
India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) is India's premier trade promotion agency. It provides a broad spectrum of services to trade & industry and act as a catalyst for the growth of India's trade.

With its Headquarters at Bharat Mandapam, 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.

(ii) Financial highlights

During the year 2024-25, ITPO achieved total income of Rs.584.03 crores against Rs. Rs.669.79 crores generated in the previous

year. ITPO has achieved a surplus of Rs. 109.81 crores compared to Rs. 169.32 crores in the previous year 2023-24. It is pertinent to mention that ITPO has capitalized the IECC project for true and fair disclosure in the annual accounts. Loan repayment of IECC project was managed through internal resources to reduce both interest costs and the overall loan burden.



(iii) Fairs in India

The highlights of mega fairs organized by ITPO during the period are as below:

- (a)** ITPO organized the 9th edition of India International Footwear Fair (IIFF) Delhi from 6th-8th August 2025 at Bharat Mandapam. The event was co-organized with the active participation of the industry association Confederation of Indian Footwear Industries (CIFI), It was a B-2-B (Business) event which had Footwear, Synthetic Materials, Footwear Components, Accessories, Machinery & Equipment and Chemicals. The event had over 200 exhibitors and 10,000 business visitors from India and abroad.
- (b)** ITPO organised the 29th Delhi Book Fair, the 25th Stationery Fair, and the 9th Office Automation & Corporate Gift Fair, 2025 in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Publishers (FIP) from 06th to 10th August 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. covering a gross area of

approximately 3,000 sqm, with the participation of 75 exhibitors. The theme of the 29th edition of the Delhi Book Fair was "Pustakein Aur Prakashan Bahubhashiye Bharat ka Bhavishya", highlighting the vital role of books in promoting and celebrating India's rich multilingual heritage.

- (c)** India International Trade Fair during the month of 14th-27th November 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi: The event was inaugurated by Shri Jitin Prasada, the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce & Industry and Electronics & Information Technology, at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi on 14th November 2025, under the theme "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat".

Key Highlights of 44th India International Trade Fair 2025:

- ✦ Exhibition Area: 1,05,000 sqm
- ✦ Exhibitors: Over 3500 including foreign participants from 12 countries over the globe.
- ✦ Theme: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.
- ✦ Partner State: Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh
- ✦ Focus State: Jharkhand
- ✦ Government Participation: 61 Central Government Ministries & Departments
- ✦ State Government Participation: 31 States Pavilion
- ✦ Foreign Participation: 12 Countries
- ✦ Visitor Footfall: Over 1.8 million visitors
- ✦ **Cultural Events: States Days celebrations, performances** at amphitheatres and Indian Navy Band shows at the Musical Fountain.
- ✦ Revenue: Rs. 100.25 crores(approx)

Key New Additions:

- ✦ Defence Pavilion and Airports Authority of India Pavilion
 - ✦ F&B Outlets: State Food Courts and Multi Cuisine Food Court offered state specific and signature dishes.
- (d)** The 38th edition of the India International Leather Fair (IILF) in Chennai from 1st to 3rd February 2025. The fair was held in close collaboration with key industry organizations, including the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Indian Shoe Federation (ISF), Indian Finished Leather Manufacturers and Exporters Association (IFLMEA), Indian Footwear Components Manufacturers' Association (IFCOMA), and the Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI). A total of 491 companies, comprising 330 Indian and 61 overseas participants, took part in IILF 2025, collectively occupying an exhibition space of 11,022 sqm. Approximately 17,245 business visitors attended the fair, including 248 overseas visitors from 49 countries and 16,997 Indian visitors.
- (e)** ITPO organized 14th East Himalayan Trade Fair & 1st East Himalayan Agri Expo 2025 from 23rd-29th January 2025 at Chandmari Field, Guwahati in collaboration with the Ministry of MSME, Government of Assam, showcased the Northeast's vibrant trade and agricultural potential.
- (f)** The New Delhi World Book Fair (NDWBF) 2025 was held from 1st to 9th February 2025, at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. Organized by the National Book Trust (NBT), India, under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and co-organized by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO),

this annual event celebrated its theme "Republic@75", marking 75 years of India as a republic.

India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) organized the 39th edition of AAHAR - The International Food & Hospitality Fair jointly with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) from 4th to 8th March 2025 at Bharat Mandapam. Spread over a gross area of over 1,10,000 sqm, AAHAR 2025 provided excellent opportunities for Networking Avenues, Online Match-making, pre-scheduled meetings and new Products Launches. Over 1700 companies including domestic online participants, overseas participants from 22 countries and 13 associations participated in this fair. Overseas national pavilion was setup by Italy and Turkey. Approx. 65,000 business visitors which include overseas visitors and Indian visitors visited the fair. A Wine Pavilion named Madhu Mandapam was established for the first time over an area of 1,000 square meters, in collaboration with the Forum of Indian Food Importers (FIFI). Culinary Art India (CAI) was organised by the Indian Culinary Forum (ICF) in collaboration with the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and Hospitality First, CAI 2025 showcased the rich diversity and innovation in India's culinary arts.

(iv) Fairs held Abroad

During the year 2024-25, ITPO coordinated India's national level participation and organized India Show in 14 overseas trade fairs. These 14 events were held in Europe, Africa/WANA, NAFTA and NEA. Out of these events ITPO organized India Pavilion in four new events. 1. ICPI Week, South Korea, 2. 33rd Vietnam International Trade Fair, Vietnam, 3 Expo Seguridad Mexico, and 4. World Food Moscow, Russia.

Further, upto December 2025 the following events were also held:

Africa Food Show, Cape town South Africa,

10th-12th June 2025, Summer Fancy Food Show, USA, 29th June – 1st July 2025, Thessaloniki International Fair Greece, 6th-14th September 2025, World Food Moscow, Russia, 16th-19th September 2025, Foire International De Marseille, France, 26th September to 6th October 2025, ANUGA Cologne Germany 1st-8th October 2025, AFL Artigiano in Fiera, Italy, 6th-14th December 2025

(v) World Expo, Osaka (Japan) 2025

World Expo is organized every five years; this edition was held in Osaka, Japan, from 13th April to 30th October 2025.

- ✦ India Pavilion – Bharat won the Bronze Award in the Exterior Design category for Modular Pavilion.
- ✦ India Pavilion – Bharat was among the 5 most recommended pavilions by local surveys, recording the third-highest visitor ship with 3.72 million visitors, representing around 14 per cent of total Expo visitors.
- ✦ The committed investment generated through the Pavilion is worth Rs. 30,770 crore, with an expenditure of around Rs. 250 crore (Rs. 190 crore from the Government of India and the rest from other sources).
- ✦ The Pavilion received six appreciation letters from the Expo authorities for its flawless execution, high reputation, and for serving as an example for other pavilions.
- ✦ India Pavilion – Bharat successfully branded India as a nation that reflects a balance between development and cultural heritage.
- ✦ The country's name "Bharat" gained significant global recognition and popularity during the Expo.
- ✦ The "Namaste Mayur" became a key

cultural symbol, reinforcing the traditional greeting "Namaste" and its link to India's identity.

- ✦ Indian food items such as Chai Samosa, Mango Lassi, and Ice Chai became extremely popular, opening new opportunities for Indian cuisine globally.
- ✦ Overall, the participation of India Pavilion – Bharat at World Expo Osaka 2025 was a hugely successful endeavour, enhancing India's global image in culture, innovation, and diplomacy.

(vi) Fairs/events organised by third party organisers at Bharat Mandapam

Many prestigious events (Government as well as private/corporate) were organised in this period. The mega events spanning across majority of the Exhibition Halls were: Startup Mahakumbh (a government event) for raising capital & for investment; Airbus/Indigo & Boeing Reception Dinner with the IATA for 81st Annual General Meeting and World Air Transport Summit (WATS); Ride Asia; Plumbex India 2025; Delhi Machine Tool Expo; 5th Edition of Inno Metro 2025; World Environment Day 2025; Global Conclave on Plastic Recycling and Sustainability; and ICAI International Day of Yoga 2025. Other prominent events included 16th Toy Biz International, Textile Fairs India, INDIAN DJ EXPO concurrent with MI and INSTALL, Delhi Jewellery & Gem Fair (DJGF 2025) for Jewellery & Gem, World Food India 2025.

Key Highlights of the events hosted at Bharat Mandapam Convention Centre:

Building on the legacy of the G20 Summit, the year 2024–25 marked a defining chapter for ITPO, as Bharat Mandapam reinforced its position as the nation's foremost stage for dialogue, culture, commerce, and innovation. Representing the spirit of Vocal

for Local, Local to Global, Bharat Mandapam became a vibrant platform where India's cultural diversity, scientific excellence, economic dynamism, and global leadership were brought through a series of landmark national and international events.

During the period, the venue hosted approx. 365 events. Of these, events organised by Government/Departments are around 135 events, by PSUs 75 events and the remaining were organised by others.

(vii) Initiatives taken for the Stakeholders:

Significant initiatives have been undertaken for improving and augmenting the infrastructure capacity and service delivery of ITPO. These include the following:

- ✦ E-Enablement for ease of doing business: Telecom Network Coverage and connectivity was successfully strengthened at Exhibition Halls, Convention Centre, Basement Parking locations and other adjoining locations within Bharat Mandapam.
- ✦ Online ticketing system was implemented in a professional manner during India International Trade Fair'25, Delhi Book Fair'25, NDWBF'25, AAHAR'25 facilitating proper crowd management and ease of booking tickets online thereby avoiding long queues at Bharat Mandapam entry gates.
- ✦ ITPO has strengthened its social media presence across platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, alongside its corporate website and dedicated fair-related micro-sites. By consistently sharing the latest updates on ongoing and upcoming events at Bharat Mandapam, for better public reach.

Customer Friendly Measures:

- ✦ Competitive Tariff Policy
- ✦ Single Point of Contact (SPOC) System:

- ✦ Implemented on Business Development Division's side for 3rd party events at Bharat Mandapam
- ✦ Strengthening Help Desk
- ✦ Regular Interaction
- ✦ Initiative for regular interaction with participants and organizers.
- ✦ Improvements in Online Portal.

(viii) Information Technology

- ✦ Revamped Bharat Mandapam Mobile App: The Bharat Mandapam Mobile App has been revamped and a new navigation feature has been added, enabling users to find the shortest route to specific halls, pavilions, stalls, and other designated areas with ease.
- ✦ Event Booking Platform: The process for development of a new event booking platform was started in a phased manner, wherein various modules such as hall booking, stall booking, convention centre booking, Tally upgradation, etc., were to be developed, resulting in a digital overhaul of ITPO. The portal has been launched and new modules are being developed.
- ✦ Online Grievances Redressal Services: ITPO has started an online grievance redressal service to resolve user queries. Users can submit their concerns to the relevant division through this service, which is available on ITPO's corporate website and Bharat Mandapam Mobile App for all working days from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

(ix) Administration & HRD

During the period, five officers on ACC appointment/DR/deputation basis were appointed. Ten officers/officials were promoted, one official was granted personal up-gradation under Incentivized Assured

Career Progression Scheme (IACPS). 11 Young Professionals, 36 Apprentices, 2 Consultants were engaged in ITPO purely on contractual basis.

(x) Reservation Policy of Government of India

The Guidelines on reservation policy were complied with within ITPO. Liaison Officers have been nominated to look after the interests of SCs/STs/PwBD & OBC/ESM/EWS. In every Departmental Promotion/Selection Committee meetings, an officer of appropriate level belonging to SC/ST/OBC/PwBD/ESM/EWS and minority category had been associated to look after the interests of the candidates belonging to these categories. The provisions contained in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 regarding reservation in posts/services for disabled persons were also complied with.

(xi) Progressive use of the Official Language (Hindi)

In order to effectively implement the Official Language Policy of Government of India in ITPO office a Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chairman and Managing Director. The ITPO office adheres to the guidelines provided by the Parliamentary Official Language Committee, the Department of Official Language, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Commerce.

(xii) Corporate Communication Services

ITPO has made extensive efforts to enhance not only its corporate image and goodwill but also highlight its events as well as other activities. Apart from this, regular liaison with Press/Media persons during fairs/event, publicity campaign were executed for different fairs. To make the publicity campaign more impactful for

ITPO's activities in India and abroad, CCSD successfully executed different media campaign with interface of empanelled media agency for image building and brand promotion.

(xiii) Subsidiaries of ITPO

✦ **Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO)**

The Chennai Trade Centre is managed by TNTPO, a Joint venture of ITPO and TIDCO. The Chennai Trade Centre was set up in 2001 over an area of 25.48 acres of land in Nandambakkam, a prime location in Chennai. An additional area of 9.13 acres was leased out by the Government to TNTPO in 2015, totalling of 34.61 acres.

The Board of TNTPO had approved the construction of an Additional 5 Exhibition Halls, one Convention centre, 3 Conference Halls, a Separate Multilevel Car Parking and Utility Building Etc, with a minimum exhibition area of 20,000 square meters under the expansion plan of TNTPO at an approved cost of Rs 384 crore, including GST. The project was completed in August 2024. After completion of the expansion project, there are 2 Convention Centres, 8 Exhibition Halls and 3 Conference Halls to organise Exhibitions, Conferences and Meetings, available in a total area of 34.61 acres of land.

During 2024-25, 93 Exhibitions were held in the Exhibition Halls, 80 Events took place in the Convention Centre, and 34 exhibitions were held in new Exhibition Halls and the Convention Centre. TNTPO earned a total income of Rs. 72.99 crore as compared to Rs. 51.17 crore in the previous year. The net surplus is Rs 25.92 crore.

✦ **Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO)**

Located in 48.35 acres of prime area of the Export Promotion Industrial Park at Whitefield, Bengaluru. Karnataka Trade

Promotion Organisation, a joint venture of ITPO and the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB).

KTPO is developing a 20,000 sq. m state-of-the-art Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre adjacent to its existing halls at Whitefield. The facility will be equipped with modern amenities, making it suitable for large-scale national and international exhibitions, trade fairs, and conventions. This expansion will significantly boost KTPO's capacity to host mega events and reinforce its role as a premier trade promotion hub in Bengaluru.

During 2024–25, KTPO hosted 61 events at the Trade Centre Bengaluru, generating an income of Rs. 19.84 crore. The net surplus stood at Rs. 12.79 crore.

(xiv) ITPO Services Limited (ISL)

The company was formed as a Private Limited Company on 24th May 2020 by ITPO as its 100 per cent subsidiary under Companies Act 2013, as a "for profit" company (non-Section 8 company). The company has an authorized share capital of Rs.10 lakhs divided into 10,000/- (Ten Thousand) shares of Rs. 100 each and issued & paid-up share capital of Rs. 5 lakh (5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each) contributed by ITPO as its capital contribution. The company is yet to start its operations.

(xv) Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, CSR Committee and the Remuneration Committee have been constituted in line with the Guidelines of DPE on Corporate Governance. Both the Board as well as the other committee meetings are held as per requirements at regular intervals.

(xvi) Code of Conduct

ITPO has formulated a Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel. The confirmation

of compliance of the same is obtained from all concerned on annual basis.

(xvii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

ITPO has been strictly adhering to the CSR and Sustainability Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises and the applicable Act & Rules of the Companies Act 2013. The CSR initiatives/activities are implemented and monitored accordingly.

The available CSR fund has been disbursed in equal amount of Rs. 86,00,000 (Rupees Eighty-Six Lakhs only) each towards PM Cares, Clean Ganga Fund and Swachh Bharat Kosh.

(E) National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI) was set-up through a Cabinet decision dated 30th August 1994 and incorporated on 31st March 1995 as a company under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (earlier Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 as a Joint Venture between India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) and National Informatics Centre (NIC). The organization was functioning as a non-profit entity and involved in providing customized trade information services on payment basis to the Department of Commerce, ITPO and other Government organizations. The company caught in a vicious circle of poor business, crunch of manpower and deteriorating finances due to which the mandate of the company was not being fulfilled and in the 84th Board of Directors (BoD) meeting held on 7th July 2017, it was decided to initiate the process of winding up of the Company.

Union Cabinet in its meeting dated 30th June 2021 approved the winding up/voluntary liquidation of National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI). The application for seeking dissolution of NCTI was filed before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi Bench II. Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, vide its Final Order dated 12th December 2025, has directed that NCTI shall

be dissolved from the date of the Order i.e. 12th December 2025.

(F) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC)

(i) Background

STC was set up on 18th May 1956 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and has played an important role in the development of country's economy. STC 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 from time to time. STC was one of the nominated agencies for import of bullion, urea, countertrade etc.

STC is not undertaking any business activity and closed or downsized its branch offices. In 2022, STC was denotified as canalizing/nominated agency under Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India.

(ii) Performance: 2024-25

During the year 2024-25, the Company did not undertake any business activity.

STCL Limited

STCL Limited was incorporated as 'Cardamom Trading Corporation Limited', a Private Limited Company in 1982. In 1987 it was renamed as "Spices Trading Corporation Limited". In 1999, it became a subsidiary of The STC of India Ltd. In August 2004, it was renamed as "STCL Limited".

The Authorized share capital of Company is Rs. 5 crore. The paid up share capital is Rs.1.5 crore. The entire paid up capital is held by STC of India Ltd.

Subsequent to Union Cabinet decision on 13th August 2013 regarding winding up of STCL Limited, the Company stopped all business activities from 2014-15 onwards.

Presently Company is under closure and is pursuing various legal cases including Arbitration cases for the recovery of its dues from the business associated and adhering to other statutory requirements.

10. EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL (EIC)

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and pre shipment Inspection and for matters connected thereof. The EIC is an advisory body of the Central Government for notification of commodities which are subjected to quality control, standards, inspection etc. before they are exported.

The EIC provides mandatory certification for various food items, namely Fruit & Vegetable Products; Basmati Rice & Non-Basmati Rice (for EU);, Fish & Fishery Products; Milk & Milk products; Egg & Egg products; Honey; Poultry meat products; Animal casings; Crushed bones, Ossein and Gelatin (COG); Feed additives & Pre-mixtures, Peanut and Peanut products (EU, Malaysia and Singapore); Salt. Other food items that are not notified under the Act, are being certified under Voluntary Certification Scheme, as per the importing country's requirements. Export Certification is carried out by EIC's field organization i.e. Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) and is based on two systems, namely, Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) system and Food Safety Management Based Certification (FSMS) system which is based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP). These systems are designed to ensure that the requirements of importing countries are complied to. EIC certification system is recognized globally.

In this era of rapidly changing food safety regulations and certification, the EIC has transformed its role to foster confidence among global trading partners. The EIC plays a crucial role in guiding stakeholders, including exporters, to meet the challenging requirements of importing

countries amid increasing food safety incidents. EIC is also actively involved in the standard-setting process at both national and international levels, the EIC provides valuable feedback to safeguard the interests of both exporters and importers.

(i) Major Activities of the EIC, inter-alia, include:

- ✦ Approval of processing establishment based on Food Safety Management System to ensure safety and quality of commodities meant for export as per importing countries standards;
- ✦ Pre-shipment Inspection and Certification based on Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) to assure quality of export commodities as per laid down specification;
- ✦ Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin for export products under various preferential tariff schemes;
- ✦ Issuance of different types of certificates, namely, Health Certificates, Authenticity Certificates, Non-GMO Certificates etc. under various export certification schemes;
- ✦ Recognition of Inspection Agencies and Laboratories.

(ii) Commercial Relations, Trade Agreements & International Trade organization

The EIC, since its establishment is playing a crucial role in facilitating export trade from India through its quality control & inspection activities by ensuring compliance of the requirements of importing countries. The quality assurance activities of EIC help to facilitate world wide access for Indian exports and instil confidence in the importers as well as importing countries authorities' about quality and safety of Indian products. In line with the national and international needs, EIC continues to strive to achieve Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Mutual Recognition Agreements

(MRAs)/Equivalence Agreements/Recognitions/Cooperation Arrangements with the major trading partners. These arrangements facilitate acknowledgement of EIC's Certification System by regulatory authorities of importing countries and avoid multiple border inspections.

The EIC has transformed its resources and service quality with specific aim to fulfil the initiatives taken by Government of India on ease of doing business and digital India with core objective to provide increased opportunity for export of food commodities vis-a-vis International needs. The EIC is actively collaborating with other stakeholders, like, other promotional boards, exporters, importing countries authorities, industry associations, chambers of commerce in building infrastructure, skill upgradation, technical competence and analytical capability. The EIC proactively developing its own competence to meet any future challenges related to SPS measures imposed by the developed countries.

(iii) Key activities/achievements of EIC/EIAs

The key activities/achievements of EIC/EIAs during the year 2025-26 so far are given below:

- ✦ Participation in Codex and International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- ✦ India (EIC Officer) is designated as chair for the Electronic Working Group (EWG) for preparation of "Guidelines on appeal mechanism for the rejection of imported food" with Co-Chairs as Nigeria, Chile, Kenya and Australia.
- ✦ Officer from EIC, attended the 44th plenary meeting of ISO/TC34/SC9 Food Products Microbiology at Madrid, Spain as an Indian Delegation member during 3rd-6th June 2025.
- ✦ EIC's Focus on Food Safety, Capacity building, and Export facilitation

- ✦ Enhancing Market Access for EU, UK, Russia and China- The Export Inspection Council continued engagement with international regulatory authorities (EU, UK, China and Russia) led to expanded market access (detailed in table below), enhanced global recognition, and increased export potential for Indian

seafood and agricultural products. These achievements underscore India's commitment to international quality standards, food safety, and trade facilitation through robust inspection and certification systems. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2165005>

Country / Region	Achievement	Number of New Establishments / Key Outcome
European Union (EU)	New fishery establishments approved and listed	124 new establishments
	Recognition as Third Country Agency authorized to issue attestations of equivalence for Hops & Hop Products	Recognition granted
United Kingdom (UK)	Fishery establishments & cold storages listed by Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA- UK)	14 Fishery new establishments + 4 cold storages
China	New establishments listed (fishery + rapeseed meal)	19 establishments (18 New Fishery + 1 New Rapeseed meal)
Russia	New Fishery and Dairy establishments Listed	22 New Fishery establishments + 6 New Dairy establishments

- ✦ The EIC participated in the 'World Food India (WFI) - 2025, India International Seafood Show (IISS) organized by the Ministry of Food Processing at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi during 25th-28th September 2025. The EIC participated by setting up a stall in the event. There were around 500 plus footfall at stall during the events. EIC demonstrated the services of EIC to visitors including foreign importers, Indian exporters / traders, processors, students from colleges and research institutes and public.
- ✦ The EIC participated in the Global Food Regulator Summit (GFRS)-2025 organized by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) during 25th-28th September 2025 at

Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The officers of EIC presented various topics during knowledge session on seafood, MSME sector and CEOs conclave.

- ✦ Capacity building in Seafood Sector: As part of outreach programs of EIC organized four capacity-building programs, focusing on fishery regulations of importing countries, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), and microbiological testing, Antibiotic residue testing using ELISA.
- ✦ Capacity building in laboratory ecosystem: As part of capacity building, EIC has organized/organizing 13 capacity building programs, including hands on practical sessions focusing on

- sampling, analysis of various emerging residue and contaminants in various food commodities at its International Training Centre for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition (ITCFSAN), Mumbai which would benefit a total of 450 laboratory analysts.
- ✦ The Export Inspection Council (EIC), in collaboration with ITCFSAN, successfully organized a 5-day Advanced Hands-on Training on Pesticide Residue Detection in Foodstuffs at ITCFSAN, Mumbai, during 8th-12th September 2025 to laboratory staff from Health Laboratory, Maldives Food and Drug Authority, Maldives. The program was conducted with funding support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. This initiative reflects EIC's continued commitment to capacity building and South-South cooperation, aimed at enhancing technical expertise in pesticide residue analysis and strengthening the analytical capabilities of food safety laboratories across the region.
 - ✦ Export Inspection Agency, Chennai, SO Vishakhapatnam, EIA-Chennai, SO Bheemavaram and EIA-Kolkata has successfully completed the renewal assessment of their laboratory as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 from National Accreditation Board for Testing Laboratories (NABL).
 - ✦ In a significant step towards strengthening India export quality infrastructure, state-of-the-art Microbiology Laboratory was inaugurated at the Export Inspection Agency (EIA), Kochi on 11th September 2025. The establishment of this advanced laboratory marks a major achievement in enhancing the analytical capabilities of the Export Inspection Agency – Kochi
- thereby ensuring compliance with international standards and strengthening India's reputation in testing ecosystem.
- ## 11. LOGISTICS
- ✦ The Logistics Division in the Department of Commerce was re-established in October 2023.
 - ✦ The role of this division is to implement as a user by mapping the assets of the Department of Commerce to the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) portal, launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 13th October 2021, and monitoring transit times for imports and exports.
 - ✦ The Logistics Division, Department of Commerce, has finalized Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for SEZs and EoUs with consultation from the SEZ division. Further, 375 assets of SEZ have been identified and mapped to the PMGS-NMP platform. The work on the mapping of assets of EoUs is ongoing and will be completed within the designated time frame.
 - ✦ The mandate of the Logistics Division, Department of Commerce, is to promote the development of logistics-related facilities and address the issues faced by stakeholders/exporters/service providers by establishing coordination among the semice-providing ministries, i.e., the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), the Ministry of Railways (MoR), and the Ministry of Finance (Customs & CBIC), CONCOR, etc.
 - ✦ The dwell time and the transit time of Exports and Imports in trade reported by NLDS in their Monthly/Quarterly report on EXIM at Port/CFS/ICDs have been monitored by the Logistics Division, Department of Commerce.

12. NATIONAL EXPORT INSURANCE ACCOUNT (NEIA) TRUST

- ✦ The Government of India (GoI) established NEIA Trust in 2006 to promote project exports from India that are of strategic and national importance. The Trust was set up with an initial corpus of Rs. 66 crore.
- ✦ The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), at its meeting held on 19th March 2025, had approved the proposal for infusion of Rs. 2,687.30 crore into the NEIA Trust and to enhance the authorized corpus of the Trust to Rs. 7,428.30 crore. Out of approved corpus infusion of Rs. 2,687.30 crore, Rs. 500 crore was released by GoI on 23rd June 2025. As of 30th September 2025, the contribution received from the GoI was Rs. 5,241 crore. The total corpus available with the Trust as of 30th September 2025 was Rs. 1,575.21 crore.
- ✦ As of 30th September 2025, 241 projects of value Rs. 61,577 crore and executed by 81 Indian Project Exporters (IPEs) in 58

countries have been supported by the NEIA Trust. The major sectors covered under the NEIA facilities are Construction, Supply of engineering goods, Water Treatment Plants, Oil Refineries, Hydro Power Plant, Power Transmission and Distribution projects, etc. The Trust has supported projects in the countries which are strategically important for India like Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe etc.

- ✦ The NEIA Trust through its risk sharing support for project exports helps make IPEs more competitive and gain a stronger foothold in regions of national and strategic interest. In its journey to support the Medium- and Long- Term (MLT) exports from India, the NEIA Trust, as of 30th September 2025 had paid claims amounting to Rs. 7,708.17 crore on account of defaults of overseas buyers under the various cover facilities extended.

9

Chapter

**PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN
FOR THE WELFARE OF SCs/
STs/OBCs, EWSs,
WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES**

The Department of Commerce accords the highest priority to the principles of social justice, inclusiveness, and equal opportunity, in line with the constitutional mandate and Government of India policies. The Government's efforts for safeguarding of public employment for persons belonging to reserved categories are instrumental in ensuring inclusive growth of the Nation, free from discrimination and sufferings.

1. WELFARE OF SCs, STs, OBCs, ESM & EWSs

In accordance with guidelines of Government of India, the Department of Commerce has constituted a reservation cell and also appointed Liaison officers for SCs, STs, OBCs, ESM and EWSs categories to ensure proper implementation of welfare activities related to these categories. These Liaison Officers ensure prompt disposal of the grievances of the reserved category employees and also take care that the various benefits admissible to the reserved categories are complied with.

In addition, the Attached and Sub-ordinate offices, Autonomous Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings and Commodity Boards under Department of Commerce have also appointed Liaison officers for different reserved categories and the Department liaises with all these organizations for proper implementation of the directions of the Government of India related to the reservation as well as other welfare measures for SCs, STs, OBCs, ESM and EWSs categories.

A statement showing total number of Government employees and the representation of SCs/STs/OBCs/EWSs category, as on 30th September 2025, in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is at Annexure B.

2. WELFARE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

Section 3(1) of the 'The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 requires the appropriate government to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. The Department of Commerce has

been making efforts in the matter and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time are being implemented in the Department and circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department, ensuring its compliance. A designated Liaison Officer for PwD has been appointed to monitor the implementation of disability-related welfare measures.

There are guidelines on providing facilities to the disabled persons so that a barrier-free workplace is made accessible to the differently abled persons. In pursuance of Section 23(1) of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (PwD Act, 2016) a Grievance Redressal Officer has been nominated in Department of Commerce. A statement showing total number of PWDs employees in different categories as on 30th September 2025 in Department of Commerce (proper) and its associate organizations is shown at Annexure C.

3. WELFARE OF WOMEN

The Constitution of India strongly emphasizes the principles of gender equality, empowering the government to formulate and execute policies aimed at the progress of women across various spheres of life. The government has consistently strived to promote the social and economic empowerment of women through comprehensive policies and programmes, incorporating gender considerations into mainstream initiatives.

Aiming to address concerns related to the safety and dignity of women in workplaces, the Government of India enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013. In line with the act, Internal Complaints Committees are functional in the Department of Commerce along with its various field offices.

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 and economic empowerment of women and other related issues.

- ✦ To review plan schemes and other programmes of the Department of Commerce and to ensure that the aspect of women's welfare, development and empowerment are promoted through the programmes/schemes.
- ✦ Prevention and redressal of sexual harassment at work place. Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee in Department of Commerce, its attached/subordinate offices, PSUs, autonomous bodies etc. monitoring their performance and providing necessary help and guidance.
- ✦ Observing Awareness Week for Prevention of Sexual harassment of women along with Vigilance Awareness Week.
- ✦ Other incidental matters relating to the subject.

4. WOMEN AND SC/ST PARTICIPATION IN GeM

GeM actively supports women-led enterprises, with 2.06 lakh women-led MSEs fulfilling orders

worth over Rs. 81,792 crore. GeM has facilitated market access for 63,338 SC/ST entrepreneurs having fulfilled orders worth Rs. 19,093 crore.

GeM has taken several initiatives to expand the reach of GeM among SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs, including:

- ✦ Marketplace filters and product catalogue icons to distinguish product catalogues by SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs in Direct Purchase/ L1 mode of procurement.
- ✦ Forward market linkages for Women, Startups, SHGs, Artisans & Weavers, ODOP, FPOs etc. through the creation of 8 "#vocalforlocal" GeM Outlet Stores,
- ✦ Application Programming Interface (API) integration with Udyam MSME database for 2-step seller auto-registration on the GeM platform,
- ✦ Strategic relationship through Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with key players namely, Laghu Udyog Bharati, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry Ladies Organization (FLO), Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) among others from the Industry, Government and Not-for-Profit sector.

10

Chapter

TRANSPARENCY, PUBLIC FACILITATION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. CITIZENS' CHARTER

The Department of Commerce is committed to act with integrity, judiciousness, transparency, accountability and with courtesy and understanding in dealings with the trade and public. All the services and commitments are to be delivered to citizens in most effective and efficient manner.

The Department will strive to evolve procedures in Foreign Trade Policy to maximise public benefits

and is committed to simplify various requirements necessary under rules in force, in the context of a globalized and liberalized economy. The Department will continuously engage in the process of consultations with client groups and give timely publicity to all changes in law and procedures relevant to the Department. Standards of services provided:

S. No.	Services/Transaction	Maximum Time Limit
1.	Approval for grant of financial assistance in respect of projects under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES).	3 months* <i>(*Subject to availability of complete documents and availability of funds)</i>
2.	Approval for setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ).	i. Placement of cases before the Board of Approval (BoA): Within 30 days of receiving complete documents. ii. Issuance of approvals: Within 15 days of BoA approval.
3.	RTI Act, 2005 i. Provide information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified in the RTI Act, 2005. ii. Disposal of appeals preferred under RTI Act, 2005.	i. Within the time limits prescribed in the RTI Act, 2005. ii. Within the time limits prescribed in the RTI Act, 2005.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

4.	Resolving Public Grievances	21*days <i>(*Subject to receipt of complete details and receipt of responses from the authority which has to take a final decision on the grievance) (*If longer period is likely to be involved, the complainant will be informed through an interim reply within 21 days.)</i>
5.	For taking actions by the Appellate Committee on appeals preferred against statutory orders passed by DGFT, etc.	Within 3 months <i>Note: This is subject to receipt of complete details/documents from the appellant and respondents.</i>

2. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

Public Grievances pertaining to the Department of Commerce (DoC) are received through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) under various grievance sources, viz. DARPG, direct from complainants, President's Secretariat, Pension and Prime Minister's Office, as well as through emails and dak. These grievances are examined and disposed of by the concerned 52 Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) and attached/subordinate offices, as per the extant guidelines.

The PG Division monitors the receipt, examination and timely disposal of grievances to ensure adherence to the prescribed timelines and quality of replies. Emphasis is placed on disposal within 21 days, with interim replies being issued wherever final disposal within the stipulated time is not feasible.

Regular review of grievance pendency and disposal status is undertaken, and necessary instructions are issued to the concerned GROs for expeditious and reasoned disposal of grievances.

During the period 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025, a total of 4,857 Public Grievances were disposed of by the Department of Commerce.

3. VIGILANCE WING

The Vigilance Division in the Department of Commerce, with the Additional Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer (AS&CVO) as the Divisional Head, deals with complaints and vigilance cases of Group 'A' and Group 'B' officers working in the Department of Commerce, Indian Trade Service officers, Board level appointees working in various Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and Commodity Boards functioning under the administrative control of the Department.

The Vigilance Division also deals with matters related to All India Services (Conduct) Rules and

Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, including Annual Immovable Property Returns of all Group A and Group B (Gazetted) officers working in the Department, furnishing of various annual/quarterly/monthly reports to PMO, CVC, DoP&T etc. The Vigilance Division also handles activities such as conducting of regular and surprise inspections/checks of sensitive offices as part of preventive vigilance, review and streamlining of procedures, which appear to afford scope for corruption or misconduct and for initiating other measures for the prevention and detection of corruption or other malpractices and award of punishment to the corrupt Government Servants in the Department as well as its attached and subordinate offices, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Organizations etc, keeping a watch on movements/visits of undesirable persons in the Department, preparation of list of Officials of Doubtful Integrity and Agreed List and their postings to non-sensitive areas, grant of permission to CBI to initiate investigation by U/S 17A and sanction for prosecution U/S 19 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (as amended).

During the year 2025-2026, from 1st April 2025, 47 investigations/inquiries were conducted and on the basis of these inquiry proceedings, in 12 cases, major/minor penalties were imposed on delinquent Government Servants working in the Department and its attached and subordinate offices, PSUs, Autonomous Bodies, Commodity Boards etc.

Further, Vigilance Awareness Week, 2025 was observed with the theme "सतकर्ता: हमारी साझा जिम्मेदारी" "Vigilance: Our shared Responsibility" by taking Integrity Pledge and conducted workshop/sensitization programmes/training programmes, display of banners and standees, Power-point presentations etc. during the period 27th October 2025 to 2nd November 2025 to create awareness amongst all the officers and staff members working in the Department of Commerce.



Commerce Secretary administering the Integrity Pledge on 27th October 2025 in the presence of AS & CVO, Department of Commerce, as part of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2025



Training Programme on "Vigilance: Our shared Responsibility"

4. RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The Department of Commerce (DoC) has implemented the Right to Information Act, 2005 and has put in place all necessary systems and procedures on the website of the Department.

RTI Applications are filed online using the RTI Online Portal managed by DoPT and RTI Cell forwards/transfers the online RTI Applications/Appeals received in the Nodal Account of Department of Commerce to appropriate CPIO(s)/FAA/Public Authority(ies) through online portal. RTI Cell also transfers the physical RTI Applications/Appeals to concerned CPIOs/FAAs/Public Authorities. Department of Commerce has provided a facilitation counter at main entry gate, Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi to facilitate citizens who want to submit their RTI Applications/Appeals in person.

At present, there are 54 Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs), who are Deputy Director General/Joint Secretary/Director/ Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary/Deputy Director/ Accounts Officer/Section Officer level officers in the Department and 30 First Appellate Authorities (F.A.A.s), who are Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary/Chief Controller of Accounts/ Economic Adviser/Director/Deputy Secretary/Under Secretary level officers to hear and dispose of first appeal(s) filed under the RTI Act.

Currently there are 29 Public Authorities (P.A.s) under the jurisdiction of Department of Commerce. Each of these P.A.s have their own Nodal CPIO, CPIOs and F.A.A.s for implementation of the provisions of the RTI Act. It is to be noted that Department of Commerce is itself a Public Authority. In smaller Public Authorities, mostly Nodal CPIO himself is the only CPIO of the particular public authority whereas in larger Public Authority like Department of Commerce, DGFT etc., Nodal CPIO acts as Central Point for disbursing RTI Applications/Appeals to appropriate CPIO(s)/FAA and is responsible for all matters of RTI pertaining to that Public Authority including Conducting Annual Transparency Audit, issuing User ID/Password to individual

CPIOs/FAAs for accessing Online RTI portal and form with the interface of DoPT and Central Information Commission for all RTI Matters.

During the period from January 2025 to March 2025, 165 applications were disposed of by different CPIOs of this Department and 302 applications were transferred to other Public Authorities. During the same period, 18 appeals were disposed of by different FAAs of this Department as per provisions of the RTI Act.

During the period from April 2025 to December 2025, 649 applications were disposed of by different CPIOs of this Department and 938 applications were transferred to other Public Authorities. During the same period, 66 appeals were disposed of by different FAAs of this Department as per provisions of the RTI Act.

5. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Official Language Division monitors the progressive use of the Hindi and implements the Official Language Policy set out by the Department of Official Language in the official work of the Department. Its functions are summarized below:

(A) Hindi Salahkar Samiti

There is a Hindi Salahkar Samiti in the Department of Commerce to review the progressive use of Hindi in official work of the Department as well as various organizations under its administrative control. Hindi Salahkar Samiti in the Department has been reconstituted. It works under the chairmanship of Union Minister for Commerce & Industry.

(B) Committee of Parliament on Official Language

During the year 2025-26, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected many organizations under Department of Commerce wherein DDG (Official Language In-charge) and Joint Director (Official Language)/Deputy Director (official language) participated. The assurances

given during these meetings were communicated to the concerned organization for fulfilment in prescribed time.

(C) Official Language Implementation Committee Meeting

To review the progress of Hindi in official work in Department of Commerce, an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary/DDG incharge of the official language and its meetings are organised regularly in every quarter.

(D) Rajbhasha Incentive

(i) Hindi Fortnight

Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Department during 14th-29th September 2025. During this fortnight various competitions viz. Rajbhasha Hindi knowledge and Translation, Hindi Essay writing, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation were organized. The prize money was Rs. 5000/- (first), Rs. 3000/- (second), Rs. 2000/- (third) and Rs. 1000/- (Consolation). Large number of officials of the department participated enthusiastically in these competitions and the winners were awarded cash prizes.

(ii) Annual Special Incentive Scheme

To encourage the officials of the Department to do maximum official work in Hindi an "Annual Special Incentive Scheme" has been implemented under which a Cash prize of Rs. 5000/- (First), Rs. 4000/- (Second) and Rs. 3000/- (Third) is awarded. Winners of this scheme were also awarded.

(iii) 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 shields/trophies are awarded to the offices for their performances in the field

of official language Hindi. The performances of the offices are evaluated by a committee on the basis of the information provided in a prescribed performa and relevant documents submitted by them.

(E) Hindi Workshops

To encourage the use of Hindi by officials of the department in their official work Hindi workshops were organized by the Department, in which officers/employees were informed about O.L. policy of the Union Government/Difficulties in implementation of policy and subsequent solution.

(F) Inspections regarding progressive use of Hindi

The progress made in promoting the use of Hindi in the organizations under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is monitored and reviewed through their Quarterly Progress Reports and Inspections. To review the status of progressive use of Hindi in official work, inspections of various offices under the control of Department of Commerce were also carried out by the officials of Hindi Division.

Apart from this, to review the progressive use of Hindi and to provide the requisite support, inspection was also carried out in various Sections/Division of the Department of Commerce.

6. E-GOVERNANCE

Project Activities undertaken by Commerce Informatics Division NIC for Department of Commerce:

✦ **Intranet Portal of Department of Commerce:** Several digital applications—such as the Conference Room Booking System (CRBS), VIP Reference Monitoring System, PMO Reference Monitoring System, Electronic Requisition System for Stationery Items (ERSSI), Engagement Monitoring System (EMS), and the Laying of Annual Report and Audited Accounts (LARAA)—are currently operational on the Department of

Commerce's Intranet portal at intra.commerce.gov.in. Additionally, a centralized system has been implemented for disseminating Office Memoranda (OMs), Office Orders, Notices, and Circulars across the Department. The intranet portal is integrated with Single Sign-On (SSO) through Parichay, as well as email and SMS services. A dedicated e-repository module for the TNM Division has also been added to further enhance the portal's functionality.

✦ **Merchandise Import Monitoring System (MIMP):** The Merchandise Import Monitoring System (MIMP) portal has been updated to meet the requirements of the Economic Division of the Department of Commerce. Various stakeholders, including different Ministries, are actively providing feedback on their respective commodities. The Economic Division uses the portal to monitor and analyze surges in India's imports across these commodities.

✦ **Development of Website and Mobile App of Department of Commerce to comply with Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM 3.0):** The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has developed an action plan to harmonize the Government of India's digital footprint. As part of this initiative, a unified Gov.in platform has been created to serve as the central online hub for all ministries, streamlining access and offering citizens a cohesive digital experience. In alignment with this effort, the Department of Commerce's website and mobile app are being revamped by the Communication Cell, in coordination with the IT Cell and NIC, to comply with the Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM 3.0). This revamped site has been developed and under process of getting security audit clearance for hosting. This will enable seamless integration with other departmental websites. This strategic move strengthens the Department's online presence, enhances credibility, and reinforces the Government's commitment to

delivering a harmonized and user-friendly digital interface for citizen.

✦ **PM Dashboard of Dashboard (PRAYAS) - KPIs Integration:** KPI integration for the Department of Commerce on the PM Dashboard PRAYAS is now fully operational. Eight schemes with sixteen KPIs related to import, export, and services trade have been onboarded. Data for each KPI is uploaded in three stages—Preliminary, Provisional, and Final—on a monthly basis. Intuitive and high-quality visualizations have been developed specifically for the Hon'ble Prime Minister's review. Viewing rights for the PRAYAS Dashboard have also been extended to all Ministers, and comprehensive training sessions and demonstrations have been conducted for them. Additionally, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has been integrated into the PRAYAS Dashboard, contributing data for one scheme that includes twelve KPIs. GeM pushes data to the Dashboard on a daily basis, ensuring up-to-date insights for the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

✦ **E-Office Implementation in various autonomous bodies under Department of Commerce:** The e-Office system is now operational across various autonomous bodies and institutions under the Department of Commerce. The Commerce Informatics Division of NIC is providing the required consultancy and coordination to support this initiative. SEEPZ, IIP, IBEF, the Coffee Board, Tobacco Board, APEDA, and the Rubber Board have all been onboarded onto the e-Office platform. The system has also been successfully implemented across all Special Economic Zones and Commodity Boards, accompanied by comprehensive training to ensure smooth adoption.

✦ **Revamping of India's Trade related databases/systems:** The trade-related databases on country-wise exports and imports—including the Monthly Export Import Data Bank (MEIDB) and the Export Import Data Bank (EIDB)—have been

modernized using the latest open-source technologies, successfully cleared Cyber Security Audit, and hosted in the public domain. These systems operate on an 8-digit HS code commodity classification and incorporate the Foreign Trade of Principal Commodities and Countries (FTSPCC) and the Foreign Trade Performance Analysis (FTPA) modules. Together, they provide comprehensive country-wise and principal commodity-wise export and import data.

- ✦ **Cloud infrastructure:** NIC provides continuous coordination and support for Cloud infrastructure allocation to various organizations, including the Spices Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Export Councils of India, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), APEDA, MPEDA, MMTC, STC, EIC, the Logistics Division, ITPO, DGTR, GeM, and others.
- ✦ **FMS Services:** Services such as email, network management, video conferencing (VC) support, antivirus deployment, operating system patch management, VPN services, and other related IT support are being provided to users.
- ✦ **Support on central Projects:** NIC is providing support for various Central ICT projects, including e-Office, SPARROW, PFMS, CPGRAMS, RTI-MIS, PRAGATI, Bhavishya, LIMBS, Anubhav, Swagatam, and the ACC Vacancy Monitoring System, among others. In addition, NIC Wi-Fi services—through SSIDs such as VAYU, ANANT, LEHAR, SARAS, DEVICE, and ATITHI—are being made available to officials of the Department of Commerce.

7. COMPLIANCE TO CYBER SECURITY GUIDELINES

- ✦ The Department designated a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) in 2022 in compliance with instructions issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, MeitY, and CERT-In. The CISO has since been responsible for establishing a comprehensive Cyber Security Programme and Business Continuity Framework, drafting and periodically updating security policies, and defining rules for secure and acceptable use of ICT resources across the Department.
- ✦ A Security Architecture has been developed to assess the threat landscape, define the risk-assessment methodology, and identify suitable technology-based controls for risk mitigation. This architecture and the overarching vision are articulated in the Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) of the Department of Commerce, approved by MeitY. The CCMP has been deployed across the Department, revised as per CERT-In directions, and its second revision is currently in force.
- ✦ The Department adheres to all guidelines issued by CERT-In and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), ensuring a robust Information Security Strategy aimed at maintaining the core tenets of information security that is Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA) of departmental information assets.
- ✦ Comprehensive Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for operationalizing the CCMP and ensuring compliance with CERT-In/MeitY guidelines have been prepared and circulated to all stakeholders for strict adherence. The Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Team ensures timely implementation of security advisories and alerts issued by MHA, MeitY, and CERT-In.
- ✦ Regular cyber security awareness programmes have been conducted to sensitize users on safe cyber practices and threat mitigation. A phishing simulation exercise was also undertaken to assess user awareness, and the insights are being used to strengthen targeted training and sensitization efforts.
- ✦ In line with the CCMP provisions, the Department conducted an annual cyber security audit of its ICT infrastructure—including network, computing devices, VC

systems, and wireless access points-through CERT-In empanelled auditors. All departmental websites and applications have been audited and secured with valid SSL/TLS certificates as per CERT-In/MeitY requirements.

- ✦ The Department follows CERT-In/MeitY-defined procedures for security alert monitoring and incident response management. A well-established mechanism exists for coordination with CERT-In, MHA, and other Government bodies to enhance cyber threat preparedness. The CISO functions as the single point of contact for CERT-In and inter-departmental cyber security coordination.
- ✦ In compliance with CERT-In/MeitY directions, all departmental desktops/endpoints have been hardened and brought to CIS Level-1 security benchmark. IP phones have been segregated from NICNET, and USB/mass storage access has been disabled to prevent malware propagation. Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR) and Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) solutions have been deployed to automate incident detection and response.
- ✦ The Department's network operates on a securely designed architecture, with linkage to NICNET through secure gateways and

routers. Network segmentation and security zones ensure isolation of sensitive traffic and systems. MAC binding has been enforced, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) has been disabled, and static IP allocation has been adopted for proactive intrusion prevention.

- ✦ Wireless infrastructure has been secured by evaluating the physical perimeter for optimal placement of access points and ensuring the use of WPA-II or higher encryption standards. The network at Vanijya Bhawan has been fully segmented for enhanced security of the internal environment.
- ✦ High-Level Network Diagrams (HLDs) for Udyog Bhawan and Vanijya Bhawan have been prepared. The Low-Level Network Diagram (LLD) for Udyog Bhawan is under development. The Department is also implementing additional network security controls mandated by MeitY/CERT-In to further strengthen its cyber security posture.
- ✦ The Department continues to align its cyber security framework with global best practices, with a focus on improved protection, enhanced resilience, and sustained compliance across all critical systems.



8. COMMERCIAL WINGS IN INDIAN MISSIONS/POSTS ABROAD

The Commercial Wings of our Missions abroad serve as an extension of the Department of Commerce (DoC) to coordinate, disseminate responses from the government and report on the significant trade and economic developments in the country where they are located. At present, 83 commercial wings have staff under the budgetary control of this department. For another 22, trade promotion budget is provided by the Department of Commerce. The commercial representative in the commercial wing is the first contact in the mission, for operators from private and public sectors having economic interests in that country. Out of the 105 Missions, two have a special commercial orientation - the Permanent Mission of India to the World Trade Organization, Geneva and the Department's Mission at Brussels.

The budget for the commercial wings is provided by the Department of Commerce. However, the administrative control over these posts is largely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). Most of these posts are filled up by the MEA through the Foreign Services Board process. However, the process of filling up of 11 posts are being done by this Department. In order to manage the revenue expenditure of the Commercial/Non-Commercial Wings and to support their trade activities, budgetary allocation for these offices have been augmented from time to time. The budget provisions have been rationalised from Rs. 246.00 crore in the FY 2024-25 to Rs. 253.43 crore in the FY 2025-26 (BE Stage).

The Commercial Wings of our Missions abroad focus on various tasks relating to India's trade with the concerned host country. It involves:

- ✦ 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 including the handling of trade and investment inquiries, promotion of merchandise & services trade, promotion of investment & joint ventures and assistance in resolution of trade disputes.
- ✦ Analysis of emerging trends relating to multilateral and regional institutions with a focus on India's trade and investment etc.

Other initiatives towards streamlining the work of the Commercial wings include:

- ✦ **Revision of Trade Promotion Guidelines 2001:** Taken into the account of significant changes in International Trade and the evolving Geopolitical Landscape and considering the changing dynamics in International Trade, it has become necessary to review and revise the existing Trade Promotion Guidelines 2001. It will ensure that the guidelines are relevant to the current global trade environment and are equipped to capitalize on new opportunities while addressing the challenges of the modern trade landscape.
- ✦ **Restructuring of Staff in the Missions:** The Department of Commerce is actively engaged with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in the process of restructuring of the staff in Commercial/Non-Commercial Wings of Indian Missions abroad

9. SWACHHATA HI SEVA 2025

'Swachhata Hi Seva' (SHS) was observed from 17th September 2025 to 2nd October 2025 in the Department of Commerce and its Attached Offices, Subordinate Offices, Autonomous organisations and PSUs. The theme of the campaign - 'Swachhotsav' / स्वच्छोत्सव – focused on clean, green festivities and zero-waste community celebrations. The campaign culminated in the celebration of Swachh Bharat Diwas on 2nd October 2025.

SHS - 2025 focused on 5 pillars of activities:

- ✦ Mapping & Transformation of Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs)
- ✦ Clean Public Spaces
- ✦ Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs
- ✦ Clean Green Utsav
- ✦ Advocacy for Swachhata

Swachhata Pledges were administered by Department of Commerce & its organisations.

CTUs were identified and mass cleanliness drives were conducted. Under "Ek Din, Ek Ghanta, Ek Saath" – Officers united for one hour to clean and transform public spaces. Swachhata quizzes, competitions & debates were conducted under Clean Green Utsav at schools by various Organizations as well as in the offices of the Department and its Organizations. Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs were organized for preventive health check-ups, distribution of health kits and social welfare scheme registrations.



"Ek Din, Ek Ghanta, Ek Saath" campaign in Department of Commerce

10. SPECIAL CAMPAIGN 5.0

In accordance with the vision of Swachh Bharat of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, a Special Campaign 5.0 for Disposal of Pending Matters was organized in the Department of Commerce from 2nd October 2025 to 31st October 2025. The Campaign was also organized by different organizations under the Department of Commerce. The main focus areas of the Campaign included cleanliness drives, disposal of e-waste and scrap, weeding out of files, and clearing pending references, assurances, and public grievances efficiently.

The Department of Commerce and its Organizations conducted 277 special campaigns.

During these campaigns, more than 88,385 physical files were reviewed and 46,255 files were weeded out. The auctioning of scrap generated approximately Rs. 70 lakh in revenue and freed about 36,005 sq. ft. of space.

These collective efforts under Special Campaign 5.0 have reinforced a strong culture of cleanliness, efficiency, and environmental responsibility across the offices of the Department of Commerce. By focusing on renovation, record management, digitization, and e-waste disposal, the campaign has enhanced workplace hygiene and contributed to advancing the Government's vision of good governance and administrative excellence.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-A

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

(A) Attached Offices

1. Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110107 and Vanijya Bhawan, A wing, 16 Akbar Road New Delhi - 110011
2. Directorate General of Trade Remedies, 4th Floor, Jeevan Tara Building, 5, Parliament Street, Patel Chowk, New Delhi-110001

(B) 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 - 682037, Kerala
3. Falta Special Economic Zone, 2nd MSO Building, 4th Floor, Nizam Palace, 234/4, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata - 700014, West Bengal.
4. MEPZ Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, GST Road, Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India - 600045
5. Kandla Special Economic Zone, Gandhidham (Kutch), Gujarat-370230
6. SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400096, Maharashtra.
7. Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone, Administrative Building, Duvvada, Visakhapatnam - 530049, Andhra Pradesh.

8. Noida Special Economic Zone, Noida Dabri Road, Phase-II, Noida - 201305, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
9. Pay and Accounts Office (Commerce), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi - 110107.
10. Pay and Accounts Office (Supply), 2nd Floor, Jeevan Tara Building, Patel Chowk, New Delhi - 110001

(C) Autonomous Bodies

1. Coffee Board, No.1, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru – 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. Spices Board, Sugandha Bhavan, N.H. Bypass, PB-2277, Palarivattom P.O. Kochi – 682025, Kerala.
5. Tobacco Board, G.T. Road, Srinivasa Rao Thota, Guntur- 522 004, Andhra Pradesh.
6. MPEDA House, P.B.No.4272, Panampilly Avenue, Panampilly Nagar P.O, Kochi - 682 036, Kerala
7. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, 3rd Floor, NCUI Building 3, Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, (Opp. Asiad Village), New Delhi - 110016
8. Export Inspection Council (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India) 2nd Floor, B-Plate, Block-1, Commercial Complex, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi -110023, Tel: +91-11-2 0 8 1 5 3 8 6 / 8 7 / 8 8 , E - M a i l : eic@eicindia.gov.in

9. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, IIFT Bhawan, B-21, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi -110016
10. Indian Institute of Packaging, Plot E2, MIDC Area, Andheri East Cross, Road B Post Box No. 9432, Mumbai, Maharashtra –400093

(D) Public Sector Undertakings

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

Subsidiary of STC

- STCL Limited, 'Chandrodaya', No.10/1, II Main, 30th Cross, 7th Block, Jayanagar, Bengaluru 560070
2. MMTC Ltd., Core -1, "SCOPE COMPLEX, 7 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003
 3. PEC Ltd, F Block, 3rd Floor, Flatted Factory Complex, F & G Block, Jhandewalan Jewellery Complex, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi - 110055
 4. ECGC Limited, ECGC Bhawan, CTS No. 393, 393/1-45, Sir MathuradasVasanji Rd, Bima Nagar, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069
 5. India Trade Promotion Organization, Pragati Bhawan, Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi-110001

(E) Special Purpose Vehicle

1. Government e-Marketplace SPV (GeM SPV), 2nd Floor, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Sansad Marg, Near Patel Chowk, New Delhi-110001

(F) List of the EPCs under the Department of Commerce

1. Chemexcil, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7-Cooperage Road, Mumbai-400001, Maharashtra

2. CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 3rd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal
3. Council for Leather Exports, Head Office No. 1, Sivaganga Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034
4. EEPC India, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 1st Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal
5. Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs (EPCES), Flat No. A101, 10th Floor Himalaya House 23, KG Marg, New Delhi, Delhi 110001
6. The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, D2B, D-Tower, West Core Wing, Bharat Diamond Bourse, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra, India
7. The Plastics Export Promotion Council, Dynasty Business Park, Ground Floor, B-Wing, Office No.2, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra –400059
8. The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, 1-E/6, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-110055
9. Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 2nd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal
10. Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil), 101, Aditya Trade Centre, Ameerpet, Hyderabad — 500038, Andhra Pradesh
11. Services Export Promotion Council, DPT-417, 4th Floor, Prime Towers, Plot No.79 & 80, Pocket-F, Okhla Industrial Area Phase –I, New Delhi – 110020

12. Project Export Promotion Council of India, 202-205, 2nd Floor, Nextra Building Tower - A, District Centre, Mayur Vihar Extn., Delhi 110091
13. Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council, 78-79 Bajaj Bhawan, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021, Maharashtra

(G) 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 Campus, Katargam, G.I.D.C., Sumul Dairy Road, Surat-395008, Gujarat, India
3. Price Stabilisation Fund Trust, Room No. 2003, 20th floor, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001
4. India Brand Equity Foundation, 16th Floor, Dr. Gopal Das Bhawan, 28, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001

Annexure-B

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PROPER)	Group A	157	0	29	0	8	0	22	0	0	0
	Group B	209	0	41	0	7	0	61	0	4	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	135	14	24	4	5	3	37	2	14	6
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLY DIVISION	Group A	37	0	5	0	5	0	9	0	0	0
	Group B	54	0	19	0	8	0	12	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	13	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (A)	605	14	123	4	33	3	142	2	18	6
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREIGN TRADE (DGFT)	Group A	114	0	16	0	8	0	23	0	0	0
	Group B	242	0	45	0	21	0	20	0	2	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	274	0	88	0	20	0	41	0	2	0
	Group C Safai (Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (B)	630	0	149	0	49	0	84	0	4	0

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DIRECTORATE	20	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	GENERAL OF	94	0	21	0	11	0	6	0	0	0
	COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS (excluding Safai Karmchari)	125	1	18	0	11	1	42	0	0	0
	(DGCI&S)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MEPZ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group A	27	0	4	0	2	0	9	0	0	0
	Group B	14	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	25	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
	Group B	26	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Group C (Safai Karmchari)	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VISAKHAPATNAM SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	12	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Group B	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)											

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALTA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	16	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDORE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group B	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOIDA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	22	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	25	0	5	0	3	0	8	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COCHIN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	23	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	12	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEEPZ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Group B	35	4	4	0	2	0	8	1	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	27	0	6	0	3	0	12	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (C)	552	8	92	0	38	1	136	2	0	0
Autonomous Bodies											
SPICES BOARD	Group A	62	0	9	0	8	0	20	0	0	0
	Group B	68	0	8	0	7	0	22	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	74	0	13	0	6	0	32	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RUBBER BOARD	Group A	147	0	30	0	14	0	19	0	0	0
	Group B	365	85	54	9	28	6	105	46	15	11
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	352	0	50	0	38	0	127	0	0	0
TEA BOARD	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	55	0	9	0	3	0	17	0	0	0
	Group B	82	0	12	0	4	0	28	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	155	0	29	0	12	0	21	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	19	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)	Group B	36	0	7	0	3	0	6	0	1	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	13	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL OF INDIA (EIC)	Group A	85	0	22	0	4	0	18	0	0	0
	Group B	60	0	6	0	6	0	20	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	74	0	8	0	1	0	15	0	0	0
COFFEE BOARD	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	61	0	8	0	4	0	21	0	0	0
	Group B	121	0	24	0	9	0	35	0	0	0
MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	192	0	33	0	6	0	54	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	54	1	11	0	8	0	19	0	0	0
PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)	Group B	57	0	11	0	5	0	22	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	29	1	4	0	2	0	14	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	7	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOBACCO BOARD	Group A	50	0	11	0	5	0	18	0	0	0
	Group B	54	0	7	0	2	0	20	0	3	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	82	0	12	0	8	0	25	0	0	0
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE (IIFT), DELHI	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	14	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
	Group A	71	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
	Group B	59	0	10	0	4	0	11	0	1	0
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING(IIP)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	26	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	0	0
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING(IIP)	Group B	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	28	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (D)	2574	87	407	9	192	6	737	46	20	11

Name of organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of SC Employee	No. of SC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
Public Sector Undertakings											
STC LTD.	Group A	60	0	9	0	6	0	11	0	0	0
	Group B	31	0	9	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	14	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITPO	Group A	84	0	16	0	4	0	14	0	0	0
	Group B	27	0	6	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	121	0	29	0	2	0	13	0	0	0
PEC LTD.	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	12	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	22	0	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Group B	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of organisation	1	2	3	4	5	6	No. of ST Employee	No. of ST category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of OBC Employee	No. of OBC category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025	No. of EWS Employee	No. of EWS category candidates recruited during the period April 2025 - September 2025
EGGC LTD	Group A	259	0	46	0	21	0	69	0	11	0	12
	Group B	314	48	51	7	23	5	82	14	14	14	2
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MMTC LIMITED	Group A	135	0	33	0	10	0	22	0	0	0	0
	Group B	65	0	14	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	64	0	17	0	7	0	17	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (E)	1226	48	256	7	91	5	242	14	14	14	2
	GRAND TOTAL	5587	157	1027	20	403	15	1341	64	56	19	19

Annexure-C

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PROPER)	Group A	157	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	209	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	135	14	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (A)	605	14	3	6	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SUPPLY DIVISION	Group A	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (A)	605	14	3	6	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Attached Offices													
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREIGN TRADE (DGFT)	Group A	114	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	242	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	274	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (B)	630	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Subordinate Offices													
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS (DGCI&S)	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	94	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	125	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (B)	630	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEPZ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANDLA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group B	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISAKHAPATNAM SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALTA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDORE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NOIDA SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COCHIN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEEPZ-SEZ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ)	Group A	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	35	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (C)	552	8	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autonomous Bodies													
SPICES BOARD	Group A	62	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	68	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	74	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RUBBER BOARD	Group A	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	365	85	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	352	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEA BOARD	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	155	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL OF INDIA (EIC), NEW DELHI	Group B	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)	Group A	85	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	60	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	74	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MPEDA)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE (IIFT), DELHI	Group A	71	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COFFEE BOARD	Group B	121	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	192	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOBACCO BOARD	Group A	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	54	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING (IIP)	Group A	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (D)	2574	87	11	11	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Public Sector Undertakings													
STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA (STC)	Group A	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION (ITPO)	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	84	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEC LTD.(PROJECT AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED)	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	121	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group A	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EGGC LTD.(EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED).	Group B	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECCG LTD.(EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED).	Group A	259	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	314	48	5	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchhari)	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECCG LTD.(EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED).	Group C (Safai Karmchhari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of Organisation	Group	Total no. of Employees (as on 30 th September 2025)	Total no. of candidates recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025	No. of PwD Employees category wise (as on 30 th September 2025)					No. of PwD Employees (category wise) recruited during the period April, 2025-September, 2025				
				A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MMTC LIMITED (MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION)	Group A	135	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group B	65	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (excluding Safai Karmchari)	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Group C (Safai Karmchari)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL (E)	1226	48	12	8	21	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	5587	157	31	29	71	3	0	2	2	0	0	0

Status/Action Taken on audit observations appears in various reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India

Customs & Excise Issues - DGFT			Status
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No. & DAP No.	Gist of the Para	Status
1.	6 of 2008, (Ch. IV)	Performance Audit was held to review of the three duty free credit entitlement schemes for (i) Status holders, (ii) Service providers and (iii) Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana (VKUY) revealed system as well as compliance weaknesses relating to issue of duty credit certificates/ scrips and in ensuring their appropriate utilization.	Final ATN uploaded on 10 th June 2025 returned by the Audit and preparation of revised Final ATN is under process.
2.	PA 8 of 2013	Performance Audit of Deemed Export Drawback Scheme- Revenue forgone did not include tax expenditure on drawback, deemed export drawback and TED. There was no separate head of accounts for interest payment.	ATN returned by Audit on 22 nd December 2025 for revision and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
3.	1 of 2017, Para 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 (DAP 105)	Excess Utilization of Duty credit scrips – by re-registering with different dates, different Port codes etc.	ATN returned by the Audit on 6th January 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
4.	17 of 2019, 5.1 to 5.2 DAP-95	Schemes of Foreign Trade Policy: Persistent Irregularity regarding non-fulfillment of export obligation and other tax benefits by the license holders.	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 20 th November 2024. ATN returned by the Audit on 7 th January 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
5.	5 of 2020 Chapter-3 Entire Report	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) – Substantial delay in issuance of MEIS scrips, Incorrect adoption of foreign exchange rates, Discrepancies between scrip value and actual entitlement etc. Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) – Delay and deficiencies in functioning of Risk Management System, Consequences of ineffective RMS etc.	Revised ATN uploaded by the division on 12 th September 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
6.	17 of 2020, Chapter-3 (DAP 110)	Subject Specific Compliance Audit on Show Cause Notices and Adjudication process –Deficiencies in the process, and procedures leading to adjudication, lack of proper follow up of adjudication and review orders and deficiency in monitoring and internal controls.	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 13 th February 2025. ATN returned by the Audit on 8 th January 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
7.	10 of 2021 Complete Report	Advance Authorization Scheme – The substantial delay in issue of Aas indicated failure of the automated system in achieving the objective of simplification of procedures and ease of doing business. Ineffective Implementation of the Scheme – Allowing duty free imports after the validity period, no time limit prescribed in FTP/HBP for seeking revalidation of licenses etc.	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 27 th December 2024. ATN returned by the Audit on 7 th January 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.

Customs & Excise Issues - DGFT			
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No. & DAP No.	Gist of the Para	Status
8.	17 of 2024, Entire Report Total 72 Paras	Performance Audit on Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme	Revised ATN uploaded by the division on 27 th September 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
9.	7 of 2025 Para No. 4.3, Chapter-IV	Irregular release of financial assistance	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 29 th December 2025 and preparation of final ATN is under process.
10.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.2, Annexure-17, Sl. No.08, DAP 67, Chapter-IV	Non-compliance to provisions of Export Promotion Schemes	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
11.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.2, Annexure-17, Sl. No.09, DAP 119, Chapter-IV	Non-compliance to provisions of Export Promotion Schemes	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 returned by the Audit on 16 th January, 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
12.	11 of 2025, Para No.5.6, Annexure-21, Sl. No.05, DAP 14, Chapter-IV	Misclassification of Imports	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 6 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
13.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.6.3, DAP 99, Chapter-IV	Non-fulfilment of export obligation by Advance Authorization (AA) holder	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 9 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 21 st January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
14.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.6.4, DAP 106, Chapter-IV	Irregular exemption against Advance Authorization from IGST	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 29 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 8 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
15.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.6.2, DAP 45, Chapter-IV	Excess/Irregular issuance of Duty credit scrips for delayed and time barred applications	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
16.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.5.4, DAP 78, Chapter-IV	Excess MEIS incentive granted on export of dress materials of Man-made Fibres	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
17.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.5.3, DAP 69, Chapter-IV	Excess MEIS incentives for export of Shawls, Mufflers and the like of manmade fibres	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
18.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.5.2, DAP 53, Chapter-IV	Grant of MEIS incentives on ineligible export proceeds received in Indian Rupees	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
19.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.5 to 4.5.1.2, DAP 12, Chapter-IV	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); 4.5.1 Irregular sanction of MEIS scrip on export of ineligible products-4.5.1.1 Irregular sanction of MEIS scrip for	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.

Customs & Excise Issues - DGFT			
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No. & DAP No.	Gist of the Para	Status
20.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.4.5, DAP 73, Chapter-IV	Incorrect grant of SEIS scrip for ineligible services	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 8 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
21.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.4.2, DAP 68, Chapter-IV	Grant of excess SEIS on ineligible services	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025 but returned by the Audit on 7 th January 2026. Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 20 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
22.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.2, Annexure-17, Sl. No.05, DAP 47, Chapter-IV	Non-Compliance to provisions of Export Promotion Schemes.	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 7 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
23.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.2, Annexure-17, Sl. No.01, DAP 01, Chapter-IV	Non-Compliance to provisions of Export Promotion Schemes.	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 23 rd December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 6 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
24.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.4.8, DAP 65, Chapter-IV	Incorrect issue of SEIS benefits on service rendered prior to 1 st April 2015.	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 5 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 8 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
25.	21 of 2025, Para No. 3.1 to 3.9, DAP 51, Chapter-III	Subject Specific Compliance Audit (SSCA) on 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	ATN is being uploaded on APMS Portal.
26.	33 of 2025, Chapter- VI	Performance Audit on Duty Drawback Scheme	ATN is being uploaded on APMS Portal.

Customs & Excise Issues - SEZ/EOU			
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No.	Gist of the Para	Status
1.	19 of 2022, Complete Report All Paras	Performance Audit on Working of Customs Bonded Warehouses (CBWs) and Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZs).	ATN Returned by Audit on 7 th January 2026 for revision and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
2.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.7.2, DAP 75, Chapter-IV	Non-payment of duty on rejects/scrap exceeding SION Norms.	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 16 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 6 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
3.	11 of 2025, Para No.4.7.1, DAP 08, Chapter-IV	Short levy of BCD on 'Non-woven textiles cleared in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 2 nd January 2026. ATN vetted by the Audit on 8 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 21 st January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
4.	21 of 2025, Para No.4.6.3, DAP 02, Chapter-IV	Non fulfillment of Export obligation by an Export Oriented Unit (EOU)	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 2 nd January 2026. ATN vetted by the Audit on 8 th January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 16 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
5.	21 of 2025, Para No.4.6.2, DAP 29, Chapter-IV	Short levy of duty on DTA clearances of 'Spent Catalyst containing precious metal'	Draft ATN Uploaded by the Division on 7 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.

Status of Civil Paras of EP (Agri)			
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No.	Gist of the Para	Status
1	7 of 2025, Chapter IV, Para No.4.1	Non-Creation of envisaged infrastructure under common Infrastructure Development Scheme	Revised ATN uploaded by the Division on 1 st January 2026. ATN vetted by the Audit on 5 th January 2026 and preparation of final ATN is under process.

Status of Civil Paras of IIFT			
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No.	Gist of the Para	Status
1	7 of 2025, Chapter IV, Para No.4.4	Administrative issues related to Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	Draft ATN uploaded by the section on 31 st December 2025. ATN Returned by Audit on 7 th January 2026 for revision and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.

Status of CAG Paras (mainly figures related) pertaining to Report No. 21 Of 2023/ 4 of 2025/ 16 of 2025 (Division-wise)		
S. No	CAG Report/ Para No.	Status
		Gist of the Para
1.	31 of 2022, Chapter-3, Para No. 3.3.1 (Annexure 3.3 Sl. No.16-17, ECGCI & PECl)	Revised ATN uploaded by the TFS/FT(SMT) section on 30 th December 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 13 th January 2026 and preparation of final ATN is under process.
2.	4 of 2025, Chapter-4, Para No. 4.2.2.2 (Annexure 4.5 Sl. No. 6)	Mismatch of figures - Classification of entities Draft ATN uploaded by the Budget Section on 17 th September 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 2 nd January 2026 and Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 13 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
3.	16 of 2025, Chapter-4, Para No. 4.2.2.4 (Annexure 4.7, Sl. No. 6)	Significant Savings at Segment level Non-Surrender of Saving
4.	31 of 2022, Chapter-4, Para No. 4.9.3 (Annexure 4.10 Sl. No. 2)	Draft ATN uploaded by the Budget Section on 28 th November 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 1 st January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 7 th January 2026 returned by the Audit and preparation of revised final ATN is under process.
5.	16 of 2025, Chapter-3, Para No. 3.2.3 (Annexure 3.3 Sl. No. 19)	Revised ATN uploaded by the FT (WANA) section on 7 th January 2026 and necessary action from Audit is being awaited.
6.	16 of 2025, Chapter-4, Para No. 4.7 (Annexure 4.13 Sl. No. 17)	Draft ATN uploaded by the BBA Section on 23 rd December 2025. ATN returned by the Audit on 6 th January 2026 and preparation of Revised ATN is under process.
		Status
		Draft ATN uploaded by the BBA Section on 9 th October 2025. ATN vetted by the Audit on 1 st January 2026. Final ATN uploaded by the Division on 7 th January 2026 returned by the Audit and preparation of revised final ATN is under process.

Status of PAC Paras: SEZs		
Report No.	Para No.	Status
		Subject
40 th Report of 17 th Lok Sabha	15	Revised ATR uploaded by the section on 22 nd September 2025 returned by the Audit and preparation of revised ATN is under process.
		Status
		Performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Annexure-E

Year-wise Status of pending Audit Observations appears in various reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India

Year Wise	Pending	Type of Para	Pending with CAG	Pending With Department	
				Pending before vetting	Pending after Vetting by C&AG
2008	01	Civil	--	--	01
2013	01	Civil	--	01	--
2017	01	Civil	--	01	
2019	01	Civil		01	
2020	02	Civil	01	01	
2021	01	Civil	--	01	
	01	PAC	--	01	
2022	03	Civil	01	01	01
2024	01	Civil	01	--	
2025	28	Civil	19	05	04
Total	40		22	12	06

ANNEXURE-F

Expenditure trend for the Financial Year 2025-26 (1st April 2025 to 31st December, 2025)

BE 2025-26	Actual Expenditure (as on 31 st December, 2025)	% w.r.t. BE 2025-26
5300.99	1825.19	34.43

Source: E-Lekha



Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce
Government of India
Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi - 110011, INDIA