

CIRCULAR

Subject: **Preparation of the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce for the year, 2023-24.**

Ref: **F.No. 3/1/2024-EPL-II Dated 12th April, 2024 of Economic Adviser, DoC, EPL-II Section.**

Consequent upon closure of fiscal year 2023-24, like previous year, Board is supposed to arrange printing and publication of 70th Annual Report for the year 2023-24.

In terms of the **O.M. No. 3/1/2024-EPL-II dated 12th April, 2024 issued by EPL-II Section, DoC**, it has been directed that the Annual Report should contain information regarding the activities of the Department from 1st January, of the preceding year till 31st March of the year in which Vote on Account is taken. Therefore it comes that the Annual Report would have to be prepared for the period from 1st January, 2023 to 31st March, 2024.

In view of the above, all the HoDs and Zonal Offices are requested to provide the suitable draft inputs of Annual Report within their respective jurisdiction, in editable word format on the following issues for submission to Competent Authority please. The statement of Activities of Fy. 2023-2024 is also enclosed for ready reference furnished by DoC:

Chapter No.	Subject
Chapter-1	Organizational Set-up & Functions
Chapter-2	India Tea in the International Perspective
Chapter-3	Finance
Chapter-4	Tea Development
Chapter-5	Tea Research
Chapter-6	Tea Promotion
Chapter-7	Licensing
Chapter-8	Statistics
Chapter-9	Human Resource Development
Chapter-10	Hindi Cell
Chapter-11	Vigilance Cell & RTI Cell
Chapter-12	Legal Cell

EPL-II Section, DoC has also requested that the inputs of the Schemes / Sectors under Tea Board may have to be sent electronically in (MS word document) by 23rd April, 2024 positively.

For this purpose, all concerned Departments may kindly look into the issue for submission of inputs to the Secretariat Branch, Tea Board, Kolkata **within 19th April, 2024.**

These issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Dr. Rishikesh Rai)
Secretary (I/c)

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Distribution:

1	Executive Director, Coonoor
2	Executive Director / Director of Tea Promotion (I/c), Tea Board, Guwahati
3	Director of Tea Development, Tea Board, Kolkata
4	Deputy Director, Official Language, Tea Board Kolkata
5	Law Officer, Tea Board, Kolkata
6	Director (Research), QCL, Siliguri
7	Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, Kolkata
8	Deputy Director of Tea Promotion (JB), Tea Board, Kolkata
9	Deputy Director of Tea Promotion (ND), Tea Board, Kolkata
10	Special Officer (NWI), Tea Board, New Delhi
11	Store (I/c), Tea Board, Kolkata
12	Deputy Director of Tea Development, Tea Board, Siliguri
13	Deputy Director of Tea Development, Tea Board, Palampur
14	Statistician (I/c), Tea Board, Kolkata
15	Assistant Secretary, Tea Board, Kolkata
16	Accounts Officer, Tea Board, Kolkata
17	Secretary to Dy. Chairman, Tea Board, Kolkata – For kind information
18	P.A. to FA&CAO, Tea Board, Kolkata
19	P.A. to Secretary, Tea Board, Kolkata
20	IT Cell, Tea Board, Kolkata - For uploading in the website of Tea Board
21	Secretariat Branch (with spare copies)

F, No. 3/1/2024-EPL-II
Department of Commerce
EPL - II Section

Dated: 19th April, 2024

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Preparation of the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce for the year 2023-24.

The Annual Report of the Department is prepared well in advance of the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the next Financial Year. The purpose of the Annual Report is to highlight the performance and achievements of the Department.

2. In an election year, the Annual Report should contain information regarding the activities of the Department from 1st January of the preceding year till 31st March of the year in which Vote on Account is taken. To make the Annual Report purposeful, informative and readable, the important issues need to be crisp focusing more on presentation through tables, charts and graphs clearly bringing out the link between the various activities undertaken and schemes implemented during the period 1st January 2023 to 31st March, 2024 and attainment of the Mission objectives/goals of the Department.


3. The broad guiding principles and major points that need to be taken into account by the respective Divisional Heads while finalizing their respective portions of the Annual Report include the Following:-

- a. The size of the Report has to be kept to the minimum. To achieve this, it may be ensured that only relevant information is provided in a precise manner avoiding duplication and unnecessary details for each programme/ scheme. Detailed Annexures to various programmes/ schemes may be avoided.
- b. Material/ inputs received from Attached/ Subordinate Offices, Statutory Boards etc., should be **properly scrutinized, consolidated and edited** before sending the same to this Division. The inputs have to be presented in a consistent, structured and focused manner in a ready to print format.
- c. The information/ data with regard to the progress of various schemes during the period 1st January 2023 to 31st March, 2024 has to be provided on actual basis, both in physical as well as financial terms. In physical terms, the information would relate to actual achievement vis-à-vis the targets fixed for various schemes and in financial terms, it would relate to actual

expenditure vis-à-vis outlay approved for the year (All figures may be quoted in Rs. Crore and US Dollar Million as the case may be).

d. Detailed Trade Data related to commodities and countries is provided in the chapter titled "Trends in India's Foreign Trade". Therefore, all Commodity and Territorial Divisions are requested to provide information only on trade promotion and related activities undertaken during the period 1st January 2023 to 31st March, 2024 and avoid country or commodity specific trade data.

4. Keeping in view the need for timely submission of the Annual Report, it is requested that the requisite inputs of the Schemes/ Sectors under your charge may kindly be sent electronically (MS word document) at moc_eplan@nic.in and s.akkayi@nic.in by **23.04.2024**, positively.


(Priya Nair)
Economic Adviser

To

All Heads of Divisions in the Deptt. of Commerce/ DGFT/ Supply Division/ DGTR

All Sections in DoC

Chapter 1

Organizational Structure and Functions

1. VISION AND MISSION

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

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

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, and development and regulation of certain export-oriented industries and commodities.

The Department is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by One Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Five Additional Secretaries, Fourteen Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary level officers and a number of other senior officers.

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

- a. Trade Negotiation Wing - Bilateral
- b. Trade Negotiation Wing - Multilateral
- c. Territorial, Commodity & Products Wing
- d. Trade Policy Wing
- e. Trade Intelligence & Analytics Wing
- f. Global Trade Promotion Wing - India Trade
- g. Administration, Establishment & General Wing
- h. Finance Division
- i. Supply Division

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

- a. Two Attached Offices,

- b. Ten Subordinate Offices,
- c. Ten Autonomous Bodies,
- d. Five Public Sector Undertakings,
- e. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013
- f. Thirteen Export Promotion Councils
- g. One Advisory Body
- h. Five Other Organizations.

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)

Before 1991, DGFT was known as the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E), and was regulated through the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

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. Since 1991, the liberalization in the economic policies of the Government took place, this organization has been essentially involved in the regulation and promotion of Foreign Trade. Keeping in line with liberalization and globalization and the overall objective of increasing 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. The DGFT also issues authorizations to exporters / importers and monitor their corresponding obligations through **anetwork 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

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 04.10.2019 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, 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 FIEO.

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

(ii) Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) (earlier known as Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties) is an attached office of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD)

which was formed in 1997 has been restructured as DGTR in May 2018 by restructuring and re-designing DGAD into DGTR by incorporating all the trade remedial functions i.e. Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD), Countervailing Duty (CVD), Safeguards Duty (SGD), Safeguards Measures (QRs) under 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 is a quasi-judicial body that independently undertakes investigations 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, with an ISO certification 9001:2015 for compilation and dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics. However, the brief outlines of the various issues considered at this Directorate are given below:

1. Service sector:

DGCIS has been nominated as the nodal agency for collection of International trade data in Services trades in the country. The major objective is to capture disaggregated data for services trade in various sectors. In past, DGCI&S conducted some pan-India Surveys on International Trade in sectors like ICT, Health, Education and Insurance. To prepare an administrative setup to have timely flow of international services trade data as well as to prepare a comprehensive Sampling Frame on different services sector from administrative data sources, a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Tapas Kumar Sanyal, former Director General, CSO was set up to study various administrative data sources on services trade and the data gaps and recommend suitable measures accordingly. The committee included members from CSO, MoSPI, DoC, RBI, GSTN, IIFT, SEZ, STPI. Officers were also invited from concerned line

Ministries. This committee considered all available administrative sources of data which could be tapped to generate statistics of international trade in services and accordingly submitted a report to DoC with extensive recommendations in March 2023. The report of the Committee was subsequently presented before DoC in a meeting held in May, 2023 under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary. Approval of the report is yet to be received at DGCI&S end.

DGCI&S publishes an annual report based on services export data received in Service Export Reporting Format (SERF) from SEZ and STPI. Report for financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22 were already published and are in public domain. Preparation of the Report for financial year 2022-23 is in progress. All kinds of service exports taking place through SEZ or STPI units are being captured through SERF and these mainly cater to ICT enabled services. However, the service exports by units not registered under either of them cannot be captured currently through SERF. The data is shared with DGCIS on a monthly basis. As an additional input to monthly Quick Estimate (QE) material from DGCI&S, a monthly report is initiated to share with DoC, the month wise volume of services exports in SERF format and their comparison with the corresponding month of the previous financial year.

2. Tentative reasons for difference of trade figures between India and other countries:

DGCIS used to provide inputs to the following issues that may be responsible for difference of trade figures published by DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India and Govt. of other countries. These are i) Sources and Coverage, ii) Scope and time of Recording (iii) Specific Guidelines/ Provisions (iv) Trade Systems (v) Commodity Classifications (vi) Valuation (vii) Partner Country (viii) Metadata. Thus DGCIS participates the Trade data reconciliation mechanism between Govt. of India and Govt. of other countries.

3. Merchandise Trade Indices and other statistics:

At present foreign trade Indices are computed as per the recommendations of the Technical Committee Headed by Shri Nachiketa Chattaopadhyya, Professor, ISI, Kolkata. As per the Committee's recommendations, the Indices are compiled with base-year as 2012-2013 using a fixed base system with Laspeyres Index Formula for calculating both unit value & quantum indices (BEC-wise, Country-wise, Principal Commodity wise, Region wise and SITC-wise). Merchandise Trade Indices is published monthly and available in DGCIS website till Aug'2023.

Besides the usual merchandise Foreign Trade statistics this Directorate compiles and disseminates India's Inland Trade Statistics, inter alia 'Inter-State Movements/Flows of Goods by Rail, River and Air' and 'Selected Statistics of Foreign Trade of India'.

Sl No	Publication Name	Status	Frequency
1	Inter-State Movements/Flows of	1. 2021-22 Published and available in DGCIS website.	Annual

	Goods by Rail, River and Air	2. 2022-23 under process	
2	Selected Statistics of Foreign Trade of India	1. 2021-22 Published and available in DGCIS website. 2. 2022-23 under process	Annual

4. Data Analytics work for various Policy Evaluation:

DGCI&S, Kolkata has been consistently playing a pivotal role over the years in furnishing and disseminating Trade Statistics of India for the wide and diversified use of Government policy makers, industry bodies, traders (exporters & importers) research think-tanks, academicians as well as multilateral and international organizations. The trade statistics are collated and compiled from diversified sources and are subsequently disseminated in varied forms/formats with relevant trend analysis under classified heads comprising merchandise exports and imports, services sector trade, inter-state movement of goods, inland coastal trade, foreign and coastal cargo movements of India, etc.

Additionally, this Organization regularly attempts publication of a Monthly Report on merchandise exports and imports which involves detailed trend analysis and factoring in of the plausible reasons behind observed trends and developments, in order to facilitate India's Foreign Trade policy making through review of granular data to the extent possible. Indian Trade Journal an integral segment of this office has been engaged in the process of disseminating basic analytical reports on India's trade with different countries and India's trade of different commodities, inter-alia based on DGCI&S database, UNCOMTRADE database and reports of Indian Embassies/High Commissions abroad.

Concerted efforts are being made to develop and contribute more towards policy making and analysis by way of strengthening and developing commodity group and country specific reports which may provide relevant insights for bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations as well for adopting sector-specific trade promotion measures that are crucial for India to make a mark in global trade landscape which may at the same time boost the manufacturing sector, generate more employment opportunities and foster economic growth.

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

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

Each Zone is headed by a Development Commissioner and is administered as per the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Units may be set up in the SEZ for manufacturing, trading or for service activity. The units in the 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.

(iii) Pay and Accounts Office (Supply)

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

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

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

There is a common Accounting Wing for both the Department of Commerce & Ministry of Textiles. The Accounts Wing, Department of Commerce functions under the supervision of Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who is assisted by a Controller of Accounts (CA), Assistant Controller of Accounts (ACA) and 05 Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs) {2 PAOs in Delhi and one each at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata}. The responsibility of the Budget Division of the Ministry is also entrusted to the CCA. CCA extends all assistance to Financial Advisor in budgeting, monitoring & control of expenditure, render Professional expertise in matters related to Financial Management System, Preparation of disclosure statements as required under FRBM Act, Annual Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts, Estimation & Flow of Non-tax Revenue Receipts etc.

The functions of the Accounting wing includes payment of claims, accounting transactions, consolidation of Accounts and other related matters like finalization & payment of pension, revision of pension with the help of Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO) & payment of final GPF cases, loan & advance, Grant in aid, maintenance of General Provident Fund (GPF), New Pension System (NPS), Leave Salary Contribution & Pension Contribution (LSC & PC), etc. Further, implementation and smooth functioning of PFMS (EAT/DBT/CNA/TSA) 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.

There is an Internal Audit Wing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry which handles the internal audit work of all the Departments. There are total 120 units under the Commerce Department, M/o Commerce & Industry. 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 Govt. 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 Board is reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 9th September, 2022. Presently, there are 31 members appointed in Board and a Chairman. 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 Bengaluru. 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 including the Executive Director, Members of Parliament (two from House of People and one from Council of states) and representatives of various interests of natural rubber industry such as rubber growing sector, rubber manufacturing industry, labour interest, representatives of Governments of principal rubber growing states. 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 related to natural rubber (NR). The functions of the Board also include collection of statistics of rubber, promoting marketing of rubber and undertaking labour welfare activities. The Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII), established in 1955, is situated at 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 Board has also a training department viz., National Institute for Rubber Training (NIRT) located at Kottayam and 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 stakeholder's. Tea Board has two Zonal offices at Guwahati (Assam) and Coonoor (Tamil Nadu), 15 Regional Offices, one overseas office at Moscow which is being managed by Embassy officials.

(iv) 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, Tobacco Board was established 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 a Chairman.

Main Activities:

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.
- Constant monitoring of the Virginia tobacco market, both in India and abroad and ensuring fair and remunerative price to the growers.
- Purchasing Virginia tobacco from the growers when the same is considered necessary or expedient for protecting the interest of growers with the prior approval of the Government of India.

(v) 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 including the Secretary, who is the Chief Executive and is led by the Chairman (appointed by the Central Government), with its head office at Kochi in Kerala. Spices Board is responsible for the overall development of the cardamom industry and export promotion of 52 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, and export promotion of spices & quality management of spices exported from India. The Board has 83 offices across the country, which includes export promotion offices, development offices for small and large cardamom, Quality Evaluation Laboratories (QEL), 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 undertaken by the Board includes, support to exporters for infrastructure development and value addition; organizing programs for establishing market linkage of farmers and exporters with international buyers; supporting primary processing through establishment of processing facilities in the major growing centers (Spices Parks); undertaking trade and brand promotion activities for Indian spices, including co-participation of stakeholders in international fairs and exhibitions; quality management of spices exported from India through the Quality Evaluation Laboratories which provide analytical services and monitors quality of spices for export through testing and certification; 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.

(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 constituted in 1972 with a mandate of developing a conducive ecosystem for marine products in the country and promotion of its export from India. The Authority has its headquarters located in Kochi, Kerala and consists of 30 members including a Chairman (Appointed by the Central Government). There are 18 Field Offices across the coastal states including one in NE India to assist the marine product exporters, processors and aqua culturists for ensuring timely advice to the stakeholders. MPEDA has three Trade Promotion Offices at New York, Japan and New Delhi and five full-fledged Quality Control Laboratories. MPEDA has also set up three registered societies viz., Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA) for promotion of diversified aquaculture to support export promotion by technology transfer, Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH) for extension activities on fish quality management, and sustainable Fishing and 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 in accordance with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, enacted by the Parliament. APEDA operates across various agriculturally significant states in India, delivering services to the agricultural export community through its Head office in New Delhi and sixteen (16) Regional Offices located at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jammu, Kochi, Kolkata, Ladakh, Mumbai, Srinagar, Tripura, Varanasi, and Visakhapatnam.

As per Section 10 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (2 of 1986), APEDA is mandated with several crucial functions, including:

- Development of industries related to scheduled products for export by providing financial assistance, conducting surveys and feasibility studies, and implementing relief and subsidy schemes.
- Registration of individuals as exporters of scheduled products, subject to prescribed fees.
- Establishment of standards and specifications for scheduled products to ensure compliance with export requirements.
- Inspection of meat and meat products at various stages, including slaughterhouses, processing plants, storage facilities, conveyances, or other relevant locations, to uphold product quality.
- Improvement of packaging for scheduled products to enhance their marketability.

- Enhancement of marketing strategies for scheduled products outside of India.
- Promotion of export-oriented production and development of scheduled products.
- Collection of statistics from establishments engaged in the production, processing, packaging, marketing, or export of scheduled products, with subsequent publication of the collected data or relevant extracts.
- Provision of training in diverse aspects of industries associated with scheduled products.
- Addressing any other matters as may be prescribed by relevant regulations.

(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. The EIC is located at New Delhi and exercises technical and administrative control over the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) established under Section 7 of the Act. The EIAs are headquartered at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai and Delhi with a network of 24 sub-offices backed by state-of-the-art laboratories accredited by NABL as per ISO 17025, spread all over India and caters to the needs of the exporters on a pan-India basis. The major role of the EIC is to ensure the Quality and Safety of products exported, in order to meet the requirements of the importing countries. This assurance is provided through either a consignment-wise inspection system or quality assurance/food safety management system based certification. With more than fifty years of experience in the field of inspection, testing and certification of food-items as per the importing country requirements, the EIC has developed a global acceptance. 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 has been instrumental in evolving the stakeholders including exporter fraternity to meet the changing requirements of the importing countries with rising prevalence of food safety incidents.

The EIC is always actively involved in standard setting process at national and international levels and provide feedback to ensure the interest of exporters are well protected. The EIC has adopted Quality Management System and is ISO 9001:2015 certified to ensure realization of its objectives.

(ix) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT)

(a) Overview

- Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up on 2nd May, 1963 as an autonomous Institution under the aegis of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India with a focus on Foreign Trade related Research and Training.
- The Institute headquartered at New Delhi has its off campus at Kolkata (West Bengal) and Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).
- 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).
- IIFT is one of the top-ranked B-Schools in India with a specialization in International Business aimed at promoting and enhancing education, research and cooperation in international trade.
- IIFT has participated in the 12th Chronicles All India B-School Survey and secured 5th position.
- In NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework) Ranking 2022, IIFT has been ranked 24th under the management category.
- IIFT has participated in Fortune India Best B-School Survey 2022 and secured overall 9th position.
- The Institute has achieved the AACSB business accreditation and was awarded the certificate on 21st December 2021.

(b) 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.

(c) Institutional set-up of IIFT

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

- Executive Management Programmes (EMP) Division
- Management Development Programmes (MDP) Division

- International Collaboration and Capacity Development (ICCD) Division
- Graduate Studies in Management (GSM) Division
- Economics Division
- Research Division
- Division of Alumni Affairs
- Corporate Relations and Placement Division
- Journals Division
- Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE)

(x) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)

The Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) is an autonomous body under the aegis of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, established in 1966 under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute headquartered at Mumbai has its regional centres at Delhi (1986), Chennai (1971), Kolkata (1976), Hyderabad (2006), Ahmedabad (2017) and Vishakhapatnam (2021). Through an MOU signed between IIP and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, IIP Lucknow centre has been opened in the campus of Institute of Entrepreneurship Development Uttar Pradesh (2023). A new IIP Bengaluru Centre is also under construction and will be operational soon.

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 machineries 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 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MOC&I). STC 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 31.03.2023, the share of Govt. of India in STC's equity was 90%. 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. MMTC was acting as a canalizing agency for export of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore/concentrate and nominated agency for import of gold & silver and urea, besides trading in other commodities.

Disinvestment of Neelachal Ispat Nigal Ltd (NINL), a joint venture of MMTC and 5 other central/state PSUs, was completed on 4.7.2022. 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.

(iii) PEC Limited

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

PEC Limited also has a subsidiary viz. Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, which is under liquidation since 2002.

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

a. ECGC Limited

1. 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 augment exports from the Country. Its services are aimed at increasing competitiveness of Indian exporters by helping them to effectively manage their risk of non-payment and facilitate availability of adequate and affordable export finance from banks for working capital needs.

2. 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 themselves against losses that may be incurred due to default or insolvency of the exporter borrower in respect of export credit (working capital loans) extended.
3. ECGC cover export transactions destined to more than 200 countries of the world. It has supported over 7,000 distinct exporters through direct credit insurance cover and over 9,000 exporters through credit insurance covers to banks, more than 90% of its customers belong to small exporters segment. ECGC has supported total exports of ₹6.63 lakh crore during 2022-23, which is around 18% of national merchandise exports from India. It has also supported around 30% of total export credit disbursement by all the banks in India during FY 2022-23, through Export Credit Insurance for Banks (ECIB) covers extended to twenty-one banks which includes all the nationalized banks and nine private sector banks. It has settled claims of over ₹7,800 crore during the last 9 financial years (between FY 2014-15 to 2022-23).
4. In order to expand its business and coverage of national exports, it has recently taken the following initiatives: -
 - a. Enhanced cover of 90% (from an average 70 per cent cover) to small exporters having aggregate export credit working capital limit up to ₹50 crore under its Whole Turnover Export Credit Insurance for Banks (WT-ECIB) w.e.f. July 1, 2023. This is aimed at encouraging the banks to lend affordable and adequate export credit to small exporters enabling them to explore new markets/new buyers and diversify existing products portfolio competitively.
 - b. Revamped some of its existing products like Multi Buyer Exposure Policy (MBEP), Export Receivables (Factor's Risks) Insurance Cover (ERIC) commonly known as 'Cover for factors' in Indian rupee and 'Domestic Credit Insurance Cover'.
 - c. Expanded its services from ECGC IFSC Insurance Office, GIFT City, Gandhinagar and introduced new product ERIC in foreign currency.
5. Further, ECGC has signed an MoU with the Ministry of MSME for implementing the 'Capacity Building of First Time MSE Exporters' (CBFTE) component of International Cooperation (IC) Scheme. The objective of the CBFTE scheme is to enable the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) to promote their products and services in the international markets through incentivization at various stages of the business cycle. Under the CBFTE scheme, refund of premium up to ₹10,000/- in a financial year, is allowed to the new exporters holding 'Small Exporter's Policy', subject to certain eligibility criteria. This move is expected to

encourage MSE exporters to venture into exports and reduce their transaction cost towards credit insurance covers.

(b) National Export Insurance Account Trust (NEIA)

1. The Government of India established NEIA Trust in 2006 to promote project exports from India that are of strategic and national importance. The trust was set up with an initial corpus of ₹66 crore. Government has contributed ₹4,741 crore into the Trust over the years. The total corpus available with the Trust as of September 30, 2023, was ₹2,646.12 crore, however, the corpus available with the Trust for underwriting fresh proposals, as of September 30, 2023 is Nil after accounting for income and expenses.
2. As of September 30, 2023, 241 projects of ₹ 61,577 crore executed by 81 Indian Project exporters 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. As of now, the Trust has supported the 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.
3. The NEIA through its cover for project exports helps make Indian project exporters more competitive and gain a stronger foothold in regions of national strategic interest. In its journey to support the Medium- and Long- Term (MLT) exports from India, the NEIA Trust, as of September 30, 2023 had paid claims amounting to ₹5,000.53 crore on account of defaults of overseas buyers under the various cover facilities 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% shareholding by the Government of India. Its Registered Office is at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The regional Offices of ITPO are located in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai 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.

Main objectives are:

- To promote, organise and participate in industrial trade and other fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad and to take all measures incidental thereto for boosting up country's trade;

- To publicise in India and abroad International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions to be held in India and invite the foreign participants to participate in them;
- To undertake promotion of trade in goods and services connected with or relating to fairs, exhibitions, conventions in India and abroad;
- To undertake promotion of exports and to explore new markets for traditional items of export and develop exports of new items with a view to maintaining, diversifying and expanding the export trade.

Subsidiary Companies and Joint Ventures:

ITPO has three subsidiaries, namely, Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO), Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO) and ITPO Services Ltd. (ISL) with ITPO's share holding of 51% in TNTPO & KTPO and 100% 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 Organisation (JKTPO) at Pampore is a Joint venture Company between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir with 51.25% equity share, ITPO with 40% 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) – Achievements journey in FY 2023-24

Introduction:

In the fiscal year 2023-24, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) continued its unwavering commitment to revolutionize India's public procurement landscape in alignment with the vision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. GeM tirelessly strived to offer a streamlined, transparent and digital procurement platform, and during this period, several notable milestones and enhancements were achieved, which are as follows:

- **Impressive GMV growth:** GeM embarked on its journey in 2016-17 with a Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) of INR 422 crore. Notably, in the first two quarters of FY 23-24, GeM achieved a remarkable milestone by surpassing a GMV of INR 1.5 Lakh Crore. In a span of nearly seven years, GeM has risen to become the second-largest public procurement platform globally, following South Korea's KONEPS.
- **Historic services GMV:** The uptake of Services on GeM has been impressive in recent past. The share of Products and Services GMV in FY 22-23 was 67:33 respectively. For the first time in the history of GeM, the GMV for Services in September has surpassed that of Products. The GMV for Services on GeM has recently crossed the significant benchmark of INR. 1,50,000 Crores since its inception up to 30th September 2023.
- **Extensive Product and Service Categories:** The portal has more than 11,899 product categories and over 310 service categories and it is home to more than 83,359 buyer organizations. The total number of orders placed on GeM is close to INR 1.73 crore, with a cumulative GMV of more than INR 5.48 lakh crore since inception.

- **MSE Participation:** Over 8.66 lakh Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) have registered on the GeM portal and they have received orders totalling more than INR 2.78 Lakh Crore, contributing to over 50% of GeM's cumulative GMV.
- **Women-Led MSEs:** GeM proudly supports women entrepreneurs, with more than 1.51 lakh MSEs led by women registered on the platform. These enterprises have fulfilled over 8.29 lakh+ orders worth INR 19,924 crore as of 17th October, 2023
- **Supporting Start-ups:** GeM plays a pivotal role in promoting the "Make in India" movement. It has facilitated the establishment of more than 21,022 start-ups in the Indian marketplace, generating orders worth over INR 17,540 crore in GMV.
- **Integration Initiatives:** GeM achieved seamless integration with the e-Gram Swaraj platform, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 24, 2023, in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Global access via Access Virtual Desktop (AVD):** GeM can now be accessed from foreign locations via a secured platform called AVD. This move will be beneficial for specific buyers from the Indian Embassies abroad.
- **Dispute resolution features:** GeM introduced the "Vivad se Vishwas- II (Contractual Dispute)" functionality, a valuable feature for resolving disputes between buyers and sellers, applicable to disputes of up to INR 500 crore.
- **GeM Sahay:** To address credit access challenges faced by MSMEs and Start-ups, GeM introduced "GeM Sahay," a mobile application facilitating frictionless financing. This allows MSMEs and start-ups to obtain loans at the point of order acceptance on the GeM platform, involving all lenders duly regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

Conclusion:

The establishment of GeM has ushered in automation, digitization and a transformation of processes through technology and analytics. This journey has led to higher process efficiencies, better information sharing, improved transparency, reduced process cycle times and a heightened level of trust among bidders. GeM's achievements demonstrate a commitment to enhancing the landscape of public procurement, making it more accessible, cost-effective, and inclusive.

(F) Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are organisations of exporters, registered as non-profit organizations under the Companies Act/ Societies Registration Act. Roles and functions of these Councils are guided by the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, 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 following products -

1. Dyes and Dye Intermediates
2. Basic Inorganic, Organic Chemicals including Agro Chemicals.
3. Cosmetics, Soaps, Detergents, Toiletries & Essential Oils
4. 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.

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

Chemicals & Allied products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) CAPEXIL, a premier Export Promotion Council, was set up in 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Council's registered office and head office is located in Kolkata and it has four regional offices located at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi. The Council functions under the guidance of its Committee of Administration (CoA) and under overall supervision of the Department of Commerce, Government of India. 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 publishing 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

EEPC India is the Council set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce for promoting exports in the Engineering sector. It is a company set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (company not for profit), keeping in view the special requirement of the Indian Engineering Sector for export promotion. EEPC India is the nodal agency for issue of Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for engineering exports throughout the country under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. The 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 policies of Government of India and acts as an interface between the engineering industry and the Government. Set up in 1955, EEPC India now has a membership base of around 8500, out of which around 60% are SMEs. EEPC India facilitates sourcing from India and boosts the MSMEs to raise their standard at par with the international best practices. It also encourages the SMEs to integrate their business with the global value chain. Keeping 'Engineering the Future' as the motto, EEPC India serves as the reference point for the Indian engineering industry and the international business community in its efforts towards establishing India as a major engineering export hub.

(V) The Plastics Export Promotion Council

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 following product panels:

- 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
- Merchant Exports

In its endeavour to promote the export of plastics products, PLEXCONCIL enables Indian exporters participation at International Trade Fairs in consultation with the members as well as Indian Missions abroad; conducts dedicated Buyer Seller Meets; makes policy representations to various authorities on behalf of the industry; and holds biennial Award Function to felicitate top exporters in as many as 50 categories. Additionally, the Council publishes a monthly e-magazine, providing a comprehensive coverage of plastic export statistics; market insights and industry updates.

(vi) Sports Goods EPC

The Sports Goods Export Promotion Council (SGEPC) was established in the year 1958 with an objective to promote the exports of Sports Goods 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 & 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 & 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 08.02.2007. 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:

1. Nutraceuticals
2. Vegetable Saps & Extracts
3. Plant and Plant Portions (Herbs)
4. Guar Gum
5. Shellac & Lac based products
6. Other Vegetable materials
7. Fixed Vegetable Oils, Cakes& Others
8. North East Region

(viii) Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (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, Chennai and Bengaluru. There are 4450 members in the Council.

The products and services falling under the purview of Pharmexcil are Bulk Drugs and its intermediates; Formulations; Biotech & biological products; Diagnostics; Surgicals; Nutraceuticals & pharma industry related services; Collaborative Research; Contract Manufacturing; Clinical Trials & Consultancy; Pharma related services.

Apart from acting as an interface with the Government, the Council also offers professional advice to its members in areas such as patent issues, compliance with regulatory requirements, technology up-gradation, trade related help, etc. Pharmexcil also acts as a nodal agency for issue of Registration cum Membership certificates. The Council participates in important exhibitions and fairs in various countries and also organizes international conferences and buyer-seller meets in India.

(ix) Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC)

SEPC is an Export Promotion Council set up by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India for facilitating services export from India. SEPC acts as an interface between the services industry & Government and actively contributes in the formulation of policies of Government of India.

It organizes a large number of promotional activities both in India and abroad, such as Buyer-Seller Meets (BSM), trade fairs/exhibitions, and India pavilion/information booths in selected exhibitions to demonstrate the capabilities of Indian services industry. SEPC members can avail the benefits of various schemes of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Role and Functions of SEPC

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

- Accounting/Auditing and Book Keeping Services
- Advertising Services
- Architectural 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

- Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling Services/Management Services
- Printing & Publishing
- 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 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 is an Autonomous Society under control of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(a) Sectors of Development

PEPC, has been actively engaged in the development and promotion of project exports in almost all sectors of economic and industrial development such as construction of dams, hydroelectric and thermal power plants, industrial plants, utility buildings, large scale oil and natural gas pipelines, petrochemical refineries and complexes, motorways, tunnels and bridges, seaports and airports, large-scale housing projects, high-rise and prestige buildings, hotels and tourist resorts, etc.

(b) Markets

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

- Asia (SAARC, Middle East, and Far East)
- Africa
- Russia & CIS
- Europe
- Latin America

Progress of Project Exports during 2019-20 to 2023-24 (April to October)

	2019-20 (Apr-Mar)	2020-21 (Apr-Mar)	2021-22 (Apr-Mar)	2022-23 (Apr-Mar)	2023-24 (Apr- Sept 2023)
Value Rs. Cr.	30,165.00	12,822.00	24,224.00	37,044.40	37,293.42
Value million US\$	4,211.00	1,744.00	3,242.00	4,499.94	4,546.77

Activities 2023-24

- PEPC organized Capacity Building Programme for Project Exporters on 26th May 2023 at Ahmedabad (Physical)
- PEPC was endorsement partner for 8th Edition East Africa Transport & Infrastructure Conference organized by Bricasa Consulting Pvt Ltd at Addis Ababa- Ethiopia on 5th & 6th June 2023
- PEPC along with its member companies participated in Team India Stakeholders meeting in context of Hon'ble Prime Minister's exhortation to Indian Missions to follow '3T (Trade, Tourism and Technology) strategy' to boost economic diplomacy.
- PEPC along with its member companies participated in "Stakeholder discussion on 'India-Latin America and Caribbean Trade and Economic Relations' and the forthcoming CII India-LAC Business Conclave.
- PEPC organized Capacity Building Programme for Project Exporters on 25th Aug 2023 at Mumbai (Physical)
- PEPC was endorsement partner for 5th Edition Power Tech Africa organized by Bricasa Consulting Pvt Ltd at Addis Ababa- Ethiopia on 18-19 September, 2023.
- PEPC & its member companies participated in Stakeholders Workshop on Exports conducted by EXIM Bank in Mumbai on 2nd Sept 2023.

(xi) Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units

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 (HBH).

As on 30th Sep, 2023, 1560 units are in operation under the EOU Scheme as compared to 1638 EOUs on 30th Sep, 2022.

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

Indian Oilseeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) is concerned with the Development and export promotion of Oilseeds, Oil and Oilcakes. It was formed on 23rd June 1956. IOPEPC, erstwhile known as IOPEA, has been catering to the needs of exporters since more than six decades. Besides focusing on exports, the Council also works towards strengthening the domestic supply chain by encouraging farmers, sellers, processors, surveyors and exporters with an aim to enhance the quality of Oilseeds in India.

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

The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the apex trade body of the Indian Gems & Jewellery industry has completed 57 years of its existence this year. It has 9482 members as on 26th October 2023. The Gem & Jewellery sector is among India's leading foreign exchange earning sectors. Exports of gem and jewellery from India during the fiscal year 2023-24 (upto September, 2023) registered a performance of US \$15,691.54 million as compared to US \$20,715.38 million for the same period previous year. USA, Hong Kong, UAE, Belgium & Israel are few of the major markets for G&J exports.

(G) Advisory Body

Board of Trade (BOT)

The Council for Trade Development and Promotion (CTDP) a forum responsible for regular dialogue with State Governments and UTs on International Trade was merged with Board of

Trade (BoT) an advisory body for discussion and consultation with Trade and Industry; for greater coherence in consultation process vide Notification dated 17th July 2019 and the new forum remains as Board of Trade. At present 29 non-official members, 25 ex-officio members and 39 official members including DG, DGFT as Member Secretary, MoS Commerce & Industry and Minister in Charge of Trade and Commerce in States and UTs as Member and Hon'ble CIM as Chairperson constitutes the Board of Trade.

Department of Commerce has regularly held stakeholder consultations with various Industry Associations, Export Promotion Councils. As part of consultation, a Board of Trade meeting was held on 13.9.2022. The Board of Trade meeting focused on export target setting, the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), and the strategies and measures to be taken in order to take forward domestic manufacturing and exports. The Board of Trade, inter alia, advises the Government on policy measures connected with the Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objectives of boosting India's trade. It provides a platform to state governments and UTs for articulating state-oriented perspectives on Trade Policy. It also acts as a platform to Government of India for appraising State Governments and UTs about international developments affecting India's trade. It is an important mechanism for deliberations on trade related issues with industry bodies, associations, export promotion councils, and state and UT governments.

During the Board of Trade meeting, presentations were made on a variety of subjects such as India's Import/Export Performance, restructuring of the Department of Commerce, FTAs and way forward, States export performance, District as Export Hubs, new proposed Foreign Trade Policy, traderemedia, trade facilitation measures undertaken by customs, Government e-Marketplace etc.

Ministers from states made interventions in the meeting, giving their state-specific suggestions, and also expressed their support to the central government initiatives in promoting the external trade.

The meeting was attended by Various State Ministers and other senior officials of key line ministries and States, all major trade and industry bodies, Export Promotion Councils and industry associations.

(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 ISO 9001:2015 certified and ensures uniform and quality service to its members and associates.

Major Activities and Achievements

- During the fiscal year 2022-23, FIEO orchestrated a total of 740 strategically located export promotion programs across India as well as abroad, devising strategy and streamlining the process for exporters to seamlessly market their products.
- FIEO actively addresses exporters' concerns by liaising with relevant authorities to facilitate prompt resolution.
- Through diverse communication channels, FIEO offers exporters the opportunity to engage in online discussions with its experts on matters pertaining to international trade, enabling them to seek clarifications on policy issues and more.
- The FIEO website, accessible at www.fieo.org, provides up-to-date trade policies, publications, global business prospects, and links to international trade promotion organizations.
- Members have the option to upload product photographs, company logos, and detailed company profiles on the FIEO website, enhancing their visibility.
- FIEO arranges interactive sessions with policy makers, ensuring that critical trade matters are brought to the government's attention for swift resolution.
- Being an integral part of various committees and task forces established by both Central and State Governments, such as the Board of Trade, Parliamentary Standing Committee, FIEO provides crucial insights on a range of trade policies.
- Throughout the year, FIEO organized interactive video conferences with Indian Ambassadors in various countries, fostering discussions on business promotion, challenges, and opportunities for Indian exporters.

- Additionally, FIEO orchestrated a series of B2B meetings, exhibitions, and participation in international trade fairs, both physically and virtually, to further promote trade relations with different countries.
- FIEO received recognition and honor from the Honorable Minister of MSME, Government of India, Mr Narayan Rane, as the **Best Supporting Organization** during the 1st Edition of UPITS 2023. FIEO was awarded “**Institutional Game Changer**” Award for 2022-23, for the second year in a row.
- At the request of the Uttar Pradesh Government and with the backing of the Ministry of Commerce, FIEO successfully facilitated the participation of over 400 international buyers for the grand UPITS show. This milestone marks a significant achievement for FIEO, representing the first instance of such a feat in the organization's history.
- FIEO established a proactive War Room, comprising Regional Heads and key officers, under the guidance of the DG & CEO. It's primary objective is to assess the current situation, and promptly address concerns within the Exim community, ensuring swift and seamless exports.
- Furthermore, every Wednesday, the DG & CEO conducts an Interactive Video Conference. During these sessions, exporters are apprised of the latest developments in Foreign Trade Policy and the geopolitical arena. They have the opportunity to seek clarifications on international trade matters. Following these meetings, any grievances expressed were expeditiously brought to the attention of relevant government authorities through the dedicated department.
- Also updated the members from time to time about the Government's initiatives for providing relief to the Exim community on a real time basis in a segregated subject wise manner.
- The Indian Trade Portal, – One stop information trade portal of India developed and maintained by FIEO, currently provides information on 98 countries (including 10 new countries added in the year), representing 95% of the world's total imports and 91% of India's exports
- To keep the Indian Exim community informed about international trade developments, FIEO have published over 2800 trade alerts, 950 news updates, and responded to over 4000 trade and tender queries through the Indian Trade Portal.
- 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.

- 14000+ SMEs are registered on the FIEO GlobalLinker platform and of those 2000+ have already joined with over 40,000+ products and services listed on Indian Business Portal.
- FIEO launched the "Ease of Logistics Portal, an initiative of FIEO to bring exporters and logistics service providers on a single platform to discuss and finalize business.
- 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 2023-24, FIEO has pursued important issues with the Government regularly which finally got resolved viz:

- Amnesty scheme for one-time settlement of default in export obligation by Advance and EPCG authorization holders.
- Relaxation in delay in submission of installation certificate under EPCG Scheme.
- Deferment of requirement of additional qualifiers for exports and imports till 1st October 2023
- one-time relaxation from maintaining Average Export Obligation and option to avail extension in EO period for specified EPCG authorizations due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Simplification in the process of levying of Composition fee in case of Export Obligation Period EOP under AA Scheme.
- One -time relaxation in submission of additional fee to cover excess duty utilised in EPCG authorisations issued under Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) (extended upto 31.03.2015).
- RAs to again re-open and examine all such MEIS/SEIS applications, which have been kept pending and are deficient at the RAs under provisions of Para 3.06 of the HBP 2015-20.
- Requirement of Health Certificate accompanied with the import of food consignments (Milk and Meat Products) deferred till further orders
- 122 Booking Post Offices authorized to accept consignments for e-com export
- Tag, tracking device or data logger already affixed on the container at the time of import also eligible for exemption from the duty of customs and the integrated tax.
- DGFT Officials will be Available on Video Conference Every Day in the Morning to provide SION Fixation to Assistance Online.
- Inclusion of export sectors/items in Chapter 28,29,30 & 73 in Appendix 4R under RoDTEP for exports made from 15.12.2022 to 30.09.2023.

In addition to the above, FIEO publishes many monthly and weekly bulletins, reports, articles etc. on various topics with the objective to keep the trade and industry updated on the latest happenings in the international trade sector. FIEO recognizes exporters and export facilitators and confers "Niryat Shree" and "NiryatBandhu" Awards respectively to encourage the exporters to perform better in year to year.

(ii) 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 a vocational education in the field of Diamond, Gems and Jewellery. The IDI is sponsored by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and is a project of the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council. The IDI conducts vocational educational level training programmes in the areas of Diamond Manufacturing, Diamond Grading, Jewellery Designing and Jewellery Manufacturing and Gemology thereby covering training of entire spectrum of Gems & Jewellery under one roof. The institute upgrades/imparts the skill to Customs Officials on Gold Appraising, Rough Diamond Sorting and Diamond Grading aspects. Institute also upgrades the skill of the existing employees of MSME G&J units under skill enhancement scheme of Centre for Entrepreneur Development (CED), Government of Gujarat. IDI is also recognized as an Anchor Institute Gems & Jewellery by Industries Commissionerate, Government of Gujarat. Institute has recently launched 03 years programme "Bsc.in Jewellery Designing & Manufacturing" affiliated by The Kaushlya Skill University, Government of Gujarat.

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

(iii) National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI)

" National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI) has discontinued its activities after the Cabinet in its meeting dated 17.12.2020 had approved the winding up/voluntary liquidation of NCTI. Currently, NCTI is under liquidation process".

(iv) 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 11/9/2013 i.e. upto 11/09/2023. The activities of PSFT were closed on 31/03/2015.

(v) 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.

(I) Vanijya Bhawan :

The "Vanijya Bhawan" is a newly constructed office complex of Ministry of Commerce & Industry at 16-A, Akbar road, New Delhi. The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 22nd June 2018. The building was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 23rd June 2022. The building comprises of six floors and two basements. It is designed in consonance with the architecture of the surrounding buildings especially the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the North-South Blocks, the Parliament House and the India Gate. Vanijya Bhawan has been designed as a smart building while incorporating the principles of green architecture with a special focus on energy saving and improving indoor quality. It is also based on principles of universal accessibility with additional focus on visually impaired persons.

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, Distt. 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, 1, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore – 560001, Karnataka.
2. Rubber Board, Sub-Jail Road, P.B. No.1122, Kottayam – 686002, Kerala.
3. Tea Board, 14, BTM Sarani, Brabourne Road, P.B. No.2172, Kolkata – 700001, West Bengal.
4. Tobacco Board, G.T. Road, Srinivasa Rao Thota, Guntur- 522004, Andhra Pradesh,.
5. Spices Board, Sugandha Bhavan, N.H. Bypass, PB-2277, Palarivattom P.O. Kochi – 682025, Kerala.
6. MPEDA House, P.B.No.4272, Panampilly Avenue, Panampilly Nagar P.O, Kochi – 682036, 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 - 110 016.
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.
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, Road No.8, Post Box No.9432, Mumbai 400093, Maharashtra, India

(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 to 45, Village Gundavali, M. V. Road, Opp. Vishal Hall, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400069.
5. India Trade Promotion Organization, Pragati Bhawan, Pragati Maidan, 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-400039, Maharashtra
2. CAPEXIL, Vanijya Bhavan, International Trade Facilitation Centre, 3rd Floor, 1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal

3. Council for Leather Exports, No.1, CMDA Tower II, 3rd Floor, Gandhi Irwin Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008. Tamil Nadu
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), 8-G, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001
6. The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC).D2B, D-Tower, West Core Wing, Bharat Diamond Bourse,Bandra Kurla Complex,Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra.
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, 411, Surya Kiran Building (4th Floor); 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi – 110001
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. National Centre for Trade Information, NCTI Complex, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
4. Price Stabilisation Fund Trust, Room No.2003. 20th Floor, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place. New Delhi - 110001.
5. India Brand Equity Foundation, 16th Floor, Dr. Gopal Das Bhawan, 28, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001