



PHD Research Bureau
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

Trade & Investment Facilitation Services



PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TIFS Newsletter January 2021

Exports in December 2020 were USD 27.15 Billion, as compared to USD 27.1 Billion in December 2019, exhibiting a positive growth of 0.14 per cent. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-December 2020-21 was USD 201 Billion as against USD 238 Billion during the period April-December 2019-20, registering a negative growth of (-) 16 per cent in Dollar terms.

On the other hand, imports in December 2020 were USD 42 billion which is an increase of 8 per cent in Dollar terms over imports of USD 40 Billion in December 2019. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-December 2020-21 was USD 258 Billion as against USD 364 Billion during the period April-December 2019-20, registering a negative growth of (-) 29 per cent in Dollar terms.

Exports of services in November 2020 were USD 17 Billion registering a negative growth of (-) 6% vis-à-vis November 2019 whereas imports of services in November 2020 were USD 10 billion registering a negative growth of (-) 7% vis-à-vis November 2019.

Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in December 2020 were USD 22 Billion, as compared to USD 21 Billion in December 2019, registering a positive growth of 5.5%. Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports were USD 28 Billion in December 2020, recording a positive growth of 8%, as compared to Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports of USD 26 Billion in December 2019.

Taking merchandise and services together, overall trade surplus for April-December 2020-21 ¹ is estimated at USD 5 Billion as compared to the deficit of USD 64 Billion in April-December 2019-20.

The trade deficit for December 2020 was estimated at USD 15 Billion as against the deficit of USD 12 Billion in December 2019, which is an increase of (-) 24%.

During December 2020, the top exported products showing positive growth over the corresponding month of last year include Other cereals (278%), Oil Meals (197%), Iron Ore (69%), Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items (47%), Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering (22%), Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet (22%), Carpet (21%), Ceramic products & glassware (20%), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (17%), among others.

During December 2020, the top imported products showing positive growth over the corresponding month of last year are Pulses (245%), Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites (197%), Gold (82%), Vegetable Oil (44%), Chemical material & products (42%), Dyeing/tanning/colouring materials (33%), Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc. (32%), Non-ferrous metals (28%), Organic & Inorganic Chemicals (23%), among others.

On the bilateral trade and investments front, several developments took place such as signing of Memorandum of Cooperation between India and Japan on Partnership in "Specified Skilled Worker", Roundtable meeting with Global Funds at the Startup India International Summit, reforms on the fronts of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), investment facilitation and ease of doing business, among others.

On the policy and regulatory level, various developments took place such as Parliamentary Consultative Committee meeting of Commerce and Industry on "New Foreign Trade Policy 2021-26", India's response to S301 Report of U.S. on Equalisation Levy, approval of Central Sector

¹ The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2020. The data for December 2020 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir, among others.

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Developments in India's Foreign Trade



1. Developments in India's Foreign Trade

1.1. Exports

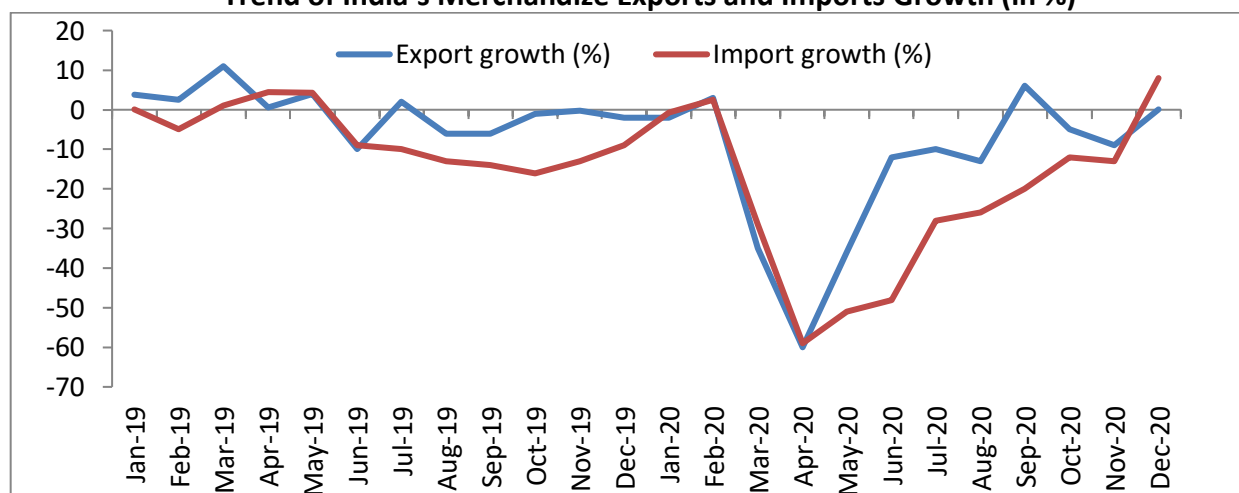
- **Exports grew by 0.14% during December 2020:** Exports in December 2020 were USD 27.15 Billion, as compared to USD 27.11 Billion in December 2019, exhibiting a positive growth of 0.14 per cent.

India's Trade Statistics at a Glance

Merchandise	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Exports (USD billion)	21	10	19	22	24	23	27	25	23	27
Growth (%)	-35	-60	-36	-12	-10	-13	6	-5	-9	0.14
Imports (USD billion)	31	17	22	21	29	30	30	34	33	43
Growth (%)	-29	-59	-51	-48	-28	-26	-20	-12	-13	8
Trade Balance (USD billion)	-10	-7	-3	1	-5	-7	-3	-9	-10	-16

Source: PHD Research Bureau; PHDCCI Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Trend of India's Merchandise Exports and Imports Growth (in %)



Source: PHD Research Bureau; PHDCCI Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

- **Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in December 2020** were USD 22 Billion, as compared to USD 21 Billion in December 2019, registering a positive growth of 5.5 per cent. Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 166 Billion, as compared to USD 178 Billion for the corresponding period in 2019-20, which is a decrease of (-) 7 per cent.

- **Exports of services in November 2020** were USD 17 Billion registering a negative growth of (-) 6% vis-à-vis November 2019.

Trade in Services at a Glance

Services	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20
Exports (Receipts) (USD billion)	20	19	18	18	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Imports (Payments) (USD billion)	13	12	11	11	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Trade Balance (USD billion)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Source: PHD Research Bureau; PHDCCI Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

- **Taking merchandise and services together**, overall trade surplus for April-December 2020-21 is estimated at USD 5 Billion as compared to the deficit of USD 64 Billion in April-December 2019-20. The trade deficit for December 2020 was estimated at USD 15 Billion as against the deficit of USD 12 Billion in December 2019, which is an increase of (-) 25%.
- **During December 2020, the top exported products** showing positive growth over the corresponding month of last year include Other cereals (278%), Oil Meals (197%), Iron Ore (69%), Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items (47%), Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering (22%), Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet (22%), Carpet (21%), Ceramic products & glassware (20%), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (17%), among others.

List of Exported Items showing highest growth during December 2020

Sl.	Commodities	Values in Billion USD		% Change
		DEC'19	DEC'20	DEC'20
1	Tea	0.07	0.07	4.51
2	Coffee	0.05	0.04	-16.38
3	Rice	0.62	0.69	10.76
4	Other cereals	0.02	0.09	278.23
5	Tobacco	0.09	0.08	-4.91
6	Spices	0.29	0.34	17.3
7	Cashew	0.06	0.05	-12.04
8	Oil Meals	0.08	0.23	196.92
9	Oil seeds	0.22	0.15	-31.62

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10	Fruits & Vegetables	0.17	0.19	14.88
11	Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items	0.12	0.18	47.14
12	Marine Products	0.66	0.56	-14.25
13	Meat, dairy & poultry products	0.31	0.34	6.8
14	Iron Ore	0.23	0.38	69.26
15	Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	0.30	0.34	10.76
16	Leather & leather products	0.41	0.34	-17.73
17	Ceramic products & glassware	0.26	0.31	19.56
18	Gems & Jewellery	2.41	2.57	6.75
19	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1.88	2.20	17.47
20	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	1.88	2.09	10.79
21	Engineering Goods	7.05	7.07	0.3
22	Electronic Goods	1.07	1.25	16.51
23	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	0.89	0.99	10.35
24	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	0.45	0.38	-14.56
25	RMG of all Textiles	1.41	1.20	-15.05
26	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	0.03	0.04	21.93
27	Carpet	0.13	0.15	21.17
28	Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	0.15	0.18	21.78
29	Petroleum Products	3.63	2.35	-35.35
30	Plastic & Linoleum	0.62	0.57	-7.25
	Sub-Total	25.56	25.43	-0.5
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	27.11	27.15	0.14

Source: PHD Research Bureau; PHDCCI Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Exports in news

- **APEDA and Indian Embassy, Azerbaijan organize virtual Buyer Seller Meeting with Azerbaijan for increasing exports of Basmati Rice to CIS country-** In a bid to boost exports potential of India's agricultural and processed food products exports, APEDA has organized a Virtual Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in association with Indian Embassy in, Azerbaijan. The meet brought together key stakeholders from the respective Governments and trade on a common platform for strengthening strategic cooperation between India and Azerbaijan in export of Basmati Rice. APEDA took a lead to organize Virtual BSM to provide a platform to the exporters and importers of India and Azerbaijan. This Virtual-BSM with Azerbaijan is the 16th in the series of such events organized by APEDA with various countries. Earlier such virtual Virtual-BSM was first organized with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) followed by Kuwait, Indonesia, Switzerland, Belgium, Iran, South Africa, Germany, The United States, Canada and Australia, Thailand and Nepal.
- **APEDA and Indian Embassy organize Virtual Buyer Seller Meeting with Bhutan for expanding exports of agricultural and processed food products exports to neighbouring SAARC country-** In a bid to boost exports potential of India's agricultural and processed food products exports, APEDA organized a Virtual Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in association with Indian Embassy in Bhutan. The meet brought together key stakeholders from the respective Governments and trade on a common platform for strengthening strategic cooperation between India and Bhutan in Agri Food Sector. This Virtual-BSM with Bhutan is the 15th in the series of such events organized by APEDA with various countries. Earlier such virtual Virtual-BSM was first organized with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) followed by Kuwait, Indonesia, Switzerland, Belgium, Iran, South Africa, Germany, USA, Canada, Australia, Thailand and Oman.
- **World of Coriander Webinar held to Accelerate Quality Production & Export of Coriander-** The Spices Board of India and DBT-SABC Biotech Kisan Hub in collaboration with ICAR-NRCS, RSAMB and Kota Agriculture University organized the World of Coriander webinar 'Accelerating Quality Production, Post-Harvesting, Value Addition & Export of Coriander from India', with participation of more than hundred key stakeholders from various states. The Hadoti region of South-East Rajasthan and Guna district of Madhya Pradesh is known for coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) production and contributes major share in coriander export from the country.
- **Shri Piyush Goyal describes Quality & Productivity as two very important legs on which the future of Indian industry will stand-** Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Railways, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution Shri Piyush Goyal has said that Quality & Productivity are going to be two very important legs on which the future of Indian industry stands. Addressing a webinar of Udyog Manthan, he said that we must take forward our journey to build 'Brand India' and make production & services extremely efficient & effective in delivery. Through this, we can serve the world on the strength of our quality & value of our products, he added.

- **A Marathon of Focused Webinars for Promoting Quality and Productivity in Indian Industry “Udyog Manthan” begins-** The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India is organizing Udyog Manthan - a marathon of focused sector-specific webinars for promoting Quality and Productivity in Indian Industry in association with Quality Council of India, National Productivity Council, and Industry bodies. It is being held from January 4, 2021 to March 2, 2021. Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon’ble Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India will chair the session on 6th January, 2021. The webinar series comprising 45 sessions will cover various major sectors in manufacturing and services. Each webinar will be a two hour session involving discussions led by sectoral and industry experts in a particular sector. Participants will include representatives from industry, testing and standardization bodies. The discussions will be live streamed on YouTube for all those interested in following the sessions.
- **DGFT issues Trade Advisory regarding Cyber fraud complaints from Indian Exporters-**The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Government of India has issued a trade advisory regarding email spoofing/ phishing cyber frauds causing increased bilateral trade disputes. The victims are Indian exporters who having supplied the goods; neither have the goods in their possession nor have received the payment. Such problems can be largely resolved by implementing security protocols which meet various safety issues and ensure best possible deliverability. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/560b7a9a-8c43-4e9a-ad87-45f3d4853519/TN%2036.pdf>
- **Electronic Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) for India’s Exports to UK under Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)-** DGFT, Government of India informed that in continuation to the earlier Trade Notice(s) 30/2020-21 dated 13.10.2020, the United Kingdom (UK) is being added as a country of Export on the e-COO Platform under Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP). The exporters to UK planning to avail GSP benefits may submit the given form on the e-Platform. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/a27a68f5-308c-4ea6-889e-0dafb8739752/Trade%20Notice%20-%2037.pdf>
- **Introduction to online e-PRC System for Application seeking Policy/Procedure relaxation in manual form (Para 2.58 of [FTP 2015-20](#))** – DGFT, Government of India has decided to introduce a new module (online e-PRC system) for seeking policy/procedure through online on the exporter’s dashboard on the DGFT website. Manual submission of application seeking policy/procedure relaxation would no longer be allowed from 25.01.2021. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:

<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/a4931de0-8b61-438b-833b-79e8b432ebba/Trade%20Notice%20No.38%20dt%2015.01.2021.pdf>

- **Procedure and criteria for submission and approval of applications for export of Diagnostic Kits and their components/laboratory reagents** – DGFT, Government of India has announced quota for export of the following diagnostic kits - VTM kits or its components elements (660 lakhs), RNA extraction kits or its components elements (400 lakhs) , RT-PCR kits (COVID/ non-COVID) or its components elements (280 lakhs). The application procedure and criteria for export of these diagnostic kits is also mentioned by the authority. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/56d5db2b-acf1-4f49-ab92-aa9a7f1fc792/TN%2039%20F.pdf>

1.2. Imports

- **Imports grew by (-) 8% during December 2020:** Imports in December 2020 were USD 43 Billion which is a decline of (-) 8% over imports of USD 40 Billion in December 2019.
- **Imports of services in November 2020** were USD 10 Billion registering a negative growth of (-) 7 per cent in dollar terms, vis-à-vis November 2019.
- **Oil imports in December 2020** were USD 10 Billion, which was 10.61 per cent lower in Dollar terms, compared to USD 10.72 Billion in December 2019. Oil imports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 54 Billion which was 44 per cent lower in Dollar terms compared to USD 97 Billion, over the same period last year.
- **Non-oil imports in December 2020** were estimated at USD 33 Billion which was 14 per cent higher in Dollar terms, compared to USD 29 Billion in December 2019. Non-oil imports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 205 Billion which was 24 per cent lower in Dollar terms, compared to USD 267 Billion in April-December 2019-20.
- **During December 2020, the top imported products** showing positive growth over the corresponding month of last year are Pulses (245%), Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites (197%), Gold (82%), Vegetable Oil (44%), Chemical material & products (42%), Dyeing/tanning/colouring materials (33%), Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc. (32%), Non-ferrous metals (28%), Organic & Inorganic Chemicals (23%), among others.

List of Imported items showing highest growth during December 2020

Sl. No.	Commodities	Values in Billion USD		% Change
		DEC'19	DEC'20	DEC'20
1	Cotton Raw & Waste	0.04	0.03	-28.20
2	Vegetable Oil	0.84	1.21	43.50
3	Pulses	0.09	0.29	245.03
4	Fruits & vegetables	0.24	0.24	0.35
5	Pulp and Waste paper	0.09	0.08	-12.11
6	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	0.15	0.18	19.45
7	Fertilisers, Crude & manufactured	0.62	0.63	1.42
8	Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrites	0.01	0.02	197.47
9	Metaliferrous ores & other minerals	0.56	0.42	-24.42
10	Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	1.76	1.63	-7.27
11	Petroleum, Crude & products	10.72	9.58	-10.61
12	Wood & Wood products	0.41	0.47	14.04
13	Leather & leather products	0.08	0.05	-38.94
14	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	1.53	1.88	23.31
15	Dyeing/tanning/colouring materials	0.21	0.28	32.91
16	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	1.08	1.43	32.27
17	Chemical material & products	0.62	0.88	41.53
18	Newsprint	0.05	0.01	-76.27
19	Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones	2.22	2.40	7.81
20	Iron & Steel	1.12	1.27	12.67

21	Non-ferrous metals	1.02	1.30	28.10
22	Machine tools	0.31	0.35	13.46
23	Machinery, electrical & non- electrical	3.14	3.15	0.57
24	Transport equipment	3.21	2.18	-32.05
25	Project goods	0.11	0.13	15.27
26	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	0.47	0.47	-1.54
27	Electronic goods	4.17	5.04	20.90
28	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products	0.61	0.62	1.50
29	Gold	2.47	4.49	81.82
30	Silver	0.11	0.01	-90.52
	Sub-Total	38.07	40.73	7.00
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	39.59	42.59	7.56

Source: PHD Research Bureau; PHDCCI Compiled from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Imports in news

- Government announces amendment in import policy and condition of items classified under Chapter 41 & 43 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule – I (Import Policy)**- The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has announced a new Policy Condition as Policy Condition No.4 in Chapter 41 & Condition No.3 in Chapter 43 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule – I (Import Policy). Imports are subject to compliance with the health protocol for import of hides and skin or sanitary conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The effect of the notification is that import policy of some items classified under Chapter 41 and 43 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule – I (Import Policy) is amended from “prohibited” to “free” and new Policy Conditions added to Chapter 41 and 43. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/b8332978-c197-419b-a33b-e571ba84cd64/Notification%2055%20English.pdf>

- **Government announces insertion of a Policy Condition for items under HS Code 33074900 of Chapter- 33 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy)-** The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has announced insertion of a Policy Condition for items under HS Code 33074900 of Chapter- 33 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy). The imports of odoriferous preparations such as room fresheners/ car fresheners that do not operate by burning under HS Code 33074900 is free. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/a4afeef5-b35b-4ffa-b29c-1a0c58dfdb97/Notification%2054%20english.pdf>
- **Government announces incorporation of policy condition under Exim Code 05040039 of Chapter 05 of ITC (HS), 2017, Schedule – I (Import Policy)-** The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has announced that import of only porcine intestinal mucosa [guts, bladders and stomach of animals (other than fish) whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked] under the HS code 05040039 is “free” subject to obtaining Sanitary Import permit from the department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as per notification S.O 2666(E) dated 17.10.2014 under the Livestock Importation Act (Amendment), 2001. However, import of other items under the HS code 05040039 will continue to remain “restricted” subject to import policy conditions of Chapter 5 of ITC (HS) classification. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/3c32bd54-14f2-4a71-9912-8a9c02c622eb/Notification%20No.52%20dated%2030.12.2020%20inksigned%20%20english.pdf>
- **Amendment in import policy of Coal and incorporation of Policy Condition no. 7 in Chapter 27 of ITC(HS), 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy) –** DGFT, Government of India has amended Para 3 of notification No. 49/2015-2020 dated 22.12.2020 published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) vide S.O. 4654(E). The CIMS will be effective from 01.04.2021 and online registration will be available from 15.02.2021, issued with the approval of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. For details, you may please access the detailed circular released by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for your kind reference:
<https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/7a6a9b39-d2ce-405b-bcea1b0c8c3b4ccc/Notification%20No%2056%20dated%2028-01-21%20English.pdf>



Trade & Investment Facilitation Services



SINGLE WINDOW INFORMATION AND PROCEDURAL FACILITATION

Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) is a vital component for international trade and investment community. It is envisioned to facilitate firms across the globe for trade and investments in India while simultaneously meeting India's rapidly growing appetite for new markets to enhance trade and investments.

Considering the thirst of the Nation to place India at the forefront of Global Economic Architecture, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry launched a specialized desk on Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) on 31st March 2017. TIFS is an information and advisory hub to provide requisite and detailed information to facilitate national and international business firms to invest in India; advising them on prospective business opportunities in India in general and in States and promising sectors in particular.

Vision of TIFS

We aim to make India a US\$ 100 billion (per annum) investment destination in the next five years and to enhance India's trade trajectory to the higher level. We envisage US\$ 1000 billion merchandise trade (exports and imports) and US\$ 500 billion services trade (exports and imports) per annum in the next five years.

Geographical Area

TIFS covers pan India from Jammu Kashmir in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South and from Gujarat in the West to Arunachal Pradesh in the East.

Three role dimensions

1. Information role:

Serving as a key link to all information centres on all national and regional/local regulations and clearances. This includes maintaining or having direct and easy access to such information. This also means constant updating of such information.

2. Catalyst role:

Providing facilitative advisory services to help overcome key obstacles and strengthen key positive enablers for enhanced trade and investments. This includes providing information or "leads" on opportunities that would benefit international business community to invest in India.

3. Networking role:

Effective networking with relevant Indian and overseas agencies and leveraging of such networks in the direction of risk mitigation and enhancing trade and investments.

Strategic Collaborators of TIFS

TIFS work in close coordination with Trade Consulars' of different countries as well as international trade and business community and international chambers of commerce. Further, for facilitating and providing information on procedural requirements, TIFS also work in close coordination with the government both at the central and the state level as well as industry associations in India.

Trade Consular's of
different countries

Government including
Central and State

Industry
Associations

International Trade
and
Business Community

International
Chambers
of Commerce

International
Consulting Firms

How TIFS work in assisting investors?

It is envisaged to be the first-point-one-stop reference for potential investors from around the world. Our team of domain and functional experts provides sector-and state-specific inputs, and hand- holding support to investors. We assist with location identification, expediting regulatory approvals, facilitating meetings with relevant government and corporate officials among others. For instance, if an investor A from Germany wants to invest USD 100 million in a textile business in India.

- A team of trained staff will be associated with the task for maintaining a physical helpdesk and provide the investor with all the help required regarding the relevant approvals to set up a business and information related to investment areas across India.
- Facility to set up meetings of the investors with Government officials for specific investor queries, both at the state government and central government level.
- Regular updates on various economic developments in India in general and sector specific in particular.
- Updates on state level developments related to policy amendments, sectoral developments, taxation mechanism, infrastructural, etc.
- Updates on Foreign Direct Investment norms, Foreign Trade Policy, etc.

TIFS undertakes the following activities

- i. Through regular research and networking with Government bodies, Entrepreneurs, Industry associations, Embassies/Consulates, Investment delegations, etc., the TIFS gather information on possible trade and investment opportunities in various sectors of the Indian economy.
- ii. TIFS advises prospective traders and investors, national and international, in their process of filing applications and helping them meet other procedural and regulatory requirements. For this purpose, information on specific trade and investment guidelines at the state and central level is provided by TIFS.
- iii. TIFS provides information at a broad level to international investors about possible potential joint venture partners in India. If TIFS is aware of any Indian parties interested in formation of Joint Ventures (JVs) with some global partners, such information is made available to interested investors.
- iv. In case of requests made by individual investors to undertake specific research assignments, financial analysis or due diligence of any specific joint venture partner or Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A) targets, TIFS provides adequate resources to carry out such requests on an agreed cost.
- v. In a nutshell, TIFS increases understanding amongst national and international investors on the promising investment areas and requirements and regulations for making investments. Facilitates in dealing with the Government in application procedures amongst the national and international Investors. Reduce lead time in investment processes and procedural transactions.

Registration

Registration is open to both Indian and foreign entities.

Registration fee is for your registration with TIFS program to receive updates on trade and investment scenario regularly for 1 year from the date of registration. However, for your specific queries consultancy charges would vary from case to case basis for facilitation services on detailed projects and exhaustive research studies.

For details, contact:

Dr. S P Sharma, Chief Economist

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110016

Ph.: + 91-11-26863801-04, 49545454; Fax: +91- 26855450, 49545451 | Email: tifs@phdcci.in Website: www.phdcci.in

Developments in India's Foreign Investments



2. Developments in India's Foreign Investments

- **Roundtable meeting with Global Funds at the Startup India International Summit sees participation of around 70 funds from around the world; India has the potential to become the most innovative nation, feel many Funds-** On the day 1 of “Prarambh”, Startup India International Summit on January 15, 2021, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry hosted a Roundtable meeting with Global Funds. The roundtable received participation of around 70 Venture Capital (VC) fund investors from across the United States, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and some Global Funds domiciled in India. The meeting was chaired by Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and attended by Dr Guruprasad Mohapatra, Secretary, DPIIT and major Indian regulators, policy makers, along with Global VC Funds. The intent of this roundtable was to listen to the concerns of Global Funds, share a progress report of the current Indian Startup-VC Ecosystem, and discuss ways ahead for Investing in India with an aim to mobilise Global Capital in Indian Innovations and promoting ease of doing business for global venture funds.
- **Measures taken by the Government on the fronts of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, investment facilitation and ease of doing business have resulted in increased FDI inflows into the country. Resultantly, total FDI inflow of US\$ 58.37 billion has been received during April to November, 2020. It is the highest ever for first 8 month of a financial year.**
- During April to November, 2020, total FDI inflow of US\$ 58.37 billion has been received. It is the highest ever for first 8 months of a financial year and 22% higher as compared to first 8 months of 2019-20 (US\$ 47.67 billion).
- FDI equity inflow received during F.Y. 2020-21 (April to November, 2020) is US\$ 43.85 billion. It is also the highest ever for first 8 months of a financial year and 37% more compared to first 8 months of 2019-20 (US\$ 32.11 billion).

Developments in Bilateral Trade and Investments



3. Developments in India's Bilateral Trade and Investments

- **Cabinet approves signing of Memorandum of Cooperation between India and Japan on Partnership in "Specified Skilled Worker"**- The Union Cabinet, chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of India and Government of Japan, on a Basic Framework for Partnership for Proper Operation of the System Pertaining to "Specified Skilled Worker". The present Memorandum of Cooperation would set an institutional mechanism for partnership and cooperation between India and Japan on sending and accepting skilled Indian workers, who have qualified the required skill and Japanese language test, to work in fourteen specified sectors in Japan. These Indian workers would be granted a new status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker" by the Government of Japan.



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India and WTO



4. India and WTO

- **Seventh Trade Policy Review of India at the WTO begins-** India's seventh Trade Policy Review (TPR) began on Wednesday, 6th January 2021, at the World Trade Organization in Geneva. The TPR is an important mechanism under the WTO's monitoring function, and involves a comprehensive peer-review of the Member's national trade policies. India's last TPR took place in 2015. India's official delegation for the TPR is headed by the Commerce Secretary, Dr. Anup Wadhawan. In his opening statement to the WTO Membership on the occasion, Commerce Secretary emphasized that this TPR is taking place at a time when the world is witnessing an unprecedented health and economic crisis. He highlighted the far-reaching efforts made by India to effectively address the health and economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat initiative.



Policy Developments



5. Policy Developments

- **Parliamentary Consultative Committee meeting of Commerce and Industry on "New Foreign Trade Policy 2021-26" held-** Meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been held on the subject "New Foreign Trade Policy 2021-26". The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, and attended by Hon'ble Members of Parliament and senior officers of the Ministry. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament were briefed about the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). India's FTP has conventionally been formulated for five years at a time. The FTP 2015-20 came into effect on 1st April 2015 and the same was extended by one year till 31 March 2021, due to Covid-19 pandemic. It was informed that the new FTP will come into effect from 1st April 2021 for a period of five years and will strive to make India a leader in the area of international trade and channelize the synergies gained through merchandise and services exports for growth and employment with a goal to make India a USD 5 Trillion economy.
- **India's response to S 301 Report of U.S. on Equalisation Levy-** The U.S. administration had announced initiation of investigation under section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, 1974 against the taxation on digital services adopted or under consideration by countries, including the Equalisation Levy applied by India. Other countries under investigation include Italy, Turkey, and United Kingdom. The Government of India will examine the determination / decision notified by the U.S. in this regard, and would take appropriate action keeping in view the overall interest of the nation.
- **Government approves Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir-** The Union Cabinet, chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the proposal of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade for Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir. The scheme is approved with a total outlay of Rs. 28,400 crore upto the year 2037. Government of India has formulated New Industrial Development Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir (J&K IDS, 2021) as Central Sector Scheme for the development of Industries in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The main purpose of the scheme is to generate employment which directly leads to the socio economic development of the area.
- **Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme gets implemented from 01.01.2021-** Taking a major step to boost exports, Government has decided to extend the benefit of the Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) to all export goods with effect from 1st January, 2021. The RoDTEP scheme would refund to exporters the embedded Central, State and local duties/taxes that were so far not being rebated/refunded and were, therefore, placing our exports at a disadvantage. The refund would be credited in an exporter's ledger account with Customs and used to pay Basic Customs duty on imported goods. The credits can also be transferred to other importers.

Miscellaneous Developments



6. Miscellaneous Developments

- **India's GDP growth estimated at (-)7.7 % in FY2021 as per First Advance Estimates by MOSPI-** The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the First Advance Estimates of National Income at both Constant (2011-12) and Current Prices, for the financial year 2020-21 along with the corresponding estimates of expenditure components of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Real GDP or GDP at Constant Prices (2011-12) in the year 2020-21 is likely to attain a level of ₹134.40 lakh crore, as against the Provisional Estimate of GDP for the year 2019-20 of ₹145.66 lakh crore, released on 31st May 2020. The growth in real GDP during 2020-21 is estimated at -7.7 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 4.2 per cent in 2019-20. Real GVA at Basic Prices is estimated at ₹123.39 lakh crore in 2020-21, as against ₹133.01 lakh crore in 2019- 20, showing a contraction of 7.2 percent.
- **GST Revenue collection for December 2020 stands at Rs 1,15,174 crore-** The gross GST revenue collected in the month of December is Rs 1,15,174 crore of which CGST is ₹ 21,365 crore, SGST is ₹ 27,804 crore, IGST is ₹ 57,426 crore (including ₹ 27,050 crore collected on import of goods) and Cess is ₹ 8,579 crore (including ₹ 971 crore collected on import of goods). The total number of GSTR-3B Returns filed for the month of November up to 31st December 2020 is 87 lakhs.
- **Index Numbers of Wholesale Price in India for the month of December, 2020-** The Office of the Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is releasing index numbers of wholesale price in India for the month of December, 2020 (Provisional) and for the month of October, 2020 (Final) in this press release. The rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at (1.22%) (provisional) for the month of December, 2020 (over December, 2019) as compared to (2.76%) during the corresponding month of the previous year.
- **November 2020 Core infra stands at (-)2.6%-** The core infrastructure growth stands at (-)2.6% in November 2020 as against (-)0.9% in October 2020. The cumulative growth of core infrastructure during April-November 2020-21 stands at (-)11.4% as compared to 0.3% in April-November 2019-20. The growth rate of Coal stands at 2.9%, Crude Oil at (-)4.9%, Natural Gas at (-)9.3%, Refinery Products at (-)4.8%, Fertilizers at 1.6%, Steel at (-)4.4%, Cement at (-)7.1% and Electricity at 2.2% in November 2020 as compared to 11.7%, (-)6.2%, (-)8.6%, (-)17%, 6.3%, 4%, 3.2% and 11.2% in October 2020, respectively.
- **Government publishes the Draft Model Standing Orders for the Manufacturing Sector, Mining Sector and Service Sector -** Pursuant to section 29 of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; the Central Government has published the draft Model Standing Orders for the Manufacturing Sector, Mining Sector and Service Sector in the official gazette, inviting suggestions/objections

from the stakeholders within a period of thirty days. Keeping in view the needs of the services sector, a separate Model Standing Orders for Services Sector has been prepared first time.

- **Gross Bank Credit growth stands at 6.0% in November 2020-** Gross bank credit growth (year-on-year) stands at 6.0% in November 2020 as against 5.5% in October, 2020. On a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, non-food bank credit growth stood at 6.0 per cent in November 2020 as compared to 7.2 per cent in November 2019. Reversing the downtrend, credit growth to agriculture and allied activities accelerated to 8.5 per cent in November 2020 from 6.5 per cent in November 2019. Credit to industry contracted marginally by 0.7 per cent in November 2020 as compared with 2.4 per cent growth in November 2019 mainly due to contraction in credit to large industries by 1.8 per cent in November 2020 (3.0 per cent growth a year ago), though credit to medium industries registered a robust growth of 20.9 per cent in November 2020 vis-a-vis contraction of 2.4 per cent a year ago.

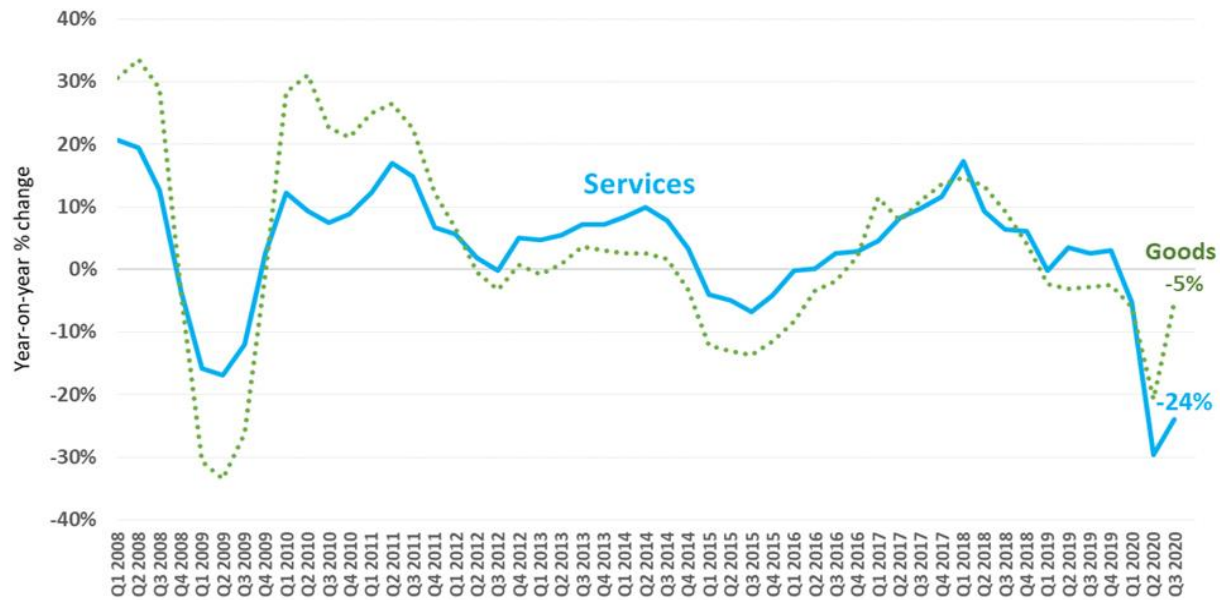
7. Services trade recovery not yet in sight

Global services trade in the third quarter of 2020 fell 24% compared to the same period in 2019, according to statistics released by the WTO on 26 January. This represents only a small uptick from the 30% year-on-year decline registered in the second quarter, in marked contrast to the much stronger rebound in goods trade.

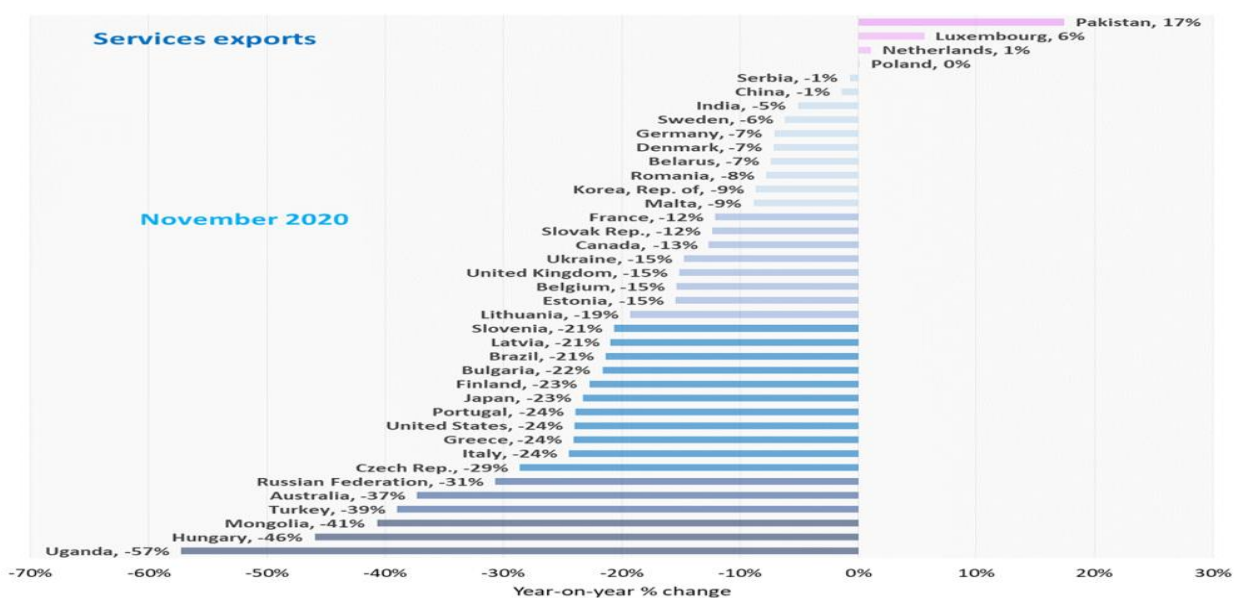
Preliminary data further suggest that, in November, services trade was still 16% below 2019 levels. Prospects for recovery remain poor since a second wave of COVID-19 infections necessitated new, stricter lockdown measures in many countries, with tightened restrictions on travel and related services extending into the first quarter of 2021. The latest statistics confirm earlier expectations that services trade would be harder hit by the pandemic than goods trade, which was only down 5% year-on-year in the third quarter. Foregone expenditures on tradeable services could be directed elsewhere, with consumers shifting to goods instead.

- Unlike goods, services cannot be stockpiled, which means that despite pent-up demand, many of the revenue losses from cancelled flights, holidays abroad, restaurant meals, and cultural/recreational activities are likely to be permanent.
- Travel remains the most affected service sector, down 68% globally compared with the same period of 2019. In the third quarter of 2020, spending by international travellers was down 88% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 80% in both Asia and Africa, 78% in North America, and 55% in Europe. The relaxation of travel restrictions in Europe during the summer months produced only a modest rebound in services trade in the third quarter.
- Trade in “Other services”, such as construction, recreational, legal, and financial services, repeated its uneven performance: most sub-sectors contracted, with computer services a notable exception. With building projects delayed or postponed in many countries due to the pandemic, global construction exports were down 16% year-on-year, as several Asian exporters saw sharp drops. Audio-visual, artistic and recreational services also saw double-digit declines (-14%), with the United States' exports down 24% and the United Kingdom's cut nearly in half (-45%).
- Legal, management, accounting, and advertising services saw a tepid year-on-year rebound of 1%. Financial services increased by 2% globally, with exporters in different regions recording positive growth. This includes the European Union, whose financial services exports were up 4% year-on-year. Computer services remained the most dynamic sector in the third quarter, up 9% due to increasing global demand for cloud computing, platforms and virtual workplaces.
- Preliminary estimates suggest that global services trade remained depressed through November, down 16% year-on-year, based on data from 39 economies accounting from more than two-thirds of world services trade. This marks a slight improvement from October, when services trade was down 18% compared to the previous year.

- Services exports in November were down 24% in the United States, 15% in the United Kingdom (both on a seasonally-adjusted basis), and more than 20% in many European countries. Uganda, a country whose economy is highly dependent on tourism, saw services export revenues drop 57% compared to pre-pandemic levels. China's services exports also slowed (-1%), mirroring its performance in October. Financial services and computer services respectively sustained Luxembourg's and Pakistan's export growth.



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates



Source: National data and Eurostat.

Early figures indicate goods rebound continues

Preliminary figures, on a customs basis, from 72 countries accounting for 92% of global merchandise trade suggest that the rebound that started in the second half of the year picked up strength in October and November. The value of global merchandise trade in October 2020 was 3% higher than in October 2019, with a 6% increase year-on-year for the month of November.

These figures partly reflect purchases that were deferred earlier in the year, as well as weakening trade growth in the closing months of 2019 due to heightened trade tensions at the time. There is considerable variation across regions in the pace of expansion. Asia and Europe saw their exports increase in November by 10% and 6% respectively. However, exports were still down 5% in North America and 2% in Latin America and the Caribbean. The recovery remains incomplete: the total value of global merchandise trade between January and November 2020 was 8% below the same period in 2019.



Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter

Project Team

Dr. S P Sharma

Chief Economist

Ms Sakshi Gupta

Senior Research Officer

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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at subnational, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Markets 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign exchange market 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in International Trade 		

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhiba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)

44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Work life Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Willful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)
80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)
81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
82. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (July 2019)
83. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs (September 2019)
84. Report Emerging contours in the defense and homeland security
85. Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research DSIR
86. India's Trade and Investment opportunities with ASEAN Economies (November 2019)

87. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2020-21 (February 2020)
88. Union Budget 2020-21: Aspirational, Caring and Developmental Budget (February 2020)
89. Macroeconomic Indicators and Pandemic COVID-19 Stimulus provided by Select Economies (April 2020)
90. Analysis on Relief Measures -Salaries wages by pandemic COVID-19 impacted countries (April 2020)
91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by PHDCCI (April 2020)
92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020)
93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD Chamber's detailed representation on short term and long term measures submitted to the Government (April 2020)
94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
95. Compendium of various relief measures provided by the States to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID-19 (April 2020)
96. Calibrated Approach to Exit from Lockdown (April 2020)
97. Compendium on Relief Measures provided by the Govt. under Direct & Indirect Taxes to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID (April 2020)
98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
99. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery.
101. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19
102. PHDCCI COVID-19 Updates
103. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario May 29th 2020
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses (August 2020)
105. India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building (September 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (October 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations; Strengthening bilateral ties through Free Trade Agreement (November 2020)
108. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index: A measure of business momentum, demand scenario and investor sentiment (January 2021)

B: State profiles

109. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
110. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
111. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
112. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
113. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
114. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
115. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
116. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
117. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
118. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
119. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
120. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
121. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
122. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)

123. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
124. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
125. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
126. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
127. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
128. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
129. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
130. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
131. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
132. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
133. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
134. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
135. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
136. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
137. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)