

ANNUAL REPORT

2025-26



सत्यमेव जयते

DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY & INTERNAL TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Annual Report 2025-26



Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade

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1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was constituted in 1995 and restructured in 2000 following the merger of the erstwhile Department of Industrial Development. Since then, the Department has emerged as the nodal authority of the Government of India for formulation and promotion of industrial policy at the national level. DPIIT has been instrumental in guiding policy interventions aimed at strengthening India's industrial base, promoting internal trade, and responding effectively to the evolving needs of a rapidly changing economic environment. Its role has progressively expanded in line with new challenges and opportunities arising from globalization, technological advancement, and shifts in domestic and international markets.

1.1.2 In alignment with its vision of creating a dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable industrial ecosystem, DPIIT strives to enable India's transition into a globally competitive and resilient economy. The Department focuses on fostering an investor-friendly climate by promoting innovation, facilitating domestic and foreign investment, and encouraging the growth of startups and entrepreneurship. Special emphasis is placed on strengthening internal trade, enhancing productivity, and leveraging emerging sectors such as e-commerce and digital platforms to support broad-based economic participation.

1.1.3 The mission of DPIIT centers on policy formulation and implementation that simplifies regulatory frameworks and improves ease of doing business across the country. The Department also plays a critical role in protecting and promoting intellectual property rights, recognizing their importance in driving innovation and competitiveness. Through initiatives aimed at developing robust logistics infrastructure and modern trade ecosystems, DPIIT seeks to support inclusive economic growth, generate employment, and reinforce India's position as an attractive destination for investment and enterprise.

1.2 Allocation of Business to the Department

1.2.1 According to the Allocation of Business (AOB) Rules, as updated, the Department is responsible for determining the Industrial Policy at Central Government level, including the following matters:

- i. General Industrial Policy
- ii. Administration of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 grant of Industrial Licenses (IL) and acknowledging Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM)
- iii. Industrial management
- iv. Productivity in industry
- v. Matters related to e-Commerce

- vi. Promotion of Internal Trade, Including Retail Trade.
- vii. Welfare of Traders and their Employees.
- viii. Matter relating to Facilitating “Ease of Doing Business”
- ix. Matters related to Start-Ups
- x. Integrated development of logistics sector.

1.2.2 The Department handles matters related to Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and administers acts related to IPRs.

1.2.3 The Department also handles matters related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and undertakes promotion of direct foreign and non-resident investment. It looks after promotion of investments by Overseas Indian in India, including innovative investments and policy initiatives consistent with the overall Government policies, particularly in areas such as Special Economic Zones for Overseas Indians.

1.2.4 The Department is responsible for promotion and development of industries related to Cables, Light Engineering products (eg. Sewing machines, typewriters, weighing machines, bicycles, etc.), Light Industries (e.g. Plywood, stationery, matches, cigarettes, etc.), Light Electrical Engineering products, Raw Films, Hard Board, Paper and Newsprint, Tyres and Tubes, Salt, Cement, Ceramics, Tiles and Glass, Leather and Leather Goods Industry, Soaps and Detergents, Footwear Design & Development and any other Industry not covered by other Ministries/Departments.

1.2.5 The following legislations are administered by the Department:

- i. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
- ii. The Explosives Act, 1884
- iii. The Inflammable Substances Act, 1952
- iv. The Boilers Act, 2025
- v. The Patents Act, 1970.
- vi. The Copyright Act, 1957.
- vii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999.
- viii. The Designs Act, 2000.
- ix. The National Institutes of Design Act, 2014.
- x. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- xi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

1.3 Organization of DPIIT

1.3.1 The Organization chart of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) is at **Appendix-I**, while a list of the attached and subordinate offices and other organizations under the Department is at **Appendix-II**.

1.4 Major Programmes / Schemes / Policies

1.4.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the Nodal Department for the formulation of policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is responsible for the maintenance and management of data on inward FDI, based on the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India. To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route.

1.4.2 Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination. The Department plays an active role in the liberalization and rationalization of the FDI policy. Towards this end, it has been constructively engaged in the extensive stakeholder consultations on various aspects of the FDI Policy.

1.4.3 Further, after abolition of the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), process for granting FDI approvals has been simplified wherein the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, is now handled by the concerned ministries/Departments. However, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is a single point interface of the Government to facilitate investors for Foreign Direct Investment through approval route.

1.4.4 National Single Window System (NSWS), under the aegis of DPIIT and accessible through www.nsws.gov.in, has been launched as the online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to start any industry in India and take requisite permissions. This portal is also used for seeking Government approval for Foreign Direct Investment, wherever required. DPIIT is the Competent Authority for grant of Approvals/ Rejection of foreign investment proposals requiring Government approval in case of Trading (Single, Multi brand and Food Product Retail Trading) and for investments related to product categories under its mandate.

1.5 Make in India (MII)

1.5.1.1 DPIIT has been at the forefront of supporting the manufacturing and investment ecosystem in the country. "Make in India" was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that exposed India's manufacturing domain to the world. The sector has the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

1.5.1.2 Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. All Ministries/Departments and State Governments are working closely in 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 sub-sectors are: – furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-product, auto components, aluminum, electronics, agro-chemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment, Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.

Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad; Investment Identification

of potential investors, handholding and investment facilitation is done through Invest India.

1.5.2 Empowered Group Of Secretaries (EGoS):

1.5.2.1 In order to provide support and facilitation to investors for investing in India and to boost growth in key sector of the economy, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EgoS) has been created, which will look into hindrances being faced by investors, and also take up cross cutting policy issues with the following objectives: -

- (a) To bring synergies and ensure timely clearances from different Departments and Ministries.
- (b) To attract increased investments into India and provide investment support and facilitation to global investors.
- (c) To facilitate investments of top investors in a targeted manner and to user policy stability & consistency in the overall investment environment.

1.5.3 Project Development Cells

1.5.3.1 Background

1. The Union Cabinet under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister has given approval for setting up of an "Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments of Government of India for attracting investments in India".

2. The 'Project Development Cell' (PDC) has been approved to facilitate the

development of investible projects through coordinated efforts between the Central and State Governments, with the objective of strengthening the pipeline of investible projects in India and thereby enhancing FDI inflows. Under the guidance of the Secretary, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary in each concerned Central Line Ministry shall be designated as the in-charge of the PDC and will be responsible for the conceptualization, strategizing, implementation, and dissemination of information relating to investible projects.

3. Objectives of PDC:

- i. To create projects with all approvals, land available for allocation and with the complete Detailed Project Reports for adoption/ investment by investors.
- ii. To identify issues that need to be resolved in order to attract and finalise the investments and put forth these before the Empowered Group of Secretaries.

4. Key Mandate of PDC:

- i. Identification of projects
- ii. Evaluation of the pipeline of projects
- iii. Preparing complete list of projects
- iv. Identify incentives available for Investors
- v. Carrying out environment assessment
- vi. Fast-track project implementation

II. PDC of DPIIT

5. The Project Development Cell (PDC) in DPIIT was set up on 6th July 2020. The role of PDC in DPIIT is very wide and it coordinates efforts of 20 Divisions, as follows –

(i) Investible projects and policy issues identified by Product Divisions of DPIIT:

- 1) Consumer Industry
- 2) Light Engineering Industry
- 3) Leather & Footwear
- 4) Linoleum & Rubber
- 5) Cement
- 6) Paper
- 7) Explosives
- 8) Internal Trade (Wholesale and Retail)
- 9) E-Commerce

(ii) Initiatives taken by territorial International Cooperation (IC) Divisions of DPIIT: IC-Americas; IC-Europe; IC-Asia; IC-Africa, Middle East & Oceania

(iii) Issues pertaining to Startups, IL, IEM, FDI, MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme), Industrial Corridors

1.5.4 Investment promotion:

1.5.4.1 Investment promotion is a multifaceted strategic activity that pursues bringing investment opportunities to the existing & potential investors. It also accentuates the influx of capital, jobs, skills, technology, and increases productivity, and innovation for a country. To garner these benefits, investment promotion requires continuous efforts to be channelized around the main activities such as Foreign Direct Investment reforms, Ease of Doing Business reforms, Investment facilitation and targeted outreach. DPIIT has been entrusted with the task of attracting domestic and foreign investments in the country. To

increase the investment inflow, the department has been undertaking various initiatives and reforms such as the launching of Make in India, supporting Champion Sectors and Sub-sectors, setting up of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs).

1.5.5 Invest India:

1.5.5.1 Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors. It acts as a facilitation arm for the Government of India for two of its key initiative's "Make in India" and "Start-up". Invest India provides complete end-to-end facilitation support to companies looking at investing in India by working very closely with the relevant stakeholders in the Government of India, Industry Associations, Private companies and Indian Embassies abroad.

1.5.6. Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-Add and Employment (SCALE)

1.5.6.1 On the clarion call of Hon'ble Prime Minister for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (आत्मनिर्भर भारत), made in his speech to the nation on 12th May, 2020, 24 sub-sectors were identified by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry in which India can truly become self-reliant by strengthening domestic manufacturing. Focus on these sub-sectors will translate into more employment opportunities, greater potential for exports, and a sound manufacturing base within the country to meet its own demand. Consequently, a Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value Add and Employment (SCALE) was constituted by the Hon'ble

Minister for Commerce & Industry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Pawan Goenka, Chairman, IN-SPACe, and former MD & CEO, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. for this purpose. The Committee currently has representation from various industries, associations and officers from Ministry of Commerce & Industry. A Research, Analysis, Program Implementation and Data Intelligence (RAPiD) Unit is institutionalized by the Committee to build core competencies for strategic advisory and data intelligence for matters pertaining to the SCALE housed within DPIIT.

1.5.6.2 Based on objective selection criteria, including manufacturing competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for exports, employment generation capacity, skill availability and supply chain feasibility, the Committee has identified Toys, Footwear (leather and non-leather), Furniture, Food Processing, and Chemicals & Petrochemicals as five key focus sectors for detailed examination and making suitable recommendations to the Government.

1.5.7 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB):

1.5.7.1 The Group of Secretaries on Commerce and Industry formed by the Government in September 2016 recommended that NITI Aayog may coordinate and develop a comprehensive National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters in collaboration with the respective Ministries and States. The objective of the National Plan is to bring about convergence in the multiple models of development of industrial clusters by the Central Government and State Governments so as to affect better cost efficiency and optimal utilization of resources.

1.5.7.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment (URL: <https://indiaindustrialbank.gov.in/login1>)

1.5.8 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS):

The Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) is a benchmarking exercise to recognize high-performing industrial parks, identify critical gaps, and support evidence-based decision-making for investors and policymakers. The initiative is undertaken by Department with technical support of Asian Development Bank. Following the pilot phase report released in 2018, IPRS 2.0 expanded coverage to include public, private industrial parks and SEZs, introducing qualitative assessment across four pillars Internal Infrastructure & Utilities, External Infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management. The exercise concluded with the release of the IPRS 2.0 report on 5 October 2021, followed by capacity-building workshops and Gap Assessment Reports for States/UTs, and a National Workshop in July 2023. Building on these learnings, IPRS 3.0 has been recently launched and is under progress.

1.6 Development of Logistics Sector

1.6.1 Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce with amendment in the Allocation of Business Rules in July 2017 with the mandate for integrated

development of logistics sector in the country and to bring about reduction in the logistics cost. For the said mandate, the Division has been engaged in identification of regulatory, infrastructure or services bottlenecks in freight logistics and easing them through industry engagement and interministerial coordination, monitoring performance and efficiency of logistics infrastructure and services, creation of an integrated system of infrastructure and policy/ regulatory interventions to promote intermodality and identification of skill gaps across modes.

1.6.2 The Division is also promoting and encouraging adoption of digitization across logistics value chains. On 13th October 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated 'PM GatiShakti National Master Plan' for multimodal infrastructure connectivity to various Economic Zones. Subsequently CCEA had approved the Cabinet Note mooted by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) on PM GatiShakti on 21st October 2021. Subsequently, vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification dated 10th November 2021, the mandate for integrated development of Logistics Sector has been allocated to DPIIT and Logistics Division stands shifted to DPIIT.

1.7 Project Monitoring Group

1.7.1 Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is an institutional mechanism for milestone-based monitoring of large-scale infrastructure projects and expeditious resolution of issues and regulatory bottlenecks in projects with investments upwards of Rs. 500 Crores ensuring proactive monitoring and initiating course correction measures in time to prevent delays and cost overruns.

1.7.2 PMG supports all Public, Private and 'Public-Private Partnership' (PPP) Projects above Rs. 500 Crores, facing delays or bottlenecks at all stages of the project implementation. PMG takes up issues with concerned authorities/agencies in the Central or State Governments until the issues are resolved. The issues relating to special category projects can be raised on the portal regardless of their cost which includes PRAGATI projects, High-Impact GatiShakti Projects, critical projects of national importance etc.

1.7.3 In 2025, PMG was upgraded to a structured 5-tier escalation mechanism to ensure that issues are addressed at the appropriate level, beginning with the respective Ministry for regular issues and escalating up to PRAGATI for complex issues. This approach streamlines the review mechanism, prevents duplication, and enables higher authorities to focus on critical issues that require their intervention.

1.7.4 PMG portal (<https://pmg.dpiit.gov.in>) has been developed with an agile and user-friendly interface to strengthen the project monitoring framework. All the relevant stakeholders including User Agencies, Central Ministries, and State Governments have been onboarded on the portal for regular updation of the projects, milestones and issue statuses. The portal offers a free of charge 'State PMG' mechanism that the States/UTs can utilize for monitoring of their self-sponsored projects.

1.7.5 As of 27th November 2025, 3040 Infrastructure projects worth INR 76.9 Lakh Crores are enlisted on PMG portal. PMG has facilitated resolution of 8,177 issues in these projects till now.

1.7.6 Since 01.01.2025, PMG has

conducted 167 Review Meetings. These reviews and regular monitoring resulted in resolution of 425 issues hindering implementation of 258 projects worth ₹11.2 Lakhs Cr. across both Public as well as Private projects.

1.8 Industrial Corridors

1.8.1 Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme which is aimed at development of futuristic industrial cities in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. The program is aimed at providing multi modal connectivity with complete “plug and play” infrastructure till the plot level along with building resilient and sustainable future ready cities.

1.8.2 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is the first Industrial Corridor which is being implemented in the country wherein substantial progress has been made. For coordinated and unified development of industrial corridor projects, Government of India on 7th December 2016, approved expansion of the scope of existing DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund (PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

1.8.3 Presently, as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, following 11 Industrial Corridors are being taken up for development:

- i. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);
- ii. Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);

- iii. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);
- iv. East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase 1;
- v. Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC);
- vi. Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore;
- vii. Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC);
- viii. Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC);
- ix. Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC);
- x. Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) and
- xi. Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC).

1.9 Ease of Doing Business (EODB);

1.9.1 India is moving towards a future where doing business is simple, transparent, and efficient. The Government is driving a series of reforms to remove bottlenecks and make regulations more practical and responsive to industry needs. These efforts focus on reducing compliance burden, cutting down delays, and creating a predictable environment for enterprises to thrive. Through the Ease of Doing Business program, the country is adopting modern practices that encourage investment and innovation. At the heart of this transformation, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) ensures that these initiatives are implemented effectively and deliver real impact across sectors.

1.9.2 The National Business Reforms Action

Plan (BRAP), introduced in 2014, proposed to drive transformative business reforms across the country, promoting competitive federalism through active participation from States and Union Territories (UTs). The scope of BRAP has been systematically expanded to address the evolving requirements of the business sector.

1.9.3 Through seven editions of BRAP, more than 9,200 reforms have been implemented across States and UTs. At present, over 30 States/UTs have operational Single Window Systems, 29 have been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS), and 28 have implemented Central Inspection Systems, improving transparency and efficiency in service delivery.

BRAP has been key in forming critical reforms in labour, environmental compliance, land administration, and taxation, which have significantly reduced the cost and time burden on businesses, tackled sectoral challenges, and attracted investments, thereby establishing India as a hub for investments.

1.9.4 In 2020, a major reform initiative was set in motion to make governance more responsive and business-friendly. The Government introduced the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) program to overhaul outdated regulatory practices and simplify the way laws are implemented. Under this exercise, Ministries, Departments, and State/UT administrations are tasked with reviewing their existing Acts, rules, and processes to identify and remove unnecessary hurdles. The approach emphasizes simplification of procedures, rationalization of requirements, and decriminalization of minor offences, while phasing out redundant laws and practices. This effort reflects a strong commitment to

creating an environment where compliance is easy, transparent, and aligned with modern economic needs. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act was passed in 2023 decriminalizing 183 provisions across 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. To further push decriminalization, the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The 2025 Bill expands this reform agenda to cover 16 Central Acts administered by 10 Ministries/Departments. A total of 355 provisions are proposed to be amended, 288 provisions decriminalized to foster Ease of Doing Business, and 67 provisions proposed to be amended to facilitate Ease of Living. Bill has been referred to the Select Committee.

1.9.5 In 2020, the World Bank Group (WBG) decided to discontinue the Doing Business (DB) report and announced that the WBG would work on a new approach for assessing the business and investment climate called as Business Ready project. B-READY focuses on 10 topics that are organized following the life cycle of the firm and its participation in the market while opening, operating (or expanding), and closing (or reorganizing) a business. DPIIT is the Nodal department for B-Ready for facilitating the internal assessment of existing regulations and public services in coordination with relevant support Ministries/Departments as well as other public and private stakeholders. Assessment of India will be undertaken in 2025-26 and report is expected in September 2026 (Third Report). Data collection for Firm level surveys will start in January 2025 and expert consultations will start in September 2025.

1.9.6 First report was launched on 3rd October 2024. This first edition of B-Ready report covers an initial group of 50 economies

in Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East & Sub-Saharan Africa. WBG also shared detailed and updated B-Ready methodology with major changes such as In Pillar-III, Cost related questions dropped, and Perception-based questions are added. New methodology 1200+ questions has been released in January 2026.

1.9.7 The Cost of Regulations (CoR) initiative was conceived as a structured response to the growing need for evidence-based policymaking in India. Emerging from the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries in January 2023, it was entrusted to DPIIT to design a framework in consultation with States and industry. The central aim is to measure the administrative burden of compliance on businesses. Developed by DPIIT with States and industry, it translates regulatory requirements into tangible cost implications, helping identify inefficiencies and areas for reform. The first baseline survey across key services provided evidence of how processes create financial and time costs, laying the foundation for continuous monitoring.

1.9.8 Its role is both diagnostic and transformative: diagnosing where regulations impose disproportionate costs and guiding reforms that reduce compliance burdens, improve predictability, and strengthen ease of doing business. By bridging government and industry, CoR ensures regulations remain robust yet efficient, supporting MSMEs and enterprises with greater clarity, reduced uncertainty, and improved competitiveness.

1.9.9 National Single Window System (NSWS)

1.9.9.1 Announced in the FY 2020-21 Union Budget as part of the Investment Clearance

Cell (ICC) initiative, the National Single Window System (NSWS) was launched on 22nd September 2021 by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry.

1.9.9.2 Developed by DPIIT in collaboration with Invest India, NSWS serves as a one stop digital platform to streamline business approvals and clearances at the Central and State levels, allowing investors and entrepreneurs to discover, apply for, track, and renew every approval needed to start, operate, or expand a business. It simplifies the regulatory process through features like pre-investment advisory, land bank information, and end-to end facilitation, enabling businesses to navigate approvals with ease. Accessible via www.nsws.gov.in, the platform is a game-changer in enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in India, driving transparency, efficiency, and investor confidence.

1.9.9.3 As on date, KYA (Know-Your-Approval) module of NSWS is live with 698 approvals across 32 Central Ministries/ Departments and 7358 approvals across 35 States/UTs. The platform is stable and running live with approvals from 32 Central Ministries/ Departments. Currently, 33 States/ UTs Single Window Systems are well integrated with NSWS namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Sikkim, Puducherry, Kerala, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Delhi. The NSWS Team is proactively co-

ordinating with the remaining States/UTs to complete the onboarding process at the earliest.

1.9.10 One District One Product (ODOP)

1.9.10.1 The ODOP Initiative is aimed at manifesting the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The idea is to select, brand, and promote One Product from each District (One District – One Product) of the country for enabling holistic socio-economic growth across all regions. The product lists have been signed off by each of the States/UTs with Principal Secretary, Industries/MSME as the nodal department.

1.10 Start-up India

1.10.1 Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to catalyze startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. The Startup India Action Plan was launched on 16th January, 2016, with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building up a robust startup ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for coordinating the efforts of all Central Government Departments and State Governments for carrying this plan forward.

1.11 Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017

1.11.1 The Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017 (PPP-MII Order) was issued on 15th June, 2017 pursuant to Rule 153(iii) of the General Financial Rules,

2017 as an enabling provision to promote domestic value addition and is applicable for procurement of goods, services and works by central government procuring entities. The Order was last amended on 19.07.2024 and the salient features of the Order are as under:

- a) Imported items sourced locally from resellers/distributors, license fees/royalties paid/ technical charges paid out of India, procurement/Supply of repackaged/refurbished/rebranded, shall be excluded from the calculation of local content.
- b) To ensure that imported items sourced locally from resellers/distributors are excluded from calculation of local content, procuring entities to obtain from bidders, the cost of such locally-sourced imported items (Inclusive of taxes) along with break-up on license/royalties paid/technical expertise cost etc. sourced from outside India. For items sold by bidder as reseller, OEM certificate for country of origin to be submitted.
- c) For contract involving supply of multiple items, weighted average of all items has to be taken while calculating the local content.
- d) Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) cannot be issued for tenders less than Rs. 200 Crore, except with the approval of competent authority as designated by Department of Expenditure.
- e) Unless global bids are invited, only Class-I local suppliers (suppliers offering items with equal to more than 50% local content) and Class-II local suppliers

(suppliers offering items with equal to 20% but less than 50% local content) are eligible to bid.

- f) Minimum local content requirement for a bidder to qualify as 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier' has been fixed at minimum 50%/20% with nodal Ministries/ Departments authorized to notify a higher minimum local content requirement if they deem fit.
- g) For the items, for which there is sufficient local capacity and competition, as notified by nodal Ministry, only Class-I local suppliers are eligible to bid. In all other purchases, purchase preference is given to Class-I local suppliers over Class-II/ Non-Local suppliers for 50% of tendered quantity in case of divisible items and 100% of tendered quantity in case of non-divisible items provided rates quoted by lowest Class-I local supplier fall within 20% margin of purchase preference of lowest quoting bidder.
- h) Sourcing of items notified under clause 3(a) of the order, with sufficient local capacity and competition in India has been made mandatory from Class-I local suppliers in SI/EPC/Turnkey Contracts/ Service Tenders.
- i) The manufacturers manufacturing an item under PLI scheme shall be treated as deemed Class II local supplier for that item unless they have minimum local content equal to or higher than that notified for Class-I local supplier for that item, provided the manufacturer has

received incentive from the concerned PLI Ministry for the item. The above shall be applicable for the specific time period only, as notified by concerned PLI Ministry.

- j) A penalty upto 10% of the contract value may be imposed in case the contractor/ supplier does not meet the stipulated local content requirement and the category of the supplier changes from Class-I to Class-II/ Non-local or from Class-II to Non-local.
- k) All administrative Ministries/ Departments whose procurement exceeds Rs. 1000 Crore per annum shall notify their procurement projections for the next 5 years on their respective websites.

1.12 National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

1.12.1 The National IPR Policy, approved on 12th May, 2016 lays the roadmap for intellectual property in India. The Policy recognizes the abundance of creative and innovative energies that flow in India, and the need to tap into and channelize these energies towards a better and brighter future for all. The National IPR Policy is a vision document that aims to create and exploit synergies between all forms of intellectual property (IP), concerned statutes and agencies. It sets in place an institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring and review. It aims to incorporate and adapt global best practices to the Indian scenario. This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-

ups and other stakeholders in creation of an innovation-conducive environment, which stimulates creativity and innovation across sectors, as also facilitates a stable, transparent and service-oriented IPR administration in the country.

1.12.2 The policy recognizes that India has a well-established TRIPS compliant legislative administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibility provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

1.12.3 The Policy lays down the following objectives:

- i. **IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion** - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.
- ii. **Generation of IPRs:** To stimulate the generation of IPRs.
- iii. **Legal and Legislative Framework:** To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.
- iv. **Administration and Management:** To modernize and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.
- v. **Commercialization of IPRs:** Get value for IPRs through commercialization.
- vi. **Enforcement and Adjudication:** To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.

vii. **Human Capital Development:** To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

1.12.4 These objectives are sought to be achieved through detailed action points. The action by different Ministries/Departments shall be monitored by DPIIT, which shall be the nodal Department to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPRs in India.

1.12.5 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

In pursuance of the National IPR Policy 2016, a specialized professional body/Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), was created under the aegis of DPIIT, which has been instrumental in taking forward the objectives and visions of the Policy.

1.12.6 Intellectual Property Right Administration

1.12.6.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal department for administration of various laws related to Intellectual Property Rights in the country such as Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications of Goods, Copyrights, and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. Being nodal Department for IPR related matters, DPIIT has been vetting number of MoUs/MoCs/MoAs/ Cabinet Notes/NDAs etc. entered into by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India from IPR angle. The negotiations on IPR Chapter under various International Trade Agreements are also done by DPIIT.

Besides, DPIIT is also the nodal department for matters related to World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1.12.6.2 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), a subordinate Office under DPIIT, carries out statutory functions related to Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights, Geographical Indications and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. It functions out of offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmadabad.

1.12.7 Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA)

To Encourage the study of, education in, research on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and to promote outreach on Intellectual Property matters, DPIIT has formulated Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA) in 2018. The Scheme has been instituted to develop credit as well as specialized courses on IPR, organize seminars and workshops on IPR matters. To do this 33 IPR Chairs has been set up in Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning recognized by the Central and State Governments.

In May 2025, DPIIT amended the SPRIHA norms to streamline eligibility, tenure, and funding provisions for IPR Chairs, creating a more uniform and accountable framework for institutions.

1.13 National Design Policy:

1.13.1 The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007, which inter-alia, includes:

- i. Promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework.
- ii. Setting up of specialized Design Center of “Innovation Hubs” for sectors such as automobiles and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys and games, which will provide common facilities and enabling tools like rapid product development, high performance visualization, etc. along with enterprise incubation as well as financial support through mechanisms like venture funding, loans and market development assistance for start-up design-led ventures and young designers’ design firms/houses.
- iii. Formulation of schemes for setting up Design Centers/Innovation Hubs in selected locations/industrial clusters/backward states, particularly in the North east;
- iv. Laying special focus on up gradation of existing design institutes and faculty resources to international standards, particularly the National Institute of Design (NID) and its new campuses/centers with a view to spreading quality education in design to all regions of India.
- v. Encouraging establishment of Departments of design in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and all the National Institutes of Technologies

(NITs) as well as in prestigious private sector colleges of Engineering and Architectures.

- vi. Preparation of a mechanism for recognizing and awarding industry achievers in creating a brand image for India design through award of India Design Mark on designs which satisfy key design criteria like originality, innovation, ergonomic features, safety and Eco-friendliness.
- vii. Facilitating the establishment of a Chartered Society for designers (on the lines of institutions of engineers, the institution of Architects., the Medical Council, the Bar Council, etc.), to govern the registration of Design Professionals and various matters relating to standards setting in the profession.
- viii. Setting up an Indian Design Council (IDC) with eminent personalities drawn from different walks of life.

1.14 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI, 2024)

Government of India has formulated New Industrial Development Scheme, UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme), 2024 as a Central Sector Scheme for the development of Industries and generation of employment in the states of North East Region. The scheme's main objective is to generate gainful employment, which will lead to the area's overall socio-economic development. It will create productive economic activity in the manufacturing and service sectors.

1.15 Erstwhile Industrial Promotion Schemes of DPIIT presently under grand parenting (Subsidies being released as per committed number of years)

1.15.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 1.4.2007 to 31.03.2017 with the purpose to boost industrialization of the region. The policy was effective up to 31.03.2017 but units that commenced commercial production by 31.3.2017 shall continue to receive benefits beyond this date up to the committed number of years for each unit.

1.15.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013 –

In order to mitigate locational disadvantage and facility the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) was introduced in 2013 replacing Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971.

1.15.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 –

1.15.3.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31.03.2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

1.16 Schemes for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

1.16.1. Schemes that have completed their tenure:

- I. Special Package-I & II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2017
- II. Special Package-I & II for Jammu & Kashmir from 14.06.2002– 31.03.2017

1.16.2 Schemes under Grandparenting

- I. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- II. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021

1.16.3 Ongoing Schemes

The New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021 for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir was notified on 19.02.2021 to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of J&K, thereby enabling Jammu and Kashmir to compete nationally. The scheme is for the duration of 2021-22 to 2036-37 with a total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 crores.

1.17 The Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax Regime to the eligible units located

in States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North East including Sikkim, Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

1.17.1 The Scheme of Budgetary Support was notified on 5th Oct, 2017 by DPIIT.

1.17.2 It is a Central Government Scheme, which is offered as a measure of goodwill in order to help the Units in their transition from erstwhile Exercise regime to new GST regime. It envisages reimbursement of claims of only those Units which were eligible for drawing benefits under the earlier Exercise Duty Exemption/refund schemes but it has otherwise no relation to the erstwhile Schemes

1.17.3 Benefits under the scheme are available to the 'eligible units' for a definite period of time 'not exceeding ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production'. The support under the scheme is in the 'nature of grant and limited to Central Government's share of CGST (58%) and/or IGST (29%) retained after devolution of a part of these taxes to the States. This 58% has been fixed taking into consideration that at present Central Government devolves 42% of the taxes on goods and services to the States as per the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

1.17.4 The Scheme is applicable till 30.06.2027 in Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh and North Eastern regions including Sikkim. The Scheme has ended on 31.03.2020 in the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

1.17.5 The year-wise status of fund disbursement under the Scheme is as under:

Rs. in Cr.

Financial Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (up to 31.12.2025)
Amount Disbursed	169.41	1499.86	2130.22	2716.00	3902.96	2642.49	1749.68	2108.55	1270.10

1.18 Programmes for Industrial Infrastructure Development – Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)

1.18.1 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional

clusters/locations, having potential to become globally competitive. 30 projects were approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan under IIUS, out of these 28 projects had been completed, 1 project is under implementation and 1 project has been withdrawn. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1066.914 crore (up to 31.12.2025) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1075.630 crore. The details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant (Rs. in crore)	Total Released Central Grant (Rs. in crore)
IIUS	30	28	1*	1075.630	1066.914

* 1 project has been withdrawn

1.18.2 The Scheme was recast in February' 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process and the scheme was called as Recast Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (RIIUS). Under these 7 projects were approved, out of these 6

projects had been completed and 1 project is under implementation. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 368.610 (up to 31.12.2025) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 380.010 crore. The details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant (Rs. in crore)	Total Released Central Grant (Rs. in crore)
Recast IIUS	07	06	1	380.010	368.610

1.18.3 Thereafter, the scheme was continued after being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme) with effect from July, 2013. Under MIIUS, projects were undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/

Estates/Areas. Greenfield projects had also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant up to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore

was provided with at least 25% contributions of State Implementing Agency (SIA) and in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA were up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIIUS, 21 projects were sanctioned; out of which 18

projects were completed and remaining 03 are under implementation. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 373.810 crore (up to 31.12.2025), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 385.650 crore. The details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant (Rs. in crore)	Total Released Central Grant (Rs. in crore)
MIUS	21	18	03	385.650	373.810

1.18.4 Further, the scheme has not been continued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects.

1.19 India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi

1.19.1 The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi & allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

1.19.2 Development of Exhibition & Convention space, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail space etc. are visualized in the project. For development of this project, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e., India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited (IICC Ltd), a 100 % owned and controlled Company by Government of India represented through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been incorporated

on 19th December, 2017.

1.19.3 The project is being developed in two phases. Phase-I, consisting of a Convention Centre, two (2 Nos) Exhibition Halls and trunk infrastructure facilities. Phase-II with construction of three more Exhibition Halls, Arena, and commercial development of complimentary infrastructure like Hotels, Retail and Office spaces.

1.19.4 Hon'ble Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018 and was inaugurated on September 17, 2023.

1.19.5 "Kinexin", the operator of Exhibition and Convention Centre commenced commercial operations on 1st October 2023 on a revenue share model and regular events are being held at Yashobhoomi.

1.19.6 Progress on Mixed Use Development under Phase-2:

- A five-member committee has been constituted under chairmanship of AS-DPIIT for fixing up of minimum reserve price, making required changes in the draft RFP, evaluation of bids and overseeing the process of auctioning etc. with respect to Land monetization.

- b. The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Competent Authority on 28 July 2025, following which an RfP for 12 plots was issued on the MSTC portal on 27 August 2025. Proposals were received for 04 office plots and 02 hotel plots, and an e-auction for Office Plot No. 15 and Hotel Plot No. 28 was held on 25 November 2025.
- c. Hotel Plot No. 28 was awarded to ITC Hotels Ltd at INR 326.5 crore, 26.4% higher than the reserve price of INR 258.4 crore, and the LoA was issued on 24 December 2025. Re-tendering for the remaining 11 plots was undertaken on 15 December 2025, with the bid submission deadline of 16 February 2026.

1.20 Productivity and Quality

1.20.1 DPIIT is the nodal Department for the promotion of productivity and quality in the industrial sector. The National Productivity Council (NPC) represents India in the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organization (APO), of which the Government of India is a founding member and implements APO programmes/activities relating to India. NPC undertakes productivity augmentation through domain specific consultancy, training, workshops, seminars and conferences for Government, Public and Private sectors, productivity related research, Monitoring & Evaluation of various government schemes & projects and information dissemination through collaboration with APO. NPC's vision is to be the knowledge leader in competitiveness, providing state-of-the-art services to the Indian economy so that it can compete globally. The goal is to contribute to the

country's long-term, inclusive socioeconomic growth by increasing productivity.

1.20.2 Quality Council of India (QCI) is another important organization under this Department which was set up as an autonomous body to establish an accreditation structure in the country, to create a mechanism for independent third-party assessment of products, services, and processes and to spread quality movement in India by undertaking a National Quality Campaign.

1.20.3 QCI functions through the Governing Body and other executive bodies (Boards/Committees) for implementing the strategy, policy and operational guidelines as set out by its Governing Council. QCI operates its quality assurance activities in areas related to industry, education environment, health care, sports etc. Through its constituent boards [namely: National Accreditation Boards for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL); National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH); National Accreditation Board for Education & Training (NABET); National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) and Divisions [namely: Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED), Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD) & Project Planning and Implementation Division (PPID)]. Every Board is functionally independent and works within its area of expertise.

1.21 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

1.21.1 UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a unique mandate to promote, dynamize and accelerate sustainable industrial development. UNIDO's vision is

a world without poverty and hunger, where industry drives low-emission economies, improves living standards, and preserves the environment for present and future generations, leaving no one behind.

1.21.2 UNIDO has been delivering technical cooperation services in India since its establishment in 1966, following the successive stages in the country's industrial development strategy. India is both a recipient as well as a contributor to the programmes of UNIDO and hosts one of the UNIDO's largest technical cooperation portfolios. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal government department for all matters related to the programming, operations and engagements of UNIDO in India.

1.22 Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

1.22.1 The Department monitors industrial growth and production in general and in select industrial sectors such as leather, cement, paper and pulp, tyre and rubber, light electrical industries, consumer goods, consumers durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries etc, as indicated in the allocation of Business Rules, 1961.

1.22.2 The Central Government on 19th January, 2022, has approved the continuation of Central Sector Scheme "Indian Footwear, Leather Development Programme (IFLDP), with 1700 crore till 31.03.2026 or till further review, whichever is earlier. The Scheme is to encourage development of infrastructure for the leather and footwear sector, address environment concerns specific to the leather

and footwear sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production.

1.23 Monitoring of Industrial Activity, Production and Prices

1.23.1 DPIIT monitors the performance of the industrial sector by collating information from Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM), Industrial License, Letter of Intent (LOI), Foreign Investment data and Industrial production returns. The Department also compiles and prepares Index of production of 8 core infrastructure industries on a monthly basis. Besides, the Department publishes the monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which forms the basis for official information on inflation.

1.24 Internal Trade & E-Commerce (ITeC)

1.24.1 The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion was renamed as Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in January, 2019 and designated as nodal department for Internal Trade.

1.24.2 Internal Trade & e-Commerce (ITeC) Section is responsible for handling all aspects of e-Commerce and retail trade which includes harmonious growth of all form of retail trade, improvement in ease of doing business, development of infrastructure across the distribution chain of retail trade and welfare of traders and their employees.

1.24.3 The Department is also involved in formulation and negotiation of India's stance on ecommerce, for discussions in bilateral and multilateral fora such as WTO, G20, Free Trade

Agreements (FTAs), Shanghai cooperation Organization (SCO), etc.

1.24.4 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has pioneered the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) to promote open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic platforms. The initiative is grounded in open-source methodologies, open specifications, and open network protocols, and is designed to function independent of any specific platform. ONDC has made e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers, standardised key operations to enable the participation of local suppliers, improved logistics efficiencies, and enhanced overall value for both sellers and consumers.

As of November 2025, ONDC is delivering in nearly 1,100 cities and towns across the country, with over 344.5 million recorded orders. The network has 490+ active Network Participants and more than 7.7 lakh sellers and service providers registered on the platform. The categories currently live on ONDC include Food & Beverages, Grocery, Agriculture, Beauty & Personal Care, Electronics & Appliances, Fashion, Home & Kitchen, Mobility (including ride-hailing, metro ticketing and bus ticketing), Logistics-as-a-Service, Financial Services, and others.

1.24.5 DPIIT vide Gazette Notification dated 26.07.2019 has constituted a National Traders' Welfare Board with an objective of welfare of traders and their employees, simplify the Acts and Rules to reduce the compliance burden applicable to traders, improving the access of funds for traders and provide social security benefits like insurance, pension, healthcare

etc., for traders

1.24.6 DPIIT has nominated Chairperson, two members having special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of retail trade, seven members representing trade associations and thirteen members representing State and Union Territories to the board. In addition to the above, representatives of Nine relevant Ministries are also part of the board for advising the Government for the fulfillment of the above-mentioned objectives.

1.24.7 Since the constitution of NTWB, several meetings have been held. For regular interaction with retail traders, a VC Link has been developed and was launched by the Chairperson during the 3rd meeting of the Board held in July 2024. Weekly VC meetings are held every Monday to inform traders about Government schemes and policies, facilitate easy submission of grievance and provide suggestions with a focus on redressal and fostering collaboration between traders and the government.

1.25 Technical Regulations

1.25.1 In order to provide safe reliable quality goods; minimizing health hazards to consumers; promoting exports and imports substitute, technical regulations/Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued by DPIIT for industries falling under its domain (i.e. Light Engineering Industry (LEI), Consumer Industry (CI), Cement, Paper, Rubber & Linoleum, Leather & Footwear, and Explosives) under BIS Act, 1986/2016 and Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

1.25.2 DPIIT as per its mandate has been issuing QCOs since 1987. 86 QCOs for over 355

product standards under BIS Act, 1986/2016 (e.g. Cement, LPG Gas Stoves, Pipes and Tubes, ACs, Refrigerators, Safety Glass, Smart Meters, Air Cooler & Air Filters, Door Fittings etc.) as well as one QCO for 15 products under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Gas Cylinders, Valves and Regulators) have been issued by DPIIT. DPIIT has focused more on issuance of QCOs under BIS Act as evident from the data below:

- i. 1987 to 2014 **(28 years): 05 QCOs** for 40 product standards
- ii. 2015 to 2022 **(8 years): 29 QCOs** for 102 product standards.
- iii. 2023 - till date: **52 QCOs** for 223 product standards

1.26 Production Linked Incentive (White Goods)

1.26.1 In pursuance of Hon'ble Prime Minister's clarion call for 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', the Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister has given approval to the PLI Scheme for White Goods (Air Conditioners and LED lights) to be implemented over FY 2021-22 to FY 2028-29 with an outlay of Rs. 6,238 Crore on 7th April 2021. The Scheme Guidelines have been published on 4th June 2021.

1.26.2 Corrigendum to the Scheme Guidelines was issued on 16th August 2021, 24th February, 2022, 9th October, 2023 and 9th July, 2024. In the scheme, an Yearly incentive of 6% to 4% for five years on satisfying the conditions of cumulative threshold investment and net incremental sales. A central design aspect of the scheme is that it does not incentivize production of finished goods. Only manufacturing of components and sub-

assemblies are incentivized under the Scheme.

1.26.3 So far, the PLI Scheme for White Goods has attracted Rs. 10,335 crores of committed investment from 80 approved beneficiaries. The Scheme is expected to generate production worth Rs. 1.72 lakh crore and create around 60,000 direct jobs across the country.

1.27 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

1.27.1 The Medical Devices Industry (MDI) Plays a critical role in the health care ecosystem and is indispensable to achieve the goal of health for all citizens of the country. A National Medical Devices Promotion Council (NMDPC) has been setup in December, 2018 by DPIIT. As Indian manufacturing companies and startups move towards creating innovative products, the setting up of the council will spur domestic manufacturing in this sector. On the request of D/o Pharmaceuticals which has the mandate for the Promotion of the medical Device Industry and has created dedicated institutional mechanisms such as Standing Forum of Medical Device Associations, the DPIIT has agreed vide OM dated 16/06/2022 to reconstitute the NMDPC under the chairpersonship of Secretary, D/o Pharmaceuticals with appropriate representation from DPIIT".

1.28 Strengthening Data System as per DGQI Framework

1.28.1 The Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) Framework developed by NITI Aayog, provides a structured approach to promote and ensure the Department's data preparedness through robust data governance and quality improvement initiatives. Aligned with national

frameworks, policies, and goals, the DGQI has supported the Department in adopting emerging technologies, thereby enabling timely policy interventions and improved service delivery.

1.28.2 The Department has implemented DGQI framework to understand the data maturity and readiness of its data ecosystem. The framework has been implemented to strengthen the data systems across the major Schemes and Initiatives of Department, by focusing on improvements in data governance, quality, and management. Enhanced monitoring of key performance indicators related to data quality has been achieved, alongside the adoption of automated tools to detect errors or inconsistencies, simplifying the correction and improvement process. This proactive approach has mitigated data-related risks and has ensured that decision-making is based on accurate and reliable data, as evidenced by the improved overall DGQI score of 4.81 out of 5.0 for 2023-24.

1.28.3 Building on the existing pillars of DGQI 2.0, NITI Aayog has recently launched DGQI 3.0 from FY 2024-25, incorporating a forward-looking emphasis on technology adoption. Through DGQI 3.0 Department will embrace a holistic approach to data management across its various schemes, fostering continuous improvement, enhanced security, and scalability by establishing a strong foundation for evidence-based policy making. Ultimately, it will serve as a critical enabler in realising the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

2.1 Make in India

2.1.1 DPIIT has been at the forefront of supporting the manufacturing and investment ecosystem in the country. “Make in India” was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first ‘Vocal for Local’ initiatives that exposed India’s manufacturing domain to the world. The sector has the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

2.1.2 Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. All Ministries/Departments and State Govts. are working closely in 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 subsectors are: furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminum, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions,

close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment. Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.

2.1.3 Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad; Investment Identification of potential investors, handholding and investment facilitation is done through Invest India.

2.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS)

2.2.1 In order to provide support and facilitation to investors for investing in India and to boost growth in key sector of the economy, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EgoS) has been created, which will look into hindrances being faced by investors, and also take up cross cutting policy issues with the following objectives:

- (a) To bring synergies and ensure timely clearances from different Departments and Ministries.
- (b) To attract increased investments into India and provide investment support and facilitation to global investors.
- (c) To facilitate investments of top investors in a targeted manner and to usher policy stability & consistency in the overall investment environment.

2.3 Project Development Cell

2.3.1 In the midst of COVID-19 pandemic, with a view to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly ecosystem to investors investing in India, the Union Cabinet approved constitution of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments to fast-track investments in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India to increase domestic investments and FDI inflow.

2.3.2 Project Development Cells (PDCs) have been set up in 29 Ministries/Departments to fast-track investment in coordination between the Central and State Governments and thereby enhancing the pipeline of investible projects in India and in turn increase domestic investment and FDI inflows. PDCs have the following main objectives:

- a. To handhold investors and create projects with all approvals, land available for allocation and with complete detailed project reports for adoption/investments by investors.
- b. To identify issues that need to be resolved in order to attract and finalize the investments and put forth these before the Empowered Group.

2.4 National Single Window System (NSWS)

2.4.1 National Single Window System (NSWS), initiated by DPIIT and accessible through www.nsws.gov.in, acts as a one-stop digital platform for facilitating Government to Business (G2B) approvals and investor-related

clearances for industry and business entities with transparency and accountability in the country. It streamlines the G2B approvals process by creating information symmetry and minimizing the need to visit multiple Departmental portals.

2.4.2 This national portal, launched on 22nd September 2021 by the Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, integrates the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments without disruption to their existing IT portals. Currently, approvals of 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 33 States/ UTs Single Window Systems are integrated with NSWS with access to 300+ Central approvals and 3000+ State approvals. Additionally, Know Your Approvals (KYA) module is live for 698 Central approvals and 7,358 State approvals to facilitate free flow and access of information for business enterprises. The following G2B Schemes are also live on NSWS: Ethanol Blending Programme; Vehicle Scrapping Policy (RVSF/ ATS); National Program on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules under PLI Scheme; Indian Footwear & Leather Development Program (7 sub-schemes); National Green Hydrogen Mission.

2.4.3 Till 22nd December 2025, over 12.26 lakh applications have been submitted and over 8.64 lakh approvals have been granted. Currently over 4.22 lakh Business Entities have registered on the platform (including Sole Proprietors, Incorporated Companies, LLPs and foreign entities).

2.4.4 NSWS has upgraded its technical architecture to implement PAN as Single Business ID. User verification will be done using the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)

of the Authorized Representative of the organization. SOPs have been shared with respective Ministries and Departments to start implementing the usage of PAN to identify business users and to start requesting input of verified PAN from their users where it is not already getting captured.

2.5 One District One Product (ODOP)

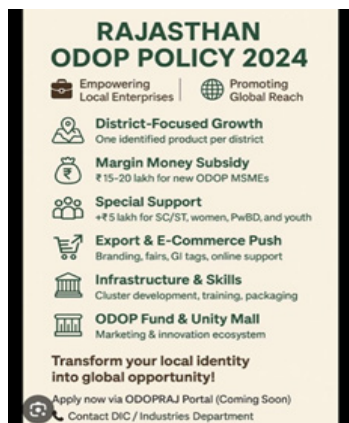
ODOP is an initiative to promote products from each district of the country. Under ODOP Initiative, the idea is to select, brand, and promote at least one Product from each District (One District One Product) of the country for enabling holistic socioeconomic growth across all regions. Under the ODOP Initiative, 1200+ products have been identified from 775 districts of the country. ODOP products are identified by the respective States/Union Territories (UTs), and the finalized list is communicated to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) by the relevant departments of the States/UTs.

The details of unique products identified (district wise) the ODOP initiative as of 19th August 2025 is mentioned here

https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2025-08/20250819_v32_odop_product_list.pdf

2.5.1 Product Selection and ecosystem at State/District level:

Under the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, a structured product-mapping exercise has been undertaken across the country, resulting in the identification of 1,243 products across six major sectors, covering 775 districts in all States and Union Territories. To support effective implementation, 23 States/UTs have established ODOP cells and 12 States/UTs have developed dedicated ODOP e-commerce platforms facilitating producer onboarding, dissemination of information, and streamlined access to government support. 23 States/UTs have ODOP policies either stand alone or integrated ODOP within MSME, Rural Development, Agriculture and Export Promotion strategies. Regular JS level and Director level reviews ensure strong monitoring of policy implementation. Collectively, these measures have contributed to strengthening the ODOP ecosystem and enhancing the visibility and competitiveness of district products nationwide.



Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024-2029



Uttar Pradesh ODOP Schemes

2.5.2 PM Ekta Mall:

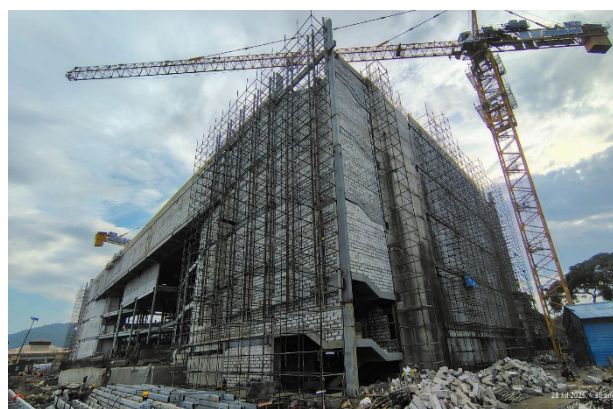
Under the Scheme for Special Assistance for Infrastructure development and as per the 2023-2024 budget announcement, PM Ekta mall (Unity Mall) is to be set up in every state for promoting ODOP, GI and local handicraft products. This scheme provides the state with financial support in the form of interest free loan with stipulation that repayment is to be made after a period of 50 years and land is to be provided by State Government for free of cost. Under this, Rs.5000 crore has been allocated to each state in the form of a 50-year interest free loan. Substantial progress has

already been achieved in this project.

A total of 29 Unity Malls has been sanctioned across 27 States under the ₹5,000 crore allocation. Of these, 27 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved by DPIIT and the Department of Expenditure (DoE), and construction has commenced in 25 States, marking a significant shift towards dedicated infrastructure for the promotion and sale of ODOP, GI and handicraft products. Construction of 3 malls is expected to be completed in the coming months, with Assam, Kerala, and Nagaland leading the progress.



Pictures of PM Ekta mall under construction in Kerala



Pictures of PM Ekta mall under construction in Assam



Pictures of PM Ekta mall under construction in Madhya Pradesh



Pictures of PM Ekta mall under construction in Nagaland

2.5.3 ODOP Awards:

The National ODOP Awards 2024 were held on 14 July 2025, receiving 641 applications across the categories of Indian Missions Abroad, States and Districts. A total of 34 awardees were felicitated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry for their exemplary contributions.

Building on this momentum, the 3rd edition of the ODOP Awards was launched with the application window open from 1 August to 30 September 2025. The initiative saw a wider reach this year, receiving 799 applications

across five categories—Indian Missions Abroad, States, Districts, Central Ministries/Departments and E-commerce Platforms. The evaluation is under process. The evaluation is currently underway, and over the next 3–4 months, ground verification, screening, and selection meetings will be conducted, after which the shortlisted applicants will be felicitated at the Awards ceremony.



National ODOP Awards 2024 ceremony held on 14 July 2025

2.5.4. ODOP Engagement with Indian Missions

ODOP significantly expanded its international engagement through collaboration with 80+ Indian Missions abroad, enhancing the global visibility of district-specific products. Engagement with Missions includes organizing exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, product showcases, ODOP Walls, and other market outreach initiatives, enabling district producers to connect directly with international buyers and stakeholders.

ODOP's participation at the World Expo 2025 in Osaka featured over 250 ODOP products at the Bharat Pavilion. The initiative also facilitated the establishment of three international ODOP Stores (two in Singapore and one in Kuwait) and 5 dedicated ODOP Walls were established in Bahrain, Riyadh, Berlin, Bali, and Japan. Further, ODOP brands participated in major international exhibitions, including the Indian Summer Mela in Moscow, the Kings & Queens Exhibition in Kandy, the Swadeshi Mela in London and the Diwali Bazaar in Jakarta.



ODOP Display at Bharat Pavilion, World Expo, Osaka



ODOP participating at Bharat Utsav in Moscow, Russia



ODOP Wall at Consulate General of India, Bali



ODOP Exhibition during Diwali Mela at Eol Indonesia



ODOP wall inauguration at Eol Kazakhstan



ODOP participating at Kings & Queens Exhibition in Kandy, Sri Lanka

2.5.5 Events

ODOP maintained a strong presence at national and regional events in 2024-25, with participation across major platforms, including World Food India 2025, the Lavender Festival, the GI-cum-ODOP Trade Fair and the Pashmina Festival. At World Food India, ODOP showcased 18 product pods with high visitor and buyer

engagement. ODOP also collaborated with IIM Jammu and NITI Aayog for an MSME-focused event, alongside a virtual Buyer-Seller Meet organized with CSIR-IIIM. Over 30 ODOP brands participated in the exhibition organized during the ODOP Book launch in Mumbai, which featured products gifted by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.



World Food India 2025



Pashmina Festival 2025, Katra



Lavender Festival in Baderwah,
Jammu & Kashmir

2.5.6 Capacity Building:

Capacity building remained a key focus, with ODOP conducting 15 design and technical workshops in collaboration with NID and IITs



NID Design Sensitization Workshop on Kullu shawls in Kullu-Manali



Capacity Building workshop at IIT Roorkee with 50+ Sugarcane Farmers.



NID Design Sensitization Workshop on Crochet in West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh



NID Design Sensitization Workshop on traditional handloom weaving in Mankan, Sikkim.

2.6 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

The Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Commerce & Industry formed by the Government in September, 2016 recommended that NITI Aayog may coordinate and develop a comprehensive National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters in collaboration with the respective Ministries and States.

The Objective of the National Plan is to bring about convergence in the multiple models of development of industrial clusters by the Central Government and State Governments so as to affect better cost efficiency and optimal utilization of resources.

In accordance with the recommendation of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India

Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment. The Bank can be accessed at <https://indiaindustrialbank.gov.in>.

About 4150 industrial parks/estates/ SEZs in 7.13 lakh hectares(approx.) have been mapped on India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) along with net land area availability.

IILB was launched by Hon'ble CIM on 27th August 2020. So far, plot level data of GIS enabled Parks of States/UTs has been onboarded. A mobile application of IILB is also available on Android and iOS stores for the ease of investors.

2.7 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS):

2.7.1 The Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) is a national benchmarking exercise to recognize high-performing industrial parks, identify targeted interventions, and serve as a decision-support tool for investors and policymakers. The initiative is undertaken by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade in collaboration with Invest India and the Asian Development Bank.

2.7.2 Following the pilot phase report released in 2018, IPRS 2.0 expanded coverage to include public, private industrial parks and SEZs, introducing qualitative assessment across four pillars—Internal Infrastructure & Utilities, External Infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management—along with a tenant

feedback mechanism. The exercise assessed 449 parks (including 51 SEZs and 24 private parks), gathered feedback from about 5,700 tenants, and classified parks as Leaders, Challengers, and Aspirers. The IPRS 2.0 report was released on 5 October 2021, followed by State/UT-wise Gap Assessment Reports, capacity-building workshops, and a National Workshop on Accelerating India's Industrial Competitiveness held on 1 July 2023.

2.7.3 Building on these outcomes, IPRS 3.0 activities are currently underway, focusing on an enhanced and more outcome-oriented framework. IPRS 3.0 uses a strengthened, data-driven methodology assessing parks across five pillars through 41 parameters and 57 questions, with equal weightage, park classification, developer-tenant scoring. Under IPRS 3.0, DPIIT with ADB support compiles and disseminates best practices of high-performing parks to guide underperforming parks and help States address identified deficiencies. Findings of IPRS 3.0 are publicized across national platforms to provide a credible benchmark for investors and planners and enhance data alignment for industrial ecosystem planning.

2.8 Industrial Licensing

2.8.1 The list of items covered under Compulsory Licensing is reviewed on regular basis. Currently, only following four industries require an Industrial license:

- a) Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; (However, new licenses for these items are not being issued on health grounds)
- b) Electronic aerospace and defence equipment;

- c) Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gunpowder, nitrocellulose and matches;
- d) Specified hazardous chemicals i.e. (a) Hydrocyanic Acid and its derivatives, (b) Phosgene and its derivatives and (c) Isocyanates and diisocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example methyl Isocyanate).

2.8.2 The following measures have been taken up by Government for easing the process of Industrial Licensing:

- i. The details of licenses issued - Total Licences/Amendments issued - 1056 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives-342, Defence-556, Chemicals-10 & Under Arms Act 1959 - 148). Total Licences/Amendments issued in 2025 - 84 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives - 21, Defence - 38, Chemicals - 04 & Under Arms Act - 21).
- ii. Partial commencement of production is treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the license.
- iii. The advanced version of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) has been adopted, which is a superior/sophisticated industrial classification.
- iv. The 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' (SMLDI) 2025 has been issued. With the issue of the Security Manual, the requirement of affidavit from the applicants has been done away with.
- v. Restriction of annual capacity in the Industrial Licence for Defence Sector

has been removed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

- vi. Licensee has been allowed to sell the defence items to the government entities under the control of MHA, PSUs, State Governments and other Defence Licensee companies without approval of Department of Defence Production.
- vii. Mapping of Sector specific FDI policy with NIC 2008 code has been completed and Press Note issued.
- viii. Initial validity of Industrial License for Defence Sector has been increased in phases from the earlier validity period of 2 years to 15 years now, further extendable up to 18 years, under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. It was done as a measure to further promote ease of doing business, in view of the long gestation period of defence contracts to mature.
- ix. Licensee has been allowed to manufacture enhanced capacity up to fifteen percent of the existing capacity with prior intimation to the licensing authority under Arms Act, 1959.
- x. Vide MHA Notification No. G.S.R. 1342(E), dated 27.10.2017, it has inter alia been stipulated that a licence granted in Form VII for manufacture and/or proof-test of arms and ammunition under Arms Act 1959, shall be valid for the life time of the licensee company, provided that the licensee shall be required to setup the facility for manufacture or proof test of arms and/or ammunition, recruit technical and administrative staff, develop and proof-

test prototypes of arms and ammunition, conduct trial runs and any other activity related to the setting up of the facility for the manufacture or proof-test of arms and ammunition, within a period of seven years from the date of grant of a licence. The licensing authority may extend the period of seven years by a further period of three years on the basis of a written representation received from the licensee and after recording reasons for granting such an extension. The above is with the condition that if during the period of seven years or the extended period of three years, as the case may be, the licensee fails to set up the manufacturing or proof-test facility or is unable to take other operating steps required for starting commercial production, the licence shall be suspended or revoked.

- xi. A new online portal has been developed for facilitating filing of online applications for Industrial Licence under Industries (Development & Regulation)-IDR Act 1951/Arms Act 1959. The link of the portal is <https://services.dpiit.gov.in>. This online portal is available for Public with effect from 16.10.2018 for filing applications.
- xii. Subsequent to issue of MHA Notification No. S.O. 6203(E) dated 14.12.2018, Defence products list requiring compulsory licence from DPIIT under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Arms Act, 1959 has been pruned, and DPIIT Press Note 1(2019 Series) dated 01.01.2019 has been issued. This is in supersession of

DPIIT Press Note 3(2014 Series) dated 26.06.2014. With issue of Press Note 1(2019 Series), the licensing in defence sector has been further liberalized.

- xiii. To facilitate further ease of doing business in Industrial Licensing Press Note 2(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 has been issued clarifying that No Industrial Licence/Arms Licence is required for manufacture of any parts or accessories in Defence Sector, unless they are specifically listed in any of the Annexures of Press Note 1(2019 Series). This shall not apply to issue of Arms Licence for small arms by MHA.
- xiv. Press Note 3(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 was issued thereby withdrawing Press Note 17(1984 Series).
- xv. Final notification regarding Amendment in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952 under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued. As per the Notification No. G.S.R 4499 (E) dated 28.09.2021. the members of the Licensing Committee have been modified as follows:

Chairman: Secretary, DPIIT, Joint Secretary (IL), DPIIT – Member Secretary

Members

Joint Secretary of the concerned Administrative Ministry
 Joint secretary MHA(Security)
 Joint Secretary MHA(Arms)
 Joint Secretary (SEZ), Dept. of Commerce
 Joint Secretary, Ministry of Corporate

Affairs

Joint Secretary (FIF Section) DPIIT

Principal Secretary (Industry)/

Commissioner Industries of the
concerned State Govt.

video conferencing every Thursday at
04:00 PM.

- xvi. In supersession of all earlier Press Notes, the period of validity of Industrial License has been extended from three years to fifteen years vide Press Note No. 1 of 2023, for all kind of Licenses henceforth to be granted under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, in line with the validity of Licenses being issued for Defence items as a measure for ease of doing business. An extension of three years may be granted by the concerned Administrative Ministry / Explosive Section (DPIIT) as per the guidelines mentioned in the Press Note No. 1 of 2023 dated 21.07.2023.
- xvii. To further encourage investment by small and medium enterprises and start-ups, in cases where industrial land is on lease, a valid land lease document irrespective of the tenure/period of lease, at the time of filing the license application and its approval is now considered for processing the request, instead of a long-term lease mandate given earlier. The license issued is location-specific.
- xviii. To address concerns and queries of applicants and potential investors, a public hearing mechanism i.e. **Jan Sunwai** (on a weekly basis) has been made functional on the G2B Portal for direct interaction with the applicants through

2.9 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.9.1 Long-term sustainable FDI inflows into any economy, together with the associated transfer of technology, have the potential to contribute to, inter alia, accelerated economic growth, development of sectors of strategic significance, enhanced innovation and increased orientation towards high-technology, high-value added output, repositioning of key sectors of the economy in global value chains, increased competitiveness, skill development and employment creation. It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI Policy and remove policy bottlenecks that have been hindering the investment inflows into the country.

2.9.2 DPIIT is mandated with the task of formulation of FDI policy of the Government of India. The Department makes policy pronouncements on FDI through Consolidated FDI Policy Circular/Press Notes/Press Releases which are notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India as amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) (FEMA). DPIIT also maintains data on FDI Equity Inflows into India based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

2.9.3 Liberalization & FDI Policy Reforms

2.9.3.1 The Government has put in place an investor friendly policy under which FDI upto 100% is permitted through automatic route in most sectors. To ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. India continues to open up its sectors to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers for attracting increased investment, in addition to developing infrastructure and improving the business environment.

2.9.3.2 The Government since 2014 has implemented several radical and transformative FDI reforms across sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Space Sector, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Insurance Intermediaries, Telecom, etc. Some of the recent highlights include:

- (i) Press Note 1 (2024) dated 04.03.2024 that has been issued to liberalize the FDI policy provisions in space sector by prescribing liberalized entry route and providing clarity for FDI in Satellites, Launch Vehicles and associated systems or subsystems, Creation of Spaceports for launching and receiving Spacecraft and manufacturing of space related components and systems.
- (ii) The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIF Portal), which facilitates single window clearance of FDI applications requiring government approval, has been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS).

2.9.4 FDI Inflow

2.9.4.1 The Government's efforts to reform FDI policies have significantly contributed to increase in FDI inflow into the country. FDI inflow in India stood at USD 36.05 billion in 2013-14 and has more than doubled to USD 80.62 billion in FY 2024-25. Further, FDI inflow during the first half of current FY 2025-26: USD 50.36 billion (Provisional) has increased by 16% compared to the first half of FY 2024-25: USD 43.37 billion. It is the highest ever of a Financial Year. The financial year wise Total FDI Inflow from FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26 (up-to September 25) is as under:

Table 2.1: Financial Year wise Total FDI inflow from 2014-15

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (in USD billion)	Growth
1.	2014-15	45.15	-
2.	2015-16	55.56	(+) 23.0%
3.	2016-17	60.22	(+) 8.0%
4.	2017-18	60.97	(+) 1.0%
5.	2018-19	62.00	(+) 2.0%
6.	2019-20	74.39	(+) 20.0%
7.	2020-21	81.97	(+) 10.0%
8.	2021-22	84.84	(+) 3.0%
9.	2022-23	71.36	(-) 16.0%
10.	2023-24	71.30	(-) 0.1%
11.	2024-25 (P)	80.62	(+) 13.0%
12.	2025-26 (up-to Nov) (P)	64.73	

Source: Reserve Bank of India

(P) – Figures are provisional.

2.9.4.2 Over the last 11 financial years (2014–25), India attracted USD 748.38 billion in FDI—an increase of 143% compared to the USD 308.38 billion received in the previous 11 years (2003–14). Almost 70% of the total FDI inflows were during 2014-25 over the past 25 years (2000-25: USD 1,071.96 billion). These figures underscore India's emergence as one of the most attractive investment destinations globally.

2.10 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

2.10.1 As per the liberalized policy in place since 1991, all large-scale industrial undertakings (other than MSMEs) intending to operate in sectors that are not subject to compulsory licensing under the Industries

(Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and having investment in plant and machinery exceeding Rs. 125 crore or/and; turnover exceeding Rs. 500 crore, can file for Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM).

2.10.2 IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address and status of company. However, IEM cannot be construed as an approval or a license. As a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs on e-biz portal was initiated in January 2014. With a view to further enhance transparency and ease of doing business, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) enhanced the entire IEM portal since 25th May 2020 (G2B Portal). The enhanced portal offered online filing of

applications for IEM Part-A, Part-B and also for Amendments in Part-A. All applications are being processed in paperless mode and acknowledgement certificates with QR code issued electronically. The applicants are also being notified vide SMS instantaneously upon approval. Henceforth, no application for IEM Part-A, Part-B and Part-A Amendments are being filed physically. This means that the entrepreneurs do not need to visit physically and can apply for IEM online on 24X7 basis. Relevant information is uploaded on website of the Department and is available in public domain. Applicant can file for IEM Part-A by providing data on investment intention and proposed employment generation. After commencement of production, applicant can file for IEM Part-B Acknowledgement providing actual data on investment, employment and date of commencement of commercial production.

2.10.3 To facilitate the investors, Department prepared Standard operating Procedure (SoP) and user manual for filing for IEM acknowledgement available on the Department web-site as well as at G2B portal. IEM is issued strictly in accordance with the SoP.

2.10.4 Auto-generation of IEMs under NSWS: Since October 2025, as part of the Ease of doing Business in India, the IEM filing process has been simplified and has now been developed and integrated as a module under the National Single Window System (NSWS). The IEM module in NSWS is not just simplified with simpler forms and auto population of data from other Government databases like MCA, GSTN etc., but also has eliminated any human intervention and approval requirement of DPIIT, thereby making IEM process a truly

declaratory memorandum by the Industry itself, as per the 1991 notification. It has substantially reduced the time period of issuance of IEM acknowledgements. Now, industry can declare their investment intention and proposed employment in NSWS portal and auto-generate IEM Part-A acknowledgement themselves. Further, industry can self-declare actual investments made and employment generated and file IEM Part-B acknowledgment, without any intervention from the Department.

2.10.5 As a next step to improving ease of doing business, DPIIT is holding stakeholder consultations with Industry Associations, State Governments and stakeholders to deliberate upon the possibility of eliminating IEM filings. With minimal impact on the industry in accessing incentives and other benefits under the various Government of India's schemes and State Government schemes, and with an objective of reducing compliance burden, DPIIT will deliberate on this possibility of eliminating IEM filings by industry.

2.10.6 From August 1991 and upto 31st December, 2025, a total number of 1,12,843 IEMs issued with proposed investment of Rs. 16,030,853 crores. State-wise and Sector-wise details of Part A IEMs filed on year wise basis in the last five years are available at **Appendices III & IV**, whereas State-wise & Sector wise reports of actual investment, based on IEM Part-B filed in the last five years, are at **Appendices V & VI**.

2.11 Industrial Performance

2.11.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, measures the short-term changes in the volume of industrial activity in the country.

Based on the production data sourced from 14 Ministries/Departments including DPIIT, the present series of IIP with the base year 2011-12 is released every month by the National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Being the major source agency for IIP, DPIIT collects monthly production data directly from industrial establishments for 322 (out of 407) item groups covered under IIP, carrying a weight of 47.5% in the overall Index.

2.11.2 As per the IIP growth indicated in Table 2.2, it can be observed that annual

industrial growth hovered between 3.8 and 4.6 percent during 2016-17 to 2018-19. During 2019-20 and 2020-21, the IIP growth contracted by (-) 0.8 per cent and (-) 8.4 per cent respectively due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic across the country. In 2021-22, industrial production recovered and registered a double-digit growth of 11.4 percent on account of favorable base. In 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 industrial production grew by 5.2 percent, 5.9 percent and 4.0 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Annual Growth of IIP since the year 2016-17

(figures in percent)

Industrial Sectors /Categories	Weight	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26* (Apr-Oct)
Sector											
Mining	14.37	5.3	2.3	2.9	1.6	-7.8	12.2	5.8	7.5	3.0	-1.9
Manufacturing	77.63	4.4	4.6	3.9	-1.4	-9.6	11.8	4.7	5.5	4.1	3.9
Electricity	7.99	5.8	5.4	5.2	1.0	-0.5	7.9	8.9	7.1	5.2	0.0
Use-based											
Primary goods	34.05	4.9	3.7	3.5	0.7	-7.0	9.7	7.5	6.1	3.9	0.1
Capital goods	8.22	3.2	4.0	2.7	-13.9	-18.6	16.9	13.1	6.3	5.6	6.8
Intermediate goods	17.22	3.3	2.3	0.9	9.1	-9.4	15.4	3.8	5.3	4.3	4.8
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	3.9	5.6	7.3	-3.6	-8.7	18.8	8.4	9.7	6.7	8.5
Consumer durables	12.84	2.9	0.8	5.5	-8.7	-15.0	12.5	0.6	3.6	7.9	4.1
Consumer non-durables	15.33	7.9	10.6	4.0	-0.1	-2.2	3.2	0.7	4.1	-1.5	-2.2

* Figures for October 2025 are Provisional

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), MOSPI

2.11.3 Industrial Growth during April-October, 2025-26

Industrial activity as measured by IIP witnessed an uptick at 2.7 per cent during April to October period of 2025-26 as compared to the corresponding period of previous fiscal year. Manufacturing Sector recorded a robust growth of 3.9 percent, with de-growth of 1.9 percent in Mining and a flat growth in electricity generation, indicates the soft domestic demand scenario. Within the use-based classification, Infrastructure/Construction goods, Capital good, and Intermediate goods continued to post healthy expansion, supported by strong Capex at Central and State government level. On consumption front, Consumer durable grew by 4.1 per cent while Consumers non-durables declined by (-) 2.2 per cent, respectively during the period.

2.12 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.12.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries

(ICI) which measures the growth of production of eight core industries for a reference month over the corresponding month last year with a time-lag of twenty days (or next working day, if 20th day falls on holiday), is being released on a monthly basis. The eight industries, i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity constitute around 40.27 per cent of weight in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The growth rates for Eight Core Industries since 2019-20 are given in Table 2.3.

2.12.2 During the year 2024-25, the ICI registered an increased growth of 4.5 per cent. The production of all core sectors registered positive growth during the year except Crude Oil and Natural Gas.

2.12.3 In the year 2025-26, ICI recorded an increased growth of 2.6 per cent (provisional). Steel, Cement, Fertilizers, Electricity and Refinery Products these core sectors registered positive growth during the year.

Table 2.3: Growth of Index of Eight Core Industries (in per cent)

Sector	Weight	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
Coal	10.33	-0.4	-1.9	8.5	14.8	11.8	5.1	-0.7
Crude Oil	8.98	-5.9	-5.2	-2.6	-1.7	0.6	-2.2	-1.9
Natural Gas	6.88	-5.6	-8.2	19.2	1.6	6.1	-1.2	-3.2
Refinery Products	28.04	0.2	-11.2	8.9	4.8	3.6	2.8	0.1
Fertilizers	2.63	2.7	1.7	0.7	11.3	3.7	2.9	1.7
Steel	17.92	3.4	-8.7	16.9	9.3	12.5	6.8	9.5
Cement	5.37	-0.9	-10.8	20.8	8.7	8.9	6.3	8.8
Electricity	19.85	0.9	-0.5	8.0	8.9	7.1	5.2	0.3
Overall Index	100.00	0.4	-6.4	10.4	7.8	7.6	4.5	2.6

*Provisional (April- December)

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT.

3.1 Logistics Sector

3.1.1 Safe, effective, efficient, and accessible logistics lie at the foundation of a country's economic progress. The logistics sector comprises of different components inter-dependent to each other inter-alia including shipping, port operation, warehousing, rail, road, airfreight, express cargo, and other value-added services. For India, a sharp focus on this sector is essential to propel the country on a high growth trajectory needed for realizing its aspiration to become a USD 5 trillion economy. In recent years the country has, and continues to make massive investment in infrastructure related to logistics and supply chain. Development of efficient and cost-effective logistics services is also crucial if the country is to fully leverage the benefits of these investments. Rapid industrial growth, growing e-commerce and rising consumer expectations further accentuate the requirement for efficient logistics. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought out the significance of resilience in the logistics sector- the presence of robust supply chains that can respond to emergencies and disruptions. It is increasingly clear that the logistics sector needs special attention.

3.1.2 In pursuance of these objectives, reforms including the PM GatiShakti National Master plan and the National Logistics Policy have been launched. While PM GatiShakti National Master Plan is aimed at integrated infrastructure development, the National

Logistics policy is envisaged to bring efficiency in logistics services and human resources through streamlining processes, regulatory framework, skill development, mainstreaming logistics in higher education and adoption of suitable technologies.

3.2 Key achievements

(A) National Logistics Policy

3.2.1 National Logistics policy: National Logistics Policy (NLP) has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 17th September, 2022, and notified vide Notification No. S.O. 4575 (E) dated 28th September, 2022. The policy lays down an overarching interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, multi-modal jurisdictional and comprehensive policy framework for the Logistics Sector. The policy complements the PM Gatishakti National Master plan.

3.2.2 The vision is to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, resilient, sustainable, and trusted logistics ecosystem for accelerated and inclusive growth.

3.2.3 The policy sets targets and includes a detailed action plan to achieve them. The targets are (i) to reduce cost of logistics in India to be comparable to global benchmarks by 2030, (ii) improve the logistics performance Index ranking, to be among top 25 countries

by 2030, and (iii) create data driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem.

3.2.4 The policy is being implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP). The interventions under the CLAP are divided into specific key action areas, including (i) Integrated Digital Logistics Systems, (ii) Standardization of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards, (iii) Logistics Human Resources Development and Capacity Building, (iv) State Engagement, (v) EXIM (Export-Import) Logistics, (vi) Service Improvement framework, (vii) Sectoral plan for Efficient Logistics and (viii) Facilitation of Development of Logistics parks.

3.2.5 To monitor the implementation of the Policy, the policy will utilize the existing institutional framework i.e., Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), Network planning Group (NPG) and Technical Support Unit (TSU) created under the PM Gatishakti NMP.

3.2.6 Unified Logistics Interface platform (ULIP): Unified Logistics Interface platform (ULIP) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister, as part of the 'National Logistics Policy (NLP)' in September 2022. NLP emphasizes digital transformation in logistics through platforms like ULIP (Unified Logistics interface Platform), which provides real-time tracking and data sharing across the supply chain, allowing companies to optimize routes and reduce transit delays- ULIP has been integrated with 44 digital systems/ portals across 11 distinct Ministries / Departments. ULIP provides opportunities to promote innovation in the sector and private players can develop use cases on ULIP and solve various problems in the logistics sector. Over 1250+ private

companies have been registered on ULIP. 200+ applications have been made live.

3.2.7 Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS): The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri PiyushGoyal, launched the Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2025 Survey on 20th September 2025. LEADS 2025 introduces two major features: performance assessment of 5-7 key corridors based on journey time, truck speed, and waiting periods, and API-enabled evaluation of section-wise speeds on major road corridors. These measures will provide sharper insights to guide States and Union Territories in improving logistics efficiency.

The Government is consistently working to improve logistics efficiency through initiatives such as the LEADS survey, which provides valuable insights into the performance of states, identifies best practices, and highlights areas requiring focused interventions. LEADS assessments enable the Government to collaborate closely with States/UTs to strengthen logistics infrastructure, reduce costs, and enhance supply chain competitiveness, thereby supporting the objectives of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India.

3.2.8 E-handbook Wareho using Standards: For Standardization of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards have been launched on September 17, 2022. It envisages to act as an enabling and guiding handbook for facility operators, owners, developers, and regulatory agencies to identify and implement facility and sector specific standards in warehousing sector in India.

3.2.9 Service Improvement Group (SIG): The Service Improvement Group

(SIG), comprising over 35 business associations from the logistics sector, plays a pivotal role in addressing critical logistics-related issues that require inter-ministerial consultation. Its objective is to identify and resolve logistics-related bottlenecks requiring inter-ministerial coordination, with a focus on improving Ease of Doing Business (EoDB). Through structured deliberations, SIG facilitates regulatory clarifications, procedural streamlining, and identification of targeted interventions to strengthen digital and operational interfaces, thereby enhancing logistics efficiency, service delivery, trade facilitation, and overall Ease of Doing Business.

3.2.10 Assessment of Logistics Cost:

Until recently, no official estimates of India's logistics costs were available. To address this gap, DPIIT signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NCAER on 5th July 2024 to develop a comprehensive framework for assessing logistics costs across the country and to conduct a detailed study covering various routes, modes, product categories, and service operations. The report was released on 20th September, 2025. The report estimate the overall Logistics Cost at ₹24.01 lakh crore which is 7.97% of the GDP. The single digit logistics cost percentage reflect the improvements achieved under initiatives such as the PM Gatishakti National Master Plan, Dedicated Freight Corridors, BharatmalaPariyojana, Sagarmala Programme, Integrated Check Posts, and the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP).

(B) PM Gatishakti National Master Plan

3.2.11 PM Gatishakti National Master Plan: To improve logistics efficiency, reduce logistics cost, and integrate planning and

infrastructure development efforts across multiple agencies, PM GatiShakti was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 13 Oct, 2021. PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for integrated and holistic planning across concerned Ministries/Departments to improve multimodal connectivity, logistics efficiency and address critical gaps for seamless movement of people, goods and services, with focus on minimizing disruptions and ensuring timely completion of works.

3.2.12 Central to PM GatiShakti is a GIS based platform that facilitates comprehensive asset mapping across Infrastructure, Social and Economic sectors. 1702 data layers (733 Central Ministries/Departments, and 969 State layers) have been uploaded on PMGS NMP. 58 Central Ministries including 8 Infrastructure, 22 Social, 21 Economic and 07 Other Min/ Depts and all 36 States/ UTs have been on boarded. Ministries are using the NMP to identify critical first and last-mile infrastructure and connectivity gaps and to plan upcoming projects.

3.2.13 PM GatiShakti extends beyond traditional infrastructure domains, embracing social sectors such as Education and Healthcare. 22 social sector Ministries/Departments on boarded on PMGS. 20 SOPs of social sector Ministries/ Departments have been notified. Various Social Sector data layers have been mapped on NMP, such as Primary Healthcare Facilities, Post Office, Hostels, Colleges, etc. In addition to this, PMGS has now been adopted at the district level, marking a major milestone in decentralized planning. On 15th October 2024, the beta version of the District Master Plan portal was launched, initially covering 27 aspirational districts.

3.2.14 To ensure better decision making and coordination among various Central Ministries/Departments, Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Network Planning Group (NPG) have been established as institutional arrangement. Besides NITI Aayog, there are 22 Central Ministries/Departments as part of PM GatiShakti, represented in EGoS through their Secretaries.

3.2.15 Under PM GatiShakti, a Network Planning Group (NPG) has been constituted with heads of planning divisions of infrastructure ministries as members. Subsequently, representative from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Department of Defense and NITI Aayog have also been added. NPG is fully operational at Central level and a similar mechanism has been set up at the States level.

3.2.16 Logistics infrastructure and connectivity projects are examined by the Network Planning Group from perspective of integrated planning and synchronized implementation. The examination by Network Planning Group is carried out before the project is submitted by the concerned Ministry for appraisal by the competent authority. NPG meets every fortnight to evaluate infrastructure projects of Ministries and optimize GatiShakti principles. So far, total 106 meetings of NPG held till December 2025 in which 340 projects have been evaluated to ensure multimodal connectivity.

3.2.17 Network Planning Group is supported by Technical Support Unit (TSU). The TSU with Directors, subject matter experts and support staff is housed in the Logistics Division.

3.2.18 Special assistance of Rs 5354 Crore has been recommended by Logistics Division, DPIIT to Department of Expenditure for 200 special assistance projects, up to end of FY23, for States.

3.2.19 PM Gatishakti District Master Plan (PMGS-DMP) have been developed and launched in 28 aspirational districts in 2024 for planning of social and economic infrastructure such as School, Health Centre, Anganwadi, road, water pipelines etc using geospatial data on the PM GatiShakti platform. To facilitate planning additional 5 specific software tools developed for planning of School, Health Centre, Anganwadi, road, water pipelines. PM GatiShakti District Master Plan is now progressively being extended to cover all 112 Aspirational Districts by March 2026 to facilitate social and economic infrastructure planning at district level.

3.2.20 LEAPS (Logistics Excellence, Advancement, and performance Shield): LEAPS is a flagship initiative of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, aims to benchmark logistics excellence, strengthen India's competitiveness, and align with the vision of the National Logistics Policy (NLP) and PM GatiShakti. The initiative also emphasizes sustainability, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) practices, and Green Logistics, encouraging collaboration between Government, Industry, and Academia to enhance efficiency, transparency, and resilience in the logistics ecosystem.

The 4th edition of LEAPS was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry

on 13th October, 2025. LEAPS 2025 has been conceptualized to acknowledge and celebrate best practices, innovation, and leadership within India's logistics industry. It covers a wide spectrum of logistics players — including air, road, sea, and rail freight operators; warehousing; multimodal transporters; MSMEs; Startups; and Academia.

By recognizing and rewarding innovation, LEAPS help to create a future-ready logistics ecosystem that strengthens Make in India, empowers Atmanirbhar Bharat, and contributes to the realization of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

3.2.21 Capacity Building: Extensive outreach, training, and capacity building around PM Gatishakti is being done in close collaboration with BISAG-N. Regular workshops, conferences, and trainings are

being organized for Central Ministries and State Government officials - both in BISAG-N as well as through online training modules. Further, 05 digital learning courses [i.e. PM GatiShakti; National Logistics Policy; Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders under PM GatiShakti; PM GatiShakti for Efficient Infrastructure Planning and Development and Use Cases of PM Gatishakti] have been developed on PM GatiShakti/ NLP and these are available on iGoTKarmayogi platform.

Further, total 62 Qualification Packs for training in logistics sector were active in 2024-25 in which short term trainings imparted under various Government funded and non-Government funded schemes. About 97,000 individuals have been trained in logistics skill courses during 2024-25.

4.1 Projects completed and under plot allotment (4 nodes):

4.1.1. Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat under DMIC:

- i. DSIR has been planned over an area of approximately 920 sq. km and Phase I Activation area of 22.5 sq. km has been carved out wherein trunk infrastructure works are nearing completion.
- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 2784.83 Crore divided into five packages for activation area;
- iii. State Government has transferred 48.31 sq. kms to DICDL (SPV) and matching equity amounting to Rs. 2784.83 Crore has been released.
- iv. 12 plots admeasuring 504 acres have been allotted with TATA Chemicals, Renew Power as anchor investors. One plot admeasuring 164 acres land has been allotted to Tata Electronics for setting up their semiconductor wafer fab unit at Dholera. The foundation stone was laid virtually by Hon'ble PM on 13th Mar, 2024.
- v. 1,083 acre of industrial land and 1,032 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

vi. Out of the 1000 MW of Solar Park, 300 MW by Tata Solar Power Ltd. has already been commissioned.

vii. As part of connectivity project – 6 lane expressway by NHAI and Dholera International Airport by AAI is under construction. Additionally, Bhimnath Dholera Rail link is also being taken up by Western Railways.

4.1.2 ShendraBidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra under DMIC

- i. Part I of SBIA covers an area of 40.2 sq. km;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred the entire 8.39 sqkms for Shendra Industrial Area and 28.8 sq. kms for Bidkin Industrial Area to the SPV. Matching equity amounting to Rs.602.80 Crore and Rs. 2,397.20 Crore, respectively, has also been released;
- iii. For Shendra Industrial Area, Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components for Rs. 1,533.45 Crore in May 2015. Major trunk infrastructure packages have been completed;
- iv. Hon'ble Prime Minister has dedicated Shendra Industrial Area to the nation on 7th September 2019 and Bidkin Industrial Area to the nation on 29th

September 2024;

- v. For Shendra, land allotment policy has been finalized, and 236 plots admeasuring 677 acre have been allotted, including one to HYOSUNG (100 acre) as the anchor investor;
- vi. For Bidkin Industrial Area, Government of India has approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6,414.21 Crore in Nov, 2016;
- vii. For Bidkin, 91 plots admeasuring 2,652 acre have been allotted including one to Toyota - Kirloskar Motors Pvt Ltd (817 acre).
- viii. 86 companies have started their commercial operations at ShendraBidkin Industrial Area (SBIA).
- ix. 344 acre industrial land and 892 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment in SBIA.

4.1.3 Integrated Industrial Township Project, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh under DMIC

- i. Land admeasuring 747.5 acre has been transferred to the SPV of the project, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 617.20 Crore has also been released;
- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 1,097.5 Crore in Jan, 2014. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Hon'ble PM has dedicated the project to the nation on 25th January, 2024.

- iv. 28 plots admeasuring 271 acre have been allotted with Haier (122 acre) as anchor investor;
- v. 61 acre Industrial Land and 111 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

4.1.4 Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' Project, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh under DMIC

- i. State Government has transferred 1,026 acre land to the SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 Crore has also been released along with a debt of Rs. 154.24 Crore;
- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 749.1 Crore in January 2014. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Hon'ble PM has dedicated the project to the nation on 2nd October, 2023.
- iv. Land allotment policy has been finalized, and 67 plots admeasuring 519 acre have been allotted with Amul as anchor investor. 18 companies have started their commercial operations as well. Further, 360 acre gross area has also been allotted to Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of Medical Device Park;
- v. 2 acre of Industrial Land and 37 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

4.2 Projects under implementation (4 nodes):

4.2.1 Krishnapatnam node, 2,500 acre in Andhra Pradesh under CBIC

- i. Project was approved by Government of India in December 2020 for Phase-I area of 2,500 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs. 2,139.44 Crore;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred 2,139.15 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 533.86 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has granted the Environment Clearance in May 2022;
- iv. Engineering, Procurement and Construction(EPC) contractor for trunk infrastructure works has been appointed in Feb,2024 and works have been initiated.
- v. Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the project in January 2025.
- vi. As of November 2025, Cumulative Physical progress achieved is 25%.

4.2.2 Tumakuru node, 1,736 acre in Karnataka under CBIC

- i. Project was approved by Government of India in December 2020 for Phase-A activation area of 1,736 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs. 1,701.81 Crore;
- ii. State Government has transferred 1,668.30 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 586.74 Crore has been released by NICDIT;

- iii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has granted Environment Clearance for the project in August, 2021;
- iv. EPC Contractor has been appointed for the development of Phase-A trunk infrastructure in February, 2023, and Construction works have been initiated;
- v. Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the project in February 2023 for Phase-A Activation Area;
- vi. 300 acre earmarked for New Japanese Industrial Township.
- vii. As of November 2025, Cumulative Physical progress achieved is 15%.

4.2.3 Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) - Nangal Chaudhary in Haryana under DMIC

- i. Project approved by Government of India in May 2018 with an estimated cost of Phase-I development as Rs. 1,029.49 Crore;
- ii. Land admeasuring approx. 886 acre has been identified in District Mahendergarh for the project. 698 acre has been transferred to project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 211.63 Crore has been released by NICDIT along with a debt of Rs.130 Crore;
- iii. Case disposed in September, 2024 by Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana for approx. 158 acre land previously under litigation;
- iv. Environmental Clearance obtained from the State Environment Impact

Assessment Authority in September 2019;

- v. External connectivity projects related to water, power & road being undertaken by the State Government agencies are complete;
- vi. Approval accorded by Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) in September 2021 on Detailed Project Report (DPR) for rail connectivity;
- vii. MoU executed with DFCCIL for works related to external rail connectivity up to New Dabla station, and construction works are complete;
- viii. 408 acre encumbrance free land to be developed as Phase-1;
- ix. The other internal trunk infrastructure, along with facilities like Exim zone, warehouses, container stacking, transportation zone, commercial area, etc., are to be implemented through PPP mode.
- x. Transaction Advisor appointed for the project and formal market sounding exercise is complete.
- xi. Works for development of internal railway yard are nearing completion.
- xii. Project (Ph-1) appraised by PPPAC on 28th July 2025 and tender for appointment of PPP concessionaire floated by the SPV on 22nd August 2025. Last date of bid submission is 09th January 2026

4.2.4 Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH), Dadri and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), Boraki in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh under DMIC

- i. Projects approved by Government of India in December 2020 with an estimated cost of Part-I development as Rs. 3,883.80 Crore;
- ii. Out of the total land area required for MMLH and MMTH of 479 Ha, 452 Ha is already under the possession of Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority(GNIDA). Further, ~27 Ha of land is being acquired by DFCCIL/NCR under the Railways Act;
- iii. 227.48 Ha land transferred to Project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs.853.05 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iv. Environmental Clearance was obtained in April 2023 by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh;
- v. For MMLH - Final DPR for external Rail Siding connectivity has been approved by DFCCIL in September 2023.
- vi. Internal railway works are proposed to be developed through DFCCIL on deposit basis.
- vii. External rail infrastructure connectivity from New Dadri to MMLH site is being executed through DFCCIL on deposit basis. State govt. has already released funds to DFCCIL for acquisition of 19 acre land. MoU between SPV and DFCCIL executed on 29th October, 2024.
- viii. Final DPR for MMLH project including bid documents for undertaking the works under PPP mode has been approved by the SPV.

- ix. Formal market sounding exercise completed with prospective PPP developers, to develop facilities like warehousing, cold storage, de-stuffing and stuffing, value-added packaging areas.
- x. PPPAC appraised the project in May 2025;
- xi. Execution of MoU between DFCCIL & SPV under process for execution of Internal rail yard.
- xii. Revised ESP incorporating CRB's observations approved by DFCCIL in September, 2025.
- xiii. RFP for appointment of concessionaire floated by the SPV on 07th November 2025. Bid submission due date is 06th February 2026.
- xiv. Meeting was held on 10th November 2025 at Railway Board amongst officials from CONCOR, DFCCIL, NCR, NICDC and the Consultant Team, where DFCCIL presented the revised MMLH-Dadri layout
- xv. For MMTH – Boraki station is proposed to be developed as a Mega Terminal with an aim to decongest New Delhi, Anand Vihar railway station. MoU has been executed between Ministry of Railways (MoR) and project SPV (DMIC IITGNL) for development of MMTH.
- xvi. General Consultant (GC) for MMTH project has been appointed and contract signed on 26th December, 2023. Stakeholder consultation with NCR, Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRC), Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation(UPSRTC), DFCCIL etc., has been initiated by GC to finalize Master plan and Project Implementation Plan (PIP).
- xvii. Joint Stakeholder workshop has been conducted with all concerned State/ Central Govt agencies for finalizing project implementation plan.
- xviii. Survey activities completed and site assessment report under finalization by SPV.
- xix. Engineering scale plan (ESP) approved by Northern Central Railway (NCR) on 23rd May 2025.
- xx. Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) and Arbitrator nominated for land acquisition of 47 hectares under Railways Act and Sec 20(A) notification completed.
- xxi. Finalisation of master plan and cost estimates for other internal infrastructure (e.g., Roads, underground utilities, treatments plants etc.) is in progress by General Consultants for appointment of EPC contractor.
- xxii. State to acquire 80 acres of land under the Bulandshahr Khurja Development Authority for constructing 5 km road (105 m wide) linking the site to the Eastern Peripheral Expressway. Two 60 m roads have also been tendered with construction time of 8-10 months.
- xxiii. Meeting held on 10th November 2025 at Railway Board amongst officials from CONCOR, DFCCIL, NCR, NICDC and Consultant Team where it was advised that project phasing be planned based

on cost considerations, ensuring a self-sufficient Phase-I with minimal changes in later phases. It was informed that NCR will finalize the phasing plan and submit the signed ESP.

- xxiv. State Govt./GNIDA to acquire additional 22-hectare land for implementation of Internal Rail Yard.

4.3 New projects approved by Govt. of India (12 nodes):

4.3.1 IMC Khurpia, 1,002 acre in Uttarakhand under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,002 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. EC has been granted by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority(SEIAA), Uttarakhand in March, 2023;
- iv. Share Holders Agreement (SHA)/ Share Subscription Agreement (SSA) executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Khurpia admeasuring 1,002 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,265 Crore;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 8th Jul, 2025;
- vii. Bid evaluation for appointment of Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contractor is underway;

- viii. 500 acre land transferred by State govt. to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 207.09 Crore has been released by NICDIT to Project SPV;

4.3.2 IMC Rajpura-Patiala, 1,098 acre in Punjab under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,098 acre land for the project. Land is in possession of Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA).
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed.
- iii. Environmental clearance (EC) granted on 20th May, 2025.
- iv. SHA/SSA executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Rajpura-Patiala admeasuring 1,098 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,367 Crore;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 11th September, 2025;
- vii. Bid evaluation for appointment of Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contractor is underway;
- viii. 609.96 acre land transferred by State govt. to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 215.60 Crore has been released by NICDIT to Project SPV.

4.3.3 Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA), 6,056 acre Maharashtra under DMIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 6,056 acres of land for the development of DPIA;
- ii. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted the Environment Clearance on 17th October, 2022;
- iv. Addendum to the SHA and SSA between MIDC, State of Maharashtra and NICDIT was executed on 31st March, 2022;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved DPIA admeasuring 6,056 acre for total project cost of Rs. 5,468 Crore;
- vi. Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) is on-board.
- vii. Tendering works completed for selection of Engineering Procurement Construction Contractor (EPC) and issuance of the Letter of Award (LoA) is underway;
- viii. 1,180.89 acre land transferred by State govt. to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 301.04 Crore has been released by NICDIT upto 30th November, 2025.
- iv. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works have been completed;
- v. EC for IMC's at Pudussery has been granted by MoEFCC on 15th February 2024;
- vi. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Palakkad admeasuring 1,710 acre for total project cost of Rs. 3,805 Crore;
- vii. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 2nd May, 2025;
- viii. Engineering Procurement Construction Contractor (EPC) appointed on 23rd October, 2025;
- ix. 646 acre land transferred to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 616.20 Crore has been released by NICDIT

4.3.4 IMC Palakkad, 1,710 acre in Kerala under CBIC Extension

- i. Land area of 1,710 acre has been identified and notified by State Govt. for development of IMC at Palakkad;
- ii. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has been incorporated;
- iii. The site has been proposed to be taken up for development in two Phases;

4.3.5 Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA), 1,577 acre in Rajasthan under DMIC

- i. State Govt. has informed development of JPMIA in an area of 1,577 acre;
- ii. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works are complete;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted the Environment Clearance on 14th July, 2017;
- iv. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has also been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved JPMIA admeasuring 1,577 acre for total project cost of Rs. 922 Crore;

- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 11th Jul, 2025;
- vii. Tendering works completed for selection of Engineering Procurement Construction Contractor (EPC) and issuance of the Letter of Award (LoA) is underway;
- viii. 656.26 acre land transferred by State govt. to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 198.43 Crore has been released by NICDIT to Project SPV.

4.3.6 IMC Hisar, 2,988 acre in Haryana under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,988 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. SHA & SSA has been executed on 20th August, 2025 and project SPV incorporated on 25th September, 2025.
- iv. Environmental Clearance: SEIAA, Haryana has granted EC for 935 acre (Part-1 of Phase-1) on 20th December, 2024. Process for obtaining EC for balance area (670 acre) is underway.
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Hisar admeasuring 2,988 acre for total project cost of Rs. 4,679 Crore;
- vi. Tender floated for selection of Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) on 10th November, 2025;

4.3.7 IMC Agra, 1,058 acre in Uttar Pradesh under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,058 acre land for the project. 100% land is in possession of the State Govt.;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in November, 2023;
- iv. SHA/SSA executed between Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority(UPSIDA), State of UP & NICDIT on 8th November, 2024;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Agra admeasuring 1,058 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,811 Crore;
- vi. Taj Trapezium zone (TTZ) approval from Supreme court is under process.

4.3.8 IMC Prayagraj, 351 acre in Uttar Pradesh under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 351 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. SHA/SSA executed between UPSIDA, State of UP & NICDIT on 8th November, 2024;
- iv. Environment Clearance granted on 10th March, 2025;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Prayagraj admeasuring 351 acre for total project cost of Rs. 658 Crore;

- vi. Tender floated for onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) on 4th December, 2025.
- vii. Letter of Award (LoA) for the Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) contract was issued to the selected bidder on 27th October, 2025

4.3.9 IMC Gaya, 1,670 acre in Bihar under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has identified 1,670 acre land for the project in Gaya district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. SHA/SSA executed between Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA), State of Bihar & NICDIT on 12th November, 2024;
- iv. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Gaya admeasuring 1,670 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,339 Crore;
- v. Environment Clearance granted on 18th March, 2025;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 28th July, 2025.
- vii. Bid evaluation for selection of Engineering Procurement Construction Contractor (EPC) underway.
- viii. 414.85 acre land transferred by State govt. to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 134.72 Crore has been released by NICDIT to Project SPV.

4.3.10 Kopporthy Industrial Area, 2,595 acre in Andhra Pradesh under VCIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,595 acre land for the project in Kadapa district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in August, 2024;
- iv. Addendum to SHA/SSA executed between APIIC, State of AP & NICDIT on 30th October, 2024;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Kopporthy Industrial area admeasuring 2,595 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,136 Crore;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 27th Mar, 2025;
- vii. Letter of Award (LoA) for the Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) contract was issued to the selected bidder on 9th October, 2025;
- viii. Rs. 300.19 Crore released by NICDIT to SPV against land admeasuring 878 acre transferred by the State Govt.
- ix. Foundation stone of the project was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16th October, 2025.

4.3.11 Zaheerabad Industrial Area, 3,245 acre in Telangana under HNIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 3,245 acre land for the project in Sangareddy district;

- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering works completed;
- iii. Environmental Clearance has been obtained by MoEF&CC in April 2022;
- iv. SHA & SSA has been executed between TGIIC, State of Telangana & NICDC in December, 2024 and project SPV incorporated on 14th February, 2025.
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Zaheerabad Industrial area admeasuring 3,245 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,360 Crore;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 29th July, 2025;
- vii. Bid evaluation for selection of Engineering Procurement Construction Contractor (EPC) underway;
- viii. Rs. 288.73 Crore released by NICDIT to SPV against land admeasuring 1570.65 acre transferred by the State Govt
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Orvakal Industrial area admeasuring 2,621 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,786 Crore;
- vi. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded on 27th March, 2025;
- vii. Letter of Award (LoA) for the Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) contract was issued to the selected bidder on 9th October, 2025;
- viii. Rs. 500.26 Crore released by NICDIT to SPV against land admeasuring 1292 acre transferred by the State Govt.
- ix. Foundation stone of the project was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16th October, 2025.

4.3.12 Orvakal Industrial Area, 2,621 acre in Andhra Pradesh under HBIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,621 acre land for the project in Kurnool district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in November, 2024;
- iv. Addendum to SHA/SSA executed between APIIC, State of AP & NICDIT on 30th October, 2024;

4.4 Other Projects

4.4.1 Model Solar Project, Neemrana, Rajasthan

- i. The project for 5MW Solar Power Plant has been commissioned & power feeding to grid has commenced since 3rd September, 2015;
- ii. 1 MW Solar Power Plant has been commissioned on 19th April, 2021 and commercial operations has been commenced from 1st June, 2021.

4.4.2 Logistic Data Bank Project:

- i. Logistics Data Bank (LDB) system is a single window logistics visualization solution which provides 100% EXIM container movement across India tracking using only shipping container

- numbers.
- ii. LDB began its operations in the western corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in 2016 and expanded to all ports in 2020 engaged in EXIM containers in India.
- iii. Currently, LDB covers:
 - a. 18 Ports (Comprising 31 port terminals)
 - b. 5,800 railway stations (Freight Operations Information System)
 - c. RFID Infrastructure:
 - 88 Special Economic Zones,
 - 232 Toll Plazas,
 - 469 CFSs/ICDs/Empty Yards and Parking Plazas,
 - 50 Industrial Zone
- iv. LDB has successfully tracked 91 million+ EXIM containers since its launch in July 2016.
- iii. 217 Crore+ transactions completed since January 2022.
- iv. ULIP portal (goulip.in) has witnessed 1750+ registrations from the private sector since its launch.
- v. 1980 use cases of 608 private players verified.
- vi. 215 Applications of 165 private players developed leveraging ULIP APIs.
- vii. Integration with GSTN's E-waybill system completed. ULIP is the only system which gives visibility for cargo and carrier both.
- viii. Completed new API integrations with MoPNG, HPCL, IOCL, IIM BLR (Sustainability), E-Challan Systems of State Govt. (Telangana), No Entry and Black Spot data of States (Total 20 States completed), Toll Plaza charge.
- ix. Total states covered in PDS utilising ULIP APIs are increased to 20.
- x. Integration completed with Indian Railway Parcel Info (Freight Operations Information System(FOIS/04)).
- xi. TIDCO has signed MOU for ULIP Integration.
- xii. MoU signed with Dept. of Industries, Bihar for ULIP Integration.
- xiii. MoU signed with Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to leverage ULIP for complete digitisation of the state's logistics ecosystem.

4.4.3 Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP)

- i. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the ULIP under the purview of National Logistics Policy (NLP) on 17th September 2022.
- ii. ULIP is integrated through Application Programming Interface (APIs) with the logistics systems of various Government departments. Integration of ULIP with 44 systems of 11 different Ministries through 135 APIs, covering 2000+ fields completed.

Regulatory Reforms-Creating Ease for Doing Business

Reforms for Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living

05

CHAPTER

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 India's regulatory landscape wherein both the Central Government and State Governments have powers to make laws and rules, adds to the complexity of doing business. This complexity makes it difficult for businesses to obtain multiple permissions, licenses, registrations including clearances and consents, leading to long gestation periods. During the last decade, Government has been continuously involved in the journey to unclutter India's complex regulatory landscape. This included the drive of government process reengineering and brought various ministries and departments together to achieve the common goal of making India the most preferred business destination. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been acting as a fulcrum and, being the nodal department for Ease of Doing Business has been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that the reforms percolate at the grass-root level. Multiple initiatives and reforms have been implemented since to ensure an overall improved business environment. The Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) exercise spearheaded by DPIIT since 2014 has been instrumental in bringing a paradigm shift to the regulatory environment in the country through the reforms. This has led to creation of an enabling ecosystem towards ease of doing business and attracting investments in various sectors. BRAP encompasses reforms

cutting across all critical areas such as Labor, Environment, Land Administration, Taxes which has significantly reduced turnaround time and cost for setting up and operating a business. These actions highlight the direction that the government intends to take towards creating a favorable environment for businesses. Other key initiatives namely Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Decriminalization and National Single Window System (NSWS) has been introduced by Government of India to grant impetus to towards ease of doing business in India. Also, the Government of India is determined to create an investment friendly ecosystem that strongly supports domestic as well as foreign investments. The focus is to ease sectoral hurdles and building multiple investment hubs across the nation. BRAP true to its nature of being a dynamic exercise has constantly evolved to internally include additional reforms, focus sectors and adoption of ICT towards providing quality and efficient services to businesses.

5.2 Efforts for Improving India's rank in World Bank's B-Ready Framework

5.2.1 EoDB rankings published by World Bank Group as Doing Business Report. We had improved by 79 ranks in about 5 years. Last ranking was published in 2019 when India stood at 63. This improvement in rank was a result of reforms in areas like providing construction permits, SPICe+ plus form for company

incorporation, reducing number of documents required for obtaining commercial electricity connection, reduction in number of days for providing electricity connection, passing of Commercial Courts Act and establishment of dedicated Commercial Courts in Delhi and Mumbai for faster dispute resolution, landmark legislation of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which expedited resolution process. World Bank ranking concentrated on only 2 cities in Doing Business Report- Delhi and Mumbai. However, India undertook a unique exercise of sub-national ranking called Business Reform Action Plan. This is a prescriptive action plan for implementation of reforms at State/UT level. These reforms are aimed at creating conducive business environment in States/UTs. States/UTs are assessed on the basis of implementation of BRAP.

5.2.2 All possible, B-Ready components are also integrated into the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024. This integration ensures that the reform efforts are not isolated initiatives but part of a comprehensive and cohesive strategy including all state and union territories of India.

5.2.3 DPIIT is closing monitoring the **potential reforms areas** through identification of as-is-situation of India with respect to B-Ready assessment. To ensure that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the steps involved, **Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary DPIIT** is also formed. Secretary, DPIIT is closely monitoring and handholding Ministries/Departments in identification and implementation of reforms.

5.2.4 DPIIT is conducting **workshops** in phased manner across the country to identify

potential reforms points from industries/firms. Workshops have been conducted across 7 cities on 8 topics in Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Shillong, Indore and Ahmedabad. The agenda for these workshops is to sensitize the firms on key assessment areas of the B-Ready Framework with a particular focus on Pillar III questions that assess time and cost efficiency, and also to assess on-ground realities of the existing system to identify gaps and potential reform points.

5.2.5 A dedicated B-Ready webpage on DPIIT website has been developed and is under testing phase, in collaboration with NIC, entailing detailed topic-wise FAQs and Case studies/Good practices for India.

5.2.6 HCIM level National workshop with Experts on B-Ready is planned to be conducted in December 2025. Participation from World Bank, Country Director and Topic wise Experts like Lawyers, CA/CS, Urban Planners, Architects, Custom brokers, Traders Logistics associations etc., is expected.

5.2.7 Detailed discussions are underway with ~40 Ministries/Department to explore the possibility of regulatory and process reforms leading to digitization, interoperability among departments, streamlining & simplification of processes and transparency through publication of data and statistics.

5.3 **The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) launched the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) in 2014–15 with the objective of making India a globally competitive and business-friendly economy. Over the years, BRAP has evolved into one of**

the most comprehensive sub-national reform exercises globally, promoting a culture of reform and cooperative federalism among States and Union Territories.

5.3.1 Through seven editions of BRAP, more than 9,200 reforms have been implemented across States and UTs. At present, over 30 States/UTs have operational Single Window Systems, 29 have been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS), and 28 have implemented Central Inspection Systems, improving transparency and efficiency in service delivery.

Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024

The BRAP 2024 represented a comprehensive and widened framework, integrating new ideas and convergence across flagship national initiatives such as Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Decriminalisation of Minor Offences, and B-READY (World Bank initiative).

The 2024 edition comprised a total of 491 reforms, including 57 reforms introduced for the first time for Central Ministries/ Departments and 434 reforms for States and Union Territories, structured across Part A, Part B, and BRAP+.

The assessment for BRAP 2024 was among the most extensive conducted so far. A user database of 7.8 lakh stakeholders was submitted by States and Union Territories, of which 5.8 lakh stakeholders were reached, and over one lakh entrepreneurs provided direct feedback through interviews, calls, and digital surveys.

The results reflected India's sustained reform

momentum, with over 70% of the reform points implemented by more than 30 States and UTs. Key achievements included integration of 31 State portals with the National Single Window System (NSWS), operationalisation of Unified Central Inspection Systems in 33 States/UTs, and adoption of GIS-based land mapping, automated plot allotment, and online land-use conversion systems. The institutionalisation of the PM Gati Shakti framework and the expansion of plug-and-play industrial infrastructure across 30 States further strengthened the ease of doing business ecosystem.

District Business Reforms Action Plan (D-BRAP)

In line with the recommendation made during the National Conference of Chief Secretaries (December 2024), DPIIT has conceptualized the District Business Reforms Action Plan (D-BRAP) as a State-led initiative to extend business reforms to the district level.

The framework covers approvals and services implemented locally and is structured around five pillars:

- i. Time-bound Service Delivery through digitized and integrated platforms.
- ii. Transparent and risk-based inspections.
- iii. Strengthening of District Industries Centres (DICs) as single-point investor facilitation hubs.
- iv. Promotion of startups through dedicated cells at the district level.
- v. Infrastructure readiness through geo-tagged land inventories and plug-and-play facilities.

This initiative aims to strengthen last-mile

governance, improve investor facilitation, and support the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Single Window Guidebook:

The Single Window System (SWS) provides investors a single digital interface to obtain approvals, licenses, and clearances. Over 30 States and UTs have operational systems, with 29 integrated into the National Single Window System (NSWS).

To improve efficiency and transparency, DPIIT released a Single Window Guidebook outlining eight essential and five desirable features for enhancing user experience and system responsiveness.

Capacity Building and Outreach

DPIIT continues to conduct capacity-building and stakeholder engagement initiatives to facilitate reform implementation:

- i. A National D-BRAP Workshop was held in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Secretary (IIT), DPIIT.
- ii. Virtual and zonal workshops were conducted to review State progress on Single Window and NSWS integration.
- iii. A regional workshop in Mumbai witnessed participation from nine States, who presented best practices and discussed operational challenges.
- iv. During UdyogSamagam 2025, the BRAP 2024 results were announced, and the BRAP 2026 Guidebook was released.

These efforts have strengthened coordination with States/UTs and promoted exchange of

experiences and best practices.

5.4 Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB)

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) launched the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative in 2020 to make governance simpler and more business-friendly. This exercise mandates Ministries, Departments, and States/UTs to review their Acts, rules, and processes to eliminate unnecessary compliances through simplification, rationalization, digitization, and decriminalization of minor offences.

To ensure transparency and track progress, the Regulatory Compliance Portal (RC Portal) was introduced in 2021 as a central repository for compliance reduction data. This portal also serves as a collaborative platform where industry bodies such as CII, FICCI, and ASSOCHAM can submit compliances and propose recommendations, creating a strong interface between government and industry.

As of 26/11/2024, Central Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs have identified more than 59,081 burdensome compliances. Out of these, over 47,224 have been successfully reduced, and 4,558 provisions have been decriminalized. DPIIT continues to coordinate with all stakeholders to sustain this momentum and ensure that compliance reduction benefits both citizens and businesses.

For the first time, DPIIT integrated this exercise into the State Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 under an expanded initiative called RCB+. Under this framework, states are required to consistently identify and reduce compliances. 92 reform points covering 23 Acts

have been identified for states to undertake compliance reduction through simplification, elimination, digitization, and decriminalization. So far, 6,938 burdensome compliances have been flagged under this stream, with 4,788 already reduced.

5.5 To further push decriminalization, the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 was passed in both Houses of the Parliament (Lok Sabha on 27th July 2023, Rajya Sabha on 02nd August 2023) and received President's Assent on 11th August 2023. The Act decriminalizes 183 provisions under 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/ Departments. The Jan Vishwas Act marks a significant milestone in the decriminalization of minor offenses in India. The primary objective of this Act is to distinguish between minor, technical, and procedural defaults, and more serious criminal offenses. Many provisions under various laws in India carried disproportionately harsh punishments for relatively minor infractions. The Jan Vishwas Act rectifies this by removing or replacing imprisonment and/or fine into penalties for such minor offenses. The Act employs various approaches to decriminalization, including the removal of both imprisonment and fines, conversion of imprisonment and/or fine into penalties, and the introduction of compounding of offenses in certain cases. These measures aim to ensure that the punishment aligns with the severity of the offense, promoting fairness and proportionality in the legal system. One of the key benefits of this legislation is its potential to unclog the judicial system, which has long been burdened by an overwhelming number of cases and inordinate delays. By moving away from criminal prosecutions for minor offenses, the act helps streamline legal proceedings,

making it more efficient and effective. It also provides a boost to investor confidence and facilitates ease of doing business in India. The Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 sets a precedent for future legal amendments, emphasizing the need for consistency, a focus on currently operational Acts, and a holistic approach to decriminalization. It underlines the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders in the process and analyzing the risk factors associated with the penalty system.

To further push decriminalisation, the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry on 18.08.2025. The 2025 Bill expands this reform agenda to cover 16 Central Acts administered by 10 Ministries/Departments. A total of 355 provisions are proposed to be amended, 288 provisions decriminalised to foster Ease of Doing Business, and 67 provisions proposed to be amended to facilitate Ease of Living. The Bill was earlier approved by the Union Cabinet. The Hon'ble Minister has requested the Hon'ble Speaker to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. The Select Committee has been constituted.

5.6. During the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in January 2023, DPIIT along with 18 States presented the concept of **Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)** to be implemented by 2027. Regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is a systemic approach to critically assessing the positive and negative effects of proposed and existing regulations and non-regulatory alternatives.

The Cost of Regulations (CoR) initiative is emerging as a cornerstone in India's journey toward evidence-based regulatory

reform. Originating from the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries in January 2023, the framework was designed by DPIIT in consultation with States and industry to measure the administrative burden imposed on businesses. By quantifying costs across dimensions such as time, substantive requirements, intermediary involvement, delays, and statutory fees, CoR provides a structured lens to identify inefficiencies and highlight areas for improvement. This exercise is also the first step toward the broader Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) framework, which will employ cost-benefit analysis to evaluate both existing and proposed regulations.

CoR has already begun to deliver value to the nation. The first baseline survey, conducted across thirteen critical services such as factory approvals, environmental clearances, and fire safety NoCs, provided an initial snapshot of how regulatory processes translate into tangible

costs for enterprises. Building on this, CoR 1.0 was undertaken during 2024-2025 on the same set of services, and its findings are now under final analysis. Results are expected soon and will offer policymakers actionable insights into where reforms can most effectively reduce burdens and improve predictability. Looking ahead, CoR 1.0 will enable comparison with the baseline, allowing States to assess whether reforms in their style of functioning have delivered measurable improvements, thereby embedding accountability and continuous progress into regulatory governance.

Building on this foundation, the Department is preparing for the next baseline CoR survey, which will expand coverage to additional services such as GST-related processes, legal metrology, and boiler approvals. This forward-looking approach ensures that CoR evolves into a comprehensive tool for continuous monitoring, enabling States to benchmark progress, share best practices, and institutionalize accountability.

6.1 Startup India Initiative

6.1.1 Startup India, the flagship initiative of the Government of India, was launched on 16th January 2016 with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the country. The Government unveiled an Action Plan for startups comprising schemes and incentives aimed at creating a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country. The Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning areas such as "Simplification and hand holding", "Funding support and incentives" and "Industry-academia partnership and incubation".

6.1.2 Startup India defines and recognizes new businesses as 'Startups' for receiving support such as Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) benefits, relaxations in public procurement, self-certification compliance on certain labour and environmental laws, and others. The following are the criteria of eligibility to be a DPIIT-recognized startup as per Government of India notification G.S.R. 127(E). dated 19th February 2019, an entity shall be considered as a Startup:

- i. Up to a period of 10 years from the date of incorporation/ registration, if it is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined CA 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the LLP Act 2008) in India.
- ii. Turnover of the entity for any of the

financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded INR 100 Crore.

- iii. Entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.
- iv. Provided that an entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business shall not be considered a Startup.

6.1.3 As of 31st December 2025, a total of 2,07,135 certificates have been issued for recognition of startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), spanning all 36 States and Union Territories of the country. Further, certificates issued for recognition of startups have reported the creation of more than 21 lakh direct jobs. About 48% of the certificates issued for startup recognition have at least one-woman director/partner.

Financial Year	Count of DPIIT-Recognition certificates issued*
2016-17	743
2017-18	7966
2018-19	8625
2019-20	13139
2020-21	16342

2021-22	21361
2022-23	29687
2023-24	34200
2024-25	36440
2025-26 (as of 31 st Decemer)	38,632
Grand Total	2,07,135

**Disclaimer: The numbers mentioned consist of all certificates issued for startup recognition as of 31st Decemer 2025, including approved, cancelled, and expired startups.*

6.1.4 Since the launch of Startup India in January 2016, several strategic initiatives have been introduced to promote startups and entrepreneurship in the country. Key initiatives are listed in the following sections.

6.2 Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS)

6.2.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has created the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) with an outlay of INR 945 crores to provide financial assistance to startups for Proof of Concept, prototype development, product trials, market-entry, and commercialization. This would enable these startups to graduate to a level where they will be able to raise investments from angel investors or venture capitalists or seek loans from commercial banks or financial institutions. The scheme is envisioned to support entrepreneurs in the period of 2021 to 2025. The period of this scheme has been extended by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance till FY 2028-29.

6.2.2 The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme was launched on 19th April 2021, which marked the launch of the 'Call for Application'

for Incubators for the Scheme which was launched on 19th July 2021 on the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme portal. As on 31st December 2025, 244 incubator applications have been selected under the Scheme, and a total of INR 945 crores (including 5% management fees) have been approved for them. 3271 startups have been supported under the Scheme.

6.3 Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)

6.3.1 The Government of India formed a fund of INR 10,000 crores to increase capital availability as well as to catalyze private investments and thereby accelerate the growth of the Indian startup ecosystem. The Fund was set up as a Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), approved by the Cabinet, and established by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in June 2016. FFS does not invest in startups directly but provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in high-potential Indian startups.

6.3.2 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been given the mandate of managing the FFS through the selection of daughter funds and overseeing the disbursement of committed capital. The Fund of Funds facilitates downstream investments in venture capital and alternative investment funds, which, in turn, invest in startups. As on 31st December 2025, 12,293 crores have been committed to 159 AIFs by SIDBI under FFS. A total of INR 8086.29 crore has been released from DPIIT to SIDBI, out of which INR 6,727 crore has been disbursed to AIFs by SIDBI. The initiative

has catalyzed investments amounting to INR 25,548 crore in 1,371 startups.

6.4 Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS)

6.4.1 The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), launched in October 2022, aims to ease access to early-stage debt requirements for startups. The objective of CGSS is to provide guarantees up to a specified limit against credit instruments extended by Member Institutions for startup financing. The scheme addresses the need to provide debt support to startups by RBI-regulated banks/NBFCs and SEBI-registered AIFs.

6.4.2 CGSS does not provide guarantee cover to DPIIT recognized Startups directly, but through the Trustee (NCGTC) which in turn provides guarantee cover to Member Institutions (MIs) who provide loans to Startups. The instruments of assistance are in the form of Venture debt, working capital, subordinated debt/mezzanine debt, debentures, optionally convertible debt and other fund-based as well as non-fund-based facility which has crystallized as a debt obligation. The startups could approach any of the registered MIs under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups to apply for loan. As per the operational guidelines for the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups, the maximum guarantee cover per borrower has been set to not exceed INR 10 crore.

6.4.3 As on 31st December 2025, loans worth INR 808.18 crores have been guaranteed to 272 unique borrowers, i.e., Startups.

6.5 Relaxation in Public Procurements Norms

6.5.1 Startups are entitled to avail relaxations on Prior Turnover, Prior Experience, and Earnest Money Deposit in public procurement by central government. DPIIT recognized startups can get listed as sellers on the Government of India's largest e-procurement portal, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM). Additionally, 'GeM Startup Runway' is an initiative launched by GeM to allow startups to reach out to the universe of government buyers by offering innovative products that are unique in design, process, and functionality. As on 31st December 2025, over 35,700 DPIIT-Recognised startups are onboarded on GeM portal that have received 5,08,136 orders worth INR 51,180 Crore.

6.6 Tax Exemption

6.6.1 The following tax exemptions are available for startups,

- i. **Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years:** The provisions of Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act provide for a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible startup for 3 consecutive assessment years out of 10 years, at the option of the assessee, subject to certain conditions. Startups incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 but before 1st April 2030 can apply for income tax exemption. The recognized startups that are granted an Inter-Ministerial Board Certificate are exempted from income-tax for a

period of 3 consecutive years out of 10 years since incorporation. To avail these benefits, an eligible startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB). As on 31st December 2025, 4,166 active startups have been granted the Certificate of Eligible Business for income tax exemptions under provisions of Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act.

ii. **Deferment of Tax Liability Pertaining to ESOPs:**

Realizing the importance of Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) as a compensation for the employees in startups, the Finance Act 2020 eased employee's and startups' tax burden. Startups with Eligibility Certificate as per Section 80-IAC are allowed to defer perquisite tax payment/deduction (as the case may be) of tax on the ESOP to within 14 days:

- after the expiry of 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year; 5
- from the date of sale of shares by the employee; or
- from the date on which the employee ceases to be employed by the startup,
- whichever is earliest.

iii. **Carry forward of losses:** Startups that are certified as Eligible Startups as per Section 80-IAC can carry forward of losses if all the shareholders of such company who held shares carrying voting power on the last day of the year in which the loss was incurred continue to hold shares on the last day of the previous year in which such loss is to be carried forward.

6.7 Self-Certification under Labour and Environmental laws

6.7.1 Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliance under 9 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 3 to 5 years from the date of incorporation. 28 states have complied with self-certification advisory under Labour Laws. 9 states have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal.

6.8 Regulatory Reforms

6.8.1 Readdressal of regulatory issues requires continuous and deep engagement between the Government departments, Startups, and stakeholders of the ecosystem. DPIIT engages with stakeholders on a regular basis to invite consultations on regulatory issues raised by Startups, investors and others in the ecosystem. These issues and recommendations are further shared with the concerned departments to bring about the necessary resolution and reforms.

6.8.2 Since 2016, the Government has undertaken 62 regulatory reforms to enhance ease of doing business, ease of raising capital and reduce compliance burden for the startup ecosystem.

6.9 International Market Access to Indian Startups

6.9.1 One of the key objectives under the Startup India initiative is to help connect the Indian startup ecosystem to global startup ecosystems through various engagement models. This has been achieved through international Government-to-Government partnerships, participation in international forums, and hosting global events.

6.9.2 A Startup Bridge is a virtual landing hub that helps startups from both countries gain exposure to each other's markets for a deeper understanding of their potential and evaluate the feasibility of expanding their operations globally. Startup India has launched startup bridges with 20 countries and strategic alliances with two countries, providing a soft-landing platform for startups from partner nations and aiding in promoting cross-collaboration.

6.10 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

6.10.1 The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental organization established in 2001 to promote regional collaboration. Recognizing the critical role of innovation and entrepreneurship in economic growth, India had proposed creating a Special Working Group for Startups and Innovation (SWG) in 2020. This initiative was adopted by SCO Member States during the Samarkand Summit in 2022. With India as the permanent chair, the SWG aims to foster collaboration among the SCO nations to enhance the startup ecosystem and drive regional economic development. In 2023, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) successfully facilitated the adoption of SWG regulations, ensuring a structured and sustained approach to these engagements.

6.10.2 India spearheaded several initiatives to empower startup ecosystems across SCO nations, including the annual SCO Startup Forum, which has scaled significantly since its inception in 2020.

6.10.3 SCO Startup Forum 5.0 was organised as a part of Startup Mahakumbh

on 3rd to 5th April 2025. The event focused on promoting cross-border startup interactions and strengthening regional economic development through entrepreneurship.

- **Regional Collaboration:** The forum brought together entrepreneurs, investors, and policymakers from 5 SCO member countries.

Mentorship and Investment access: India, through Startup India initiative, provided mentorship sessions and facilitated access to investors and corporate engagement activities for participating startups, aimed to empower local startup ecosystems within SCO member states.

- **Special Working Group (SWG) on Startups and Innovation:** The forum also featured continued dialogue on the theme discussions from the Special Working Group (SWG). This group focuses on fostering collaboration among SCO member states to benefit the startup ecosystem and accelerate regional economic development.
- **Innovation Showcases:** Startups from various sectors, including artificial intelligence, fintech, and social innovation, showcased their solutions, facilitating knowledge exchange and potential partnerships across borders.

6.11 Bharat Startup Grand Challenges

6.11.1 To celebrate the decadal year of Startup India and further strengthen India's commitment to promoting innovation and entrepreneurship, the Bharat Startup Grand Challenge (BSGC) was launched on January

16, 2025. The initiative provides a platform for startups to address problem statements shared by partners and enables direct engagement with industry leaders, helping promising solutions move toward market adoption. Through this engagement, startups gain access to mentorship, funding opportunities, cash prizes, and potential collaborations, strengthening their capacity to scale. Overall, the initiative enhances industry-startup collaboration and contributes to a progressive economy.

6.12 National Startup Advisory Council

6.12.1 Startup India has constituted the National Startup Advisory Council to advise the Government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders from the startup ecosystem. As of 31st December 2025, ten meetings of the National Startup Advisory Council (NSAC) have been held. Sustained participation of NSAC members, including their active involvement in SRF and NSA processes, has shaped key national priorities for the startup ecosystem. Deliberations highlighted the need for simplified deeptech procurement, mobilisation of long-term capital for frontier technologies, and a review of 'Startup' definition to align with global standards.

6.13 States' Startup Ranking Framework (SRF)

6.13.1 Startup Ranking is a yearly capacity building exercise created and released by DPIIT

that evaluates all of India's states and Union Territories on their efforts to build an ecosystem conducive to startup growth. States' Startup Ranking was launched in February 2018 to achieve the vision of building a robust startup ecosystem in the country. It aims to evaluate the Indian startup landscape through the eyes of state policy intervention and identify state practices that accelerate ecosystem growth and development. The States' Ranking has led each state to have dedicated startup policies and through annual rankings, it tracks the evolution of these policies and the overall efforts of states in ecosystem building.

6.13.2 The States Startup Ranking Framework accelerates efforts put in by the Center and States that are aimed to enliven the entrepreneurial mindset across the length and breadth of the country. Capacity-building measures have been undertaken by the team across States and Union Territories for ecosystem enablers and innovators in promoting economic growth by upholding the spirit of cooperative federalism.

6.13.3 In the 5th edition of the Ranking Exercise, Startup India organised 3 regional capacity building and exposure visits for officials from States/ UTs to interact with and learn from policy makers, incubators, and other ecosystem enablers, respectively in Gujarat, Nagaland, and Kerala. The 5th edition saw the highest participation, 34 out of 36 States/UT's has participated.

6.13.4 States and Union Territories have been actively working on developing their respective startup ecosystems on the lines of Reform Areas introduced under DPIIT's flagship initiative of SRF Exercise:

- I. Providing institutional support to ecosystem stakeholders
- II. Access to Digital and Physical infrastructure
- III, Providing Funding opportunities to startups
- IV. Providing market access opportunities to startups
- V. Building capacity of enablers
- VI. Focus on Innovation and Sustainability
- VII. The fifth edition of the SRF result is given below:

S.No	State / UT	Performance category
1	Gujarat	Best Performer
2	Karnataka	Top Performer
3	Punjab	Top Performer
4	Tamil Nadu	Top Performer
5	Uttar Pradesh	Top Performer
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Best Performer
7	Rajasthan	Leader
8	Kerala	Leader
9	Goa	Best Performer
10	Madhya Pradesh	Leader
11	Uttarakhand	Leader
12	Telangana	Leader
13	Maharashtra	Leader
14	Andhra Pradesh	Leader
15	Himachal Pradesh	Top Performer
16	Haryana	Leader
17	Assam	Aspiring Leader
18	Odisha	Aspiring Leader
19	Manipur	Leader
20	Nagaland	Leader
21	Meghalaya	Leader
22	Bihar	Aspiring Leader
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Aspiring Leader
24	Chhattisgarh	Emerging Startup Ecosystem

25	Sikkim	Aspiring Leader
26	Tripura	Aspiring Leader
27	Mizoram	Aspiring Leader
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Aspiring Leader
29	NCT of Delhi	Emerging Startup Ecosystem
30	Puducherry	Emerging Startup Ecosystem
31	Chandigarh	Emerging Startup Ecosystem
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Emerging Startup Ecosystem
33	Lakshadweep	Emerging Startup Ecosystem
34	Ladakh	Emerging Startup Ecosystem

6.14 National Startup Awards (NSA)

6.14.1 The National Startup Awards is an initiative to recognize and reward outstanding startups and ecosystem enablers that build innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, have high potential for employment generation or wealth creation, and demonstrate measurable social impact.

6.14.2 Since 2019, a total of five editions of the National Startup Awards have been successfully conducted. The winning startups were awarded in a felicitation ceremony by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. Across the previous four editions of the awards, over 100 startups have been recognized as winners of the National Startup Awards. In the 5th Edition of NSA, over 3,000 startups participated from across the country, of which 1,883 were unique startups. The table below illustrates the details of all five editions:

	NSA 2020	NSA 2021	NSA 2022	NSA 2023	NSA 5.0
Total Winners	38	48	45	21	20
Startups	36	46	42	20	20
Incubator	1	1	2	NA	NA
Accelerator	1	1	1	NA	NA
Sectors & Sub Sectors/Categories	12 & 35 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	15 & 49 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	17 & 50 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	20 (Categories)	20 (Categories)

6.15 Enabling Grassroots Entrepreneurship at the District level

6.15.1 DPIIT has undertaken extensive outreach to strengthen the presence of DPIIT-recognized startups in districts with limited awareness, particularly across Tier 2/3/4 regions. Through district visits, workshops, and targeted handholding, aspiring entrepreneurs are being supported to secure DPIIT recognition and access Startup India benefits. To further support innovation in districts where the ecosystem is still emerging, DPIIT has introduced TEJAS (Transforming Entrepreneurial Journeys Across States & Districts) as an initiative aimed at conducting awareness, mentorship, and funding-related workshops across 132 districts (including 112 Aspirational Districts and 20 additional districts identified by DPIIT), among other components.

6.16 BHASKAR - Bharat Startup Knowledge Access Registry

6.16.1 DPIIT has designed and built the BHASKAR platform to centralize, streamline, and enhance collaboration among key stakeholders within the entrepreneurial ecosystem, including startups, investors, mentors, service providers, and government bodies. Shri Piyush Goyal, the Hon'ble Minister

of Commerce & Industry, launched BHASKAR in September 2024. India has rapidly become one of the world's most dynamic startup hubs. BHASKAR seeks to leverage this potential by providing an all-encompassing, one-stop digital platform that addresses the challenges faced by entrepreneurs and investors alike. By serving as a centralized registry, BHASKAR will enable seamless access to a wide array of resources, tools, and knowledge that will help fuel the entrepreneurial journey from ideation to execution and enable collaboration for all ecosystem stakeholders.

6.17 Startup Mahakumbh

6.17.1 Startup Mahakumbh, held from 3rd to 5th April 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, was a landmark event in India's entrepreneurial journey organized by the Indian Startup ecosystem at large including Ministries, State Governments, VCs, Industry Bodies, Corporates, Academic Institutions and more. The event saw participation from 60+ countries with 2,923 exhibitors, primarily startups, and over 2.5 lakh footfalls from 1,03,349 unique attendees, it became the largest-ever gathering of startups in India.

6.17.2 Across three days, 751 speakers delivered insights in 211 sessions across 10 thematic pavilions. The event enabled 15,983

B2B meetings, 1,052 founders received mentorship from 133 experts, and 1,091 investors actively engaged with the ecosystem. The 28-member Organising Committee played a key role in shaping this global celebration of innovation under the theme 'Startup India @ 2047: Unfolding the Bharat Story'.

6.18 Corporate Engagement

6.18.1 DPIIT is undertaking various measures to encourage the startup ecosystem and the industry at large to foster innovation in the manufacturing sector. In this regard, DPIIT has proactively engaged with and partnered with over a hundred large corporates, industry associations and unicorns. Through these partnerships, several large-scale programmes have been conceptualised and implemented to provide targeted support to startups.

6.18.2 The partnership is through a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with corporate stakeholders such as HDFC, Hefele, Pfizer, Maruti etc. to tap into agile, cutting-edge innovations, and for startups to gain funding, mentorship, pilots, and access to customers and global value chains through various programs.

6.18.3 The overarching aim of this initiative is to build sustained, high-impact platforms that enable manufacturing and other startups to scale through deep corporate collaboration and market-linked opportunities.

6.19 States Engagements

6.19.1 Startup India, DPIIT continues to strengthen state-level startup ecosystems through structured advisory support, policy inputs, and on-ground engagements. Inputs on startup policies and ecosystem development were provided to multiple States and Union Territories, including Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh. The team conducts approximately three State and UT visits each month to deliver workshops, undertake stakeholder consultations, and support government-led startup events. Recent engagements include Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025 and TN Scaleup Incubator 2025 Initiative. Startup India, DPIIT also facilitates inter-state connections, partnerships with incubators and corporate stakeholders, and participation of States and UTs in national platforms such as Startup Mahakumbh and National Startup Day, enabling greater visibility, collaboration, and ecosystem growth.

National Startup Day 2025



On 16th January 2025, to celebrate National Startup Day 2025 and 9 years of Startup India, an event was held in Bharat Mandapam that was graced by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Shri Jitin Prasada, Secretary, DPIIT, Shri Amardeep Bhatia, Joint Secretary, Shri Sanjiv and other industry stakeholders.

BRICS Startup Forum 2025



The first-ever BRICS Startup Forum 2025 was hosted at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi, on 31st January 2025, bringing together innovation leaders from BRICS nations. Led by Startup India (DPIIT) with DST and MEA, the forum strengthened cross-border collaboration and global startup exchange. Startup India drove key sessions and launched the BRICS Startup Knowledge Hub to enable shared learning and international partnerships.

Republic day 2025





On 26th January 2025, the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, interacted with startups from across India, celebrating their innovative journeys. Secretary, DPIIT, Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia, highlighted the critical role of Intellectual Property Rights in safeguarding innovation and boosting competitiveness. The interaction showcased key government initiatives that have streamlined IPR processes and expanded support for startups.

Web Summit 2025



Startup India showcased India's innovation story at Web Summit 2025 from 23rd – 26th February, 2025 in Doha by leading a delegation of six DPIIT-recognised startups to present solutions across emerging sectors. The Startup India Pavilion enabled global visibility, investor interactions, and market-access opportunities across the GCC. The delegation also engaged with international stakeholders to explore collaborations in CleanTech, SaaS, IoT, Education and more.

States' Startup Ranking Knowledge Exchange Workshop





On 10th – 11th March 2025, a two-day Knowledge Exchange Workshop in Nagaland

brought together state representatives, ecosystem partners, and the Startup India team to strengthen awareness around the States' Startup Ranking Framework. Sessions focused on improving state-level support systems, understanding national initiatives, and leveraging schemes such as the Fund of Funds and CGSS. The workshop also highlighted Nagaland's growing entrepreneurial potential in sectors like handicrafts and sustainability, while enabling constructive dialogue on best practices, policy enablement, and capacity building for state ecosystems.

Startup Mahakumbh



Startup Mahakumbh 2025, held from 3rd – 5th April 2025 in New Delhi, brought together 3,000 startups, 1,000+ investors, and delegates from 60+ countries, shaping the vision for "Startup India @ 2047 – Unfolding the Bharat Story." As

part of the initiative to strengthen India's innovation ecosystem, Startup India (DPIIT) supported the event by enabling dedicated booths for DPIIT-recognised startups, giving them a platform for visibility, networking,

and investor access. With sectoral pavilions across AI, DeepTech, Sustainability, and more alongside masterclasses, pitching sessions, and B2B meetings—the summit helped early-stage founders connect directly with mentors, corporates, and global partners, further fostering entrepreneurship across the country.

Startup Mahakumbh Maharathi



On 5th April 2025, Startup India DPIIT, spotlighted youth-led innovation at Startup Mahakumbh through the Startup Maharathi Challenge. The programme supported early-stage founders with sector-specific mentorship, expert evaluation, and funding opportunities. With 2,000+ applications, 240+ shortlisted startups across 11 sectors, and a grant pool of ₹20+ crore, Maharathi showcased high-potential innovators shaping India's next wave of impact-driven solutions.

International Buyer Seller Meet, Patna



The International Buyer-Seller Meet in Patna on May 20th, 2025, showcased Bihar's industrial and export potential, bringing together global buyers, manufacturers, MSMEs, and startups. Startup India facilitated startup participation, helping young ventures connect with international buyers and explore global markets, while strengthening industry and state collaborations.

Bihar Accelerator Program, B-HUB, Patna



The Bihar Accelerator Program at B-HUB, Patna, on May 23rd, 2025, fast-tracks the growth of emerging startups through mentorship, market access, and investor linkages. Startup India, DPIIT supported Bihar-based entrepreneurs gain visibility and scale across India's startup ecosystem. Shri Sanjiv, Joint Secretary, DPIIT, engaged with revenue-stage startups under the Bihar Accelerator Program at B-HUB, Patna, sharing insights on scaling, market access, and investor readiness.

CEEW – Villgro – “Powering Livelihoods”



On June 11th, 2025, the CEEW-Villgro “Powering Livelihoods” initiative convened an event to accelerate clean-energy startups providing sustainable, income-enhancing solutions for rural communities. Md. Alam Ansari, Deputy Director, DPIIT, delivered the welcome address, coinciding with the launch of the playbook “Women Mean Business.” The initiative offered capital, market access, and field-testing opportunities to enable startup scaling, while Startup India, DPIIT provided

complementary support through recognition, simplified compliance, and linkage to government schemes, investors, and national support networks. The program emphasized integrating women across startup value chains to promote gender inclusion within the Green Economy.

Roundtable on Innovation in Sustainability, Embassy of India in Sweden



On 11th June 2025, Startup India, DPIIT, and Stride Ventures hosted a Roundtable on Innovation in Sustainability at the Embassy of India in Sweden. Shri Sanjiv, Joint Secretary, DPIIT, led a high-level discussion on clean energy innovations, joined by H.E. Rakesh Tiwari, First Secretary, with participation from top Swedish and Indian startups, investors, and thought leaders. The session focused on collaboration in clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular economy solutions, with

Startup India highlighting India's innovation pipeline, regulatory support, and DPIIT-recognised startups, and exploring cross-border partnerships, soft-landing, and co-creation models to advance scalable green solutions.

Youngpreneurs Summit 2025



On 15th July 2025, Startup India, in collaboration with the Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs of India, hosted the Youngpreneur Summit 2025, celebrating early-stage innovation and leadership. The event felicitated student-led startups, showcased inspiring addresses, and conducted sector-specific panels on EV & Mobility and Architecture & Urban Innovation. Participants were guided on DPIIT registration, industry partnerships,

and incubation opportunities, strengthening India's inclusive and youth-driven startup ecosystem.

The 16th Toy Biz International B2B Expo 2025



The 16th Toy Biz International B2B Expo (4th – 7th July 2025) highlighted India's booming toy industry, featuring 350+ homegrown brands and strong global buyer participation. Startup India, DPIIT initiatives supported young toy startups with credit, market access, and capacity-building, boosting design, branding, and exports to 150+ countries, while paving the way for a dedicated government toy-industry scheme.

The 10th meeting of the National Startup Advisory Council (NSAC)



On 15th July 2025 in New Delhi, the 10th National Startup Advisory Council (NSAC) meeting brought together government, industry, and startup leaders to review key initiatives. Startup India presented ecosystem insights and flagship program progress, reaffirming the commitment to a founder-friendly environment and India's goal of becoming a global startup powerhouse.

Viksit Bharat@2047 Investor Roundtable Conference



On 2nd August 2025, the Viksit Bharat@2047 Investor Roundtable Conference brought together global and domestic investors to align capital with India's long-term development vision. Shri Suneet Kumar Jarangal, Director, DPIIT, highlighted Startup India's role in empowering startups, showcasing initiatives like FoF, SISFS, CGSS, and Section 80-IAC, and facilitating founder-investor engagement to drive a globally competitive, innovation-led economy.

Kohima Bootcamp



On 7th – 8th August 2025, Startup India, DPIIT supported the Startup Nagaland Mentorship Programme in Kohima, conducting capacity-building sessions for incubators and DPIIT-recognised startups. With 100+ participants, the initiative strengthened the region's startup ecosystem by enhancing DPIIT registration, market readiness, and access to government schemes and mentorship.

Tech BBQ





On 27th –28th August 2025, TechBBQ Copenhagen, one of Scandinavia's largest startup summits, brought together global founders, investors, and ecosystem leaders. Nine Indian startups, supported by Startup India, showcased India's innovation landscape, connected with European investors, and explored opportunities in deeptech, fintech, and emerging sectors, strengthening India-Nordic ties.

India–Qatar Knowledge Roundtable



On 12th November 2025, Startup India, DPIIT convened the India–Qatar Knowledge Roundtable at Vanijya Bhawan, bringing together senior Qatari ministries and leading investors including QIA, Qatar Airways, Qatar Rail, Hassad Foods, and QDB. Startup India presented key opportunities, followed by direct engagements between Qatari investors and top Indian unicorns and soonicorns like boAt, Shiprocket, Moglix, and Jumbotail.

Brazil Startup Summit



At the Brazil Startup Summit 2025 in Florianópolis (27th – 29th August 2025), six Indian DPIIT-recognized startups showcased innovations in AI, FinTech, AgriTech, Cleantech, and HealthTech at the India Pavilion. Supported by Startup India, they engaged global investors and Latin America's innovation ecosystem, fostering collaborations and exploring joint ventures.

Disrupt Asia 2025



Startup India Initiative

At Disrupt Asia 2025 in Sri Lanka (17th –20th September 2025), Shri Sumeet Jarangal, Director, DPIIT, delivered a keynote on “Positioning Sri Lanka for Global Innovation,” sharing India’s startup journey and its relevance for Sri Lanka. He emphasised that effective policy is driven by vision not regulation and must enable founders to experiment, fail, and succeed confidently.

Startup Conclave 2025



At the Startup Conclave 2025 in Gujarat (23rd –24th September 2025), Shri Md Alam Ansari, Deputy Director, DPIIT, spoke on the impact of the Startup India initiative during a panel on “India’s Startup Story.” The session brought together a dynamic lineup of ecosystem leaders reflecting on policy evolution, government support, and the changing landscape of venture and seed investing.

World Food India 2025



Startup India, DPIIT showcased India’s food-tech and agri-tech ecosystem at World Food India from 25th –28th September 2025, through the DPIIT Startup India Pavilion. Startups engaged with industry leaders, highlighting innovations in agriculture, food processing, and supply chains, while programs like Apeda Bharti supported advanced R&D and farm-to-market solutions, driving sustainable, tech-enabled food systems.

Curtain Raiser for Rajasthan DigiFest X Tie Global Summit 2026



On 6th October 2025, the Government of Rajasthan hosted a Curtain Raiser at Vanijya Bhawan to showcase Rajasthan DigiFest x TIE Global Summit 2026, highlighting the state’s emergence as a startup hub through initiatives like iStart Rajasthan. Startup India, DPIIT promoted awareness, facilitated collaborations, and provided access to mentorship and

resources, reinforcing Rajasthan's growing role in India's innovation ecosystem.

Oslo Innovation Week 2025 - India – Norway Startup & Innovation Forum



At Oslo Innovation Week held from 19th – 23rd October 2025 Startup India, DPIIT hosted the India-Norway Startup and Innovation Forum, providing one Indian startup a platform to pitch, network, and explore collaborations with Norwegian investors and incubators. The initiative strengthened cross-border ties and showcased India's growing presence in the global innovation ecosystem.

Tamil Nadu Global Startup Summit



On 9th –10th October 2025, the Tamil Nadu Global Startup Summit brought together 2,500+ founders and 300+ investors to celebrate the state's innovation ecosystem. Startup India, DPIIT supported entrepreneurs with guidance on recognition, benefits, and policy enablement, strengthening collaboration and fostering an inclusive, opportunity-rich environment for startups.

North Star & GITEX Dubai 2025



Startup India Initiative

From 12th –15th October 2025, eighteen DPIIT-recognised startups represented India at Expand North Star & GITECH Dubai, showcasing cutting-edge innovations across AI, DeepTech, Cleantech, HealthTech, AgriTech, FinTech, and EdTech. Under the Startup India delegation, they engaged with global investors, founders, and ecosystem leaders, strengthening India's global innovation footprint and fostering cross-border collaborations.

Roundtable with TiE Bangalore



On 31st October, the Startup & Investor Roundtable, organised by TiE Bangalore with Startup India, DPIIT, and IVCA, brought together leading VCs and deeptech startups to discuss India's evolving innovation ecosystem. Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal highlighted the government's push for deeptech, ease of doing business, and Viksit Bharat @ 2047,

with Startup India facilitating dialogue on compliance, policy support, and strengthening domestic capital.

Japan Delegation – Tokyo Metropolitan Government



On 3rd November, Startup India, DPIIT hosted a Tokyo Metropolitan Government delegation at Vanijya Bhawan for discussions on deeptech, cleantech, healthtech, and AI-led collaboration. The meeting explored opportunities for Indian startups to engage with Tokyo Innovation Base, join acceleration programmes, and collaborate at SusHi Tech Tokyo, strengthening India-Japan innovation ties.

International SME Convention





On 3rd – 4th November 2025, at the 4th International SME Convention, Shri Sumeet Jarangal, Director, DPIIT, delivered the inaugural keynote, highlighting government initiatives that strengthen the SME and startup ecosystem through targeted schemes and global collaborations. He emphasized India's rise as the world's third-largest startup hub, with Startup India's efforts in recognition, funding, and partnerships driving progress toward Viksit Bharat 2047.

Biban 2025 – India Pavilion in Saudi Arabia



From 5th–8th November 2025, Startup India, DPIIT, in partnership with the Embassy of India in Riyadh, led the Indian Startup Pavilion at Biban 2025, inaugurated by H.E. Dr. Suhel Ajaz Khan. Ten startups showcased solutions across healthtech, renewable energy, agritech,

and deeptech, strengthening India–Saudi collaboration and amplifying India's innovation capabilities on a global stage.

Creative Economy Forum



On 7th–8th November 2025, the Creative Economy Forum on "Fuelling Creative Startups: Exploring Investment Opportunities" brought together industry leaders and investors to discuss growth and funding in India's creative sectors. The forum highlighted Government of India initiatives and showcased Startup India's funding, mentorship, and regulatory support as key drivers for scaling creative ventures and strengthening the AVGC ecosystem.

India–Saudi Innovation & Unicorn Roundtable



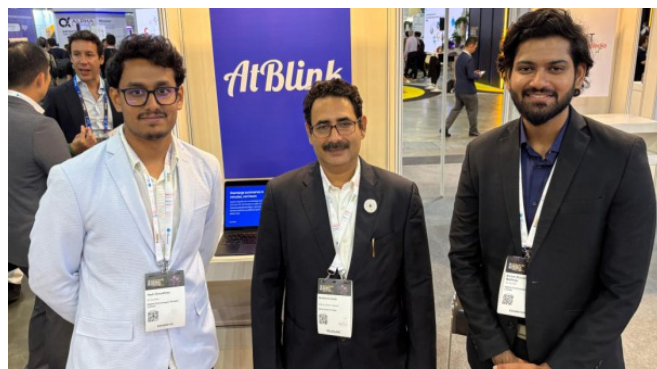
Startup India, DPIIT, and the Ministry of Investment, Saudi Arabia co-hosted the India–Saudi Innovation and Unicorn Roundtable on 12th November, led by H.E. Khalid Al Falih. The dialogue brought together key ministries, investors, Aramco Ventures, SVC, and 50+ Indian unicorns and soonicorns to discuss joint R&D, talent exchange, and co-investment. It also focused on strengthening the India–Saudi Startup Bridge to enable seamless scaling across both ecosystems.

Tribal Business Conclave 2025



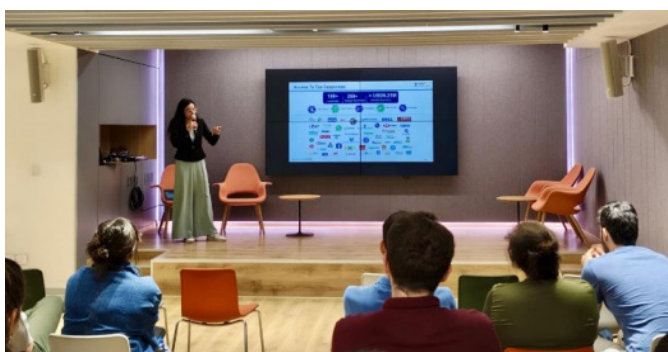
On 12th November 2025, at the Tribal Business Conclave 2025, Startup India, DPIIT partnered with the Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Culture to spotlight tribal entrepreneurs through pitching sessions, buyer–seller linkages, and market-access initiatives. The “Roots to Rise” platform enabled 115+ tribal enterprises including 43 DPIIT-registered—to engage with 50+ investors, generating over ₹10 crore in investment interest and promoting inclusive growth.

Singapore Fintech Festival



From 12th–14th November 2025, Startup India participated in the Singapore FinTech Festival, where Shri Sumeet Jarangal, Director, DPIIT, engaged with four DPIIT-recognised startups at the Startup India booth. The participation offered these startups a global platform to showcase innovations, explore strategic partnerships, and strengthen their presence in the international fintech ecosystem

Swissnex – Indo–Swiss Deeptech Programme



On 17th November 2025, Startup India, DPIIT, strengthened Indo–Swiss innovation linkages through a session at Swissnex India as part of the AIT Programme 2025–26, engaging 20 sciencepreneurs across AI, biotech, robotics, digital health, and sustainability. The programme highlighted India's deeptech ecosystem, international collaborations, talent exchange, and market access, reinforcing Indo–Swiss partnerships in science-led innovation.

Innovation in Assam Tea - New Growth Markets and Global Consumer Trends



On 19th November 2025, the "New Growth Markets and Global Consumer Trends" event in Assam highlighted strategies to boost Assam Tea globally, focusing on innovation, value-added products, and modern retail. DPIIT and Startup India emphasized startups' role in tech, sustainable practices, and packaging, while leveraging trade agreements like the India–UK FTA to position Assam Tea as a premium international brand. Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Secretary, DPIIT, delivered the keynote address and emphasised the need for innovation, value-added products, and global-grade quality standards to enhance Assam Tea's competitiveness. Additionally, Ms. Mamatha Venkatesh, Head, Startup India, DPIIT also participated in the discussions and highlighted the role of startups in the Assam tea ecosystem.

Slush 2025



Slush 2025, held in Helsinki on 19th–20th November 2025, is a premier global startup

and tech festival bringing together founders, investors, and ecosystem builders. Three Indian startups participated, engaging in keynotes, mentoring, and investor meetings, fostering meaningful cross-industry connections from AI and fintech to clean energy and gaming.

Bengaluru Tech Summit 2025



From 18th –20th November 2025, Startup India participated in Bangalore Tech Summit 2025, showcasing key initiatives and engaging with founders, investors, and ecosystem stakeholders. This strengthened collaboration, visibility, and connections across India's startup ecosystem.

Korea Delegation – AI & Global Partnerships Engagement



On 20th November 2025, Startup India hosted a 19-member Korean delegation at Udyog Bhawan, including seven AI startups and the President of KOSME, presenting India's AI landscape and partnership opportunities. The visit focused on strengthening Indo-Korean collaboration in emerging tech, innovation exchange, and market access.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

07 CHAPTER

7.1 India – A robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

7.1.1 India has a robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime which is compliant with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns.

7.1.2 The Indian IP system maintains a fine balance between private IPRs on one hand and rights of the society on the other hand.

7.1.3 TRIPS Agreement allows policy space to countries to evolve regime that best suits their conditions. As use of this policy space is a sine qua non for sustainable development of the country, India has made ample use of the same.

7.1.4 India is a party to Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health which clarifies that TRIPS agreement does not, and should not, prevent members from taking measures to protect public health. Accordingly, India's IPR regime aims at protecting public health while providing adequate incentive for innovations.

7.2 Intellectual Property Legislations administered by Department

- i. The Patents Act, 1970
- ii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
- ii. The Copyright Act, 1957
- iv. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999
- v. The Designs Act, 2000
- vi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000

7.3 Organization Structure

7.3.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is the nodal department for nurturing intellectual property in the country.

7.3.2 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office of the DPIIT, administers IPR laws, viz., Patents, Designs, Geographical Indications, Trade Marks, Copyright and Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout-Designs, from the offices situated in Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

7.3.3 The Office of the CGPDTM also conducts training, awareness and IP capacity building activities on IP. The Central IP Training Academy, the RGNIIPM, is situated at Nagpur.

7.4 Other IP Legislations

7.4.1 Further, the DPIIT also interacts with various other Departments that administer statutes which have elements of innovation and IPR viz. i. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, implemented by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA). ii. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001 – administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, implemented by Protection of Plant Varieties And Farmers’ Rights Authority. iii. The Competition Act, 2002 administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and implemented by the Competition Commission of India.

7.4.2 Trade secrets are protected in India on the basis of the principles of equity and/or through common law approach. The Indian courts regularly pass orders / Judgements protecting trade secrets/confidential information.

7.5 National IPR Policy

7.5.1 A comprehensive National IP policy was adopted in May 2016, to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors, and provide a clear vision regarding IPR issues. The Policy is available on the Departmental website.

7.5.2 Objectives enshrined in the policy are as under:

- i. **IPR Awareness-** Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.
- ii. **Generation of IPRs** - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.

- iii. **Legal and Legislative Framework-** To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.
- iv. **Administration and Management –** To modernize and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.
- v. **Commercialization of IPRs-** Get value for IPRs through commercialization
- vi. **Enforcement and Adjudication** - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.
- vii. **Human Capital Development -** To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

7.6 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

7.6.1 CIPAM has been established as a professional body under the aegis of the DPIIT to ensure focused action on issues related to IPRs and address the 7 identified objectives of the policy. CIPAM also assists in simplifying and streamlining of IP processes, apart from undertaking steps for furthering IPR awareness, commercialization and enforcement.

7.7 IP Awareness: CIPAM

7.7.1 IPR Awareness for youth

7.7.1.1 IPR Awareness programs have been conducted in various schools and colleges/ universities pan India, including Atal Tinkering

Labs. Many of these programs have also been conducted online to ensure wider coverage. During post-COVID period, CIPAM started offline programs in addition to webinars for different stakeholders. Through 473 programs, more than 4600 academic institutions have been covered till date.

Table 7.1

Target Group	No. of Programs
Academic Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities, TISCs)	473
Industry including MSMEs and Start-ups	406
Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	146

7.7.1.2 Scheme for Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA) is aimed to create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs amongst all sections of the society and to strengthen Intellectual Property (IP) Chairs in educational institutes of higher learning to provide quality teaching and research, develop teaching capacity and curricula and to evaluate their work on performance-based criteria.

7.7.1.3 In last three years, 21 new universities and institutes were added, bringing the total number of universities incorporated under SPRIHA to 33.

7.7.1.4 A two-day Patent Certificate Program was successfully conducted in partnership with the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune. The program provided an in-depth exploration of patent drafting and prosecution, designed to equip researchers with the necessary skills to convert innovative ideas into valuable

intellectual property assets. Expert-led sessions focused on the integration of intellectual property strategies with research, ensuring participants gained practical knowledge and a competitive advantage in patent filing and management. With 40 participants in attendance, the event highlighted the crucial role of intellectual property in driving innovation and transforming research achievements into meaningful societal contributions.

7.7.1.5 Launch of Digital GI Catalogue - CIPAM unveiled a dynamic GI Digital Catalogue during the Diplomatic conference to adopt a treaty on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in WIPO Geneva. The digital catalogue showcased **419** registered Geographical Indications from across India. This visually stunning collection features high-definition photographs, captivating videos, and vivid descriptions on each GI's unique attributes, historical significance, and regional roots.

7.7.1.6 The **SPRIHA Guidelines** were amended to address vacant IPR Chair positions and improve the performance of IPR chair professors, with a grant-in-aid of Rs. **4.85** crore released to **16** universities and institutes under the scheme in the year 2025-26 (upto December, 2025).

Engagement with the judiciary was strengthened through targeted capacity-building programmes conducted across multiple judicial academies.

Nationwide student outreach was also expanded through large-scale virtual sessions across major school networks, collectively reaching over 200,000 students and fostering early IPR awareness.

To deepen engagement with legal academia,

the Second Edition of the Vidhi Pragati National **IP Moot Court Competition** and the **First National Policy Brief Competition** on IPR and Innovation were launched, alongside the introduction of the IP Moot Court Funding Guidelines (IIMCFG) to support Indian students participating in international IPR moot competitions.

7.7.2 IPR Awareness in the Industry & MSME

7.7.2.1 CIPAM is collaborating with MSME as a knowledge partner in the IPR awareness programmes. IPR awareness sessions are planned at MSME-DFOs at Agartala, Guwahati, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Assam, Dimapur, Imphal and Sikkim. Online IPR webinars for incubation centers and IPFC's are also planned.

7.7.3 Strengthening of IPR Enforcement Mechanism

7.7.3.1 So far, 146 programs on IP Enforcement have been conducted for various law enforcing agencies (Police, Judiciary and Customs) by CIPAM, pan India in association with IP experts from law firms and the industry. In addition, an advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all State Police Academies to incorporate IPR in their training curriculum for both regular and in-service police officers.

7.7.3.2 CIPAM is collaborating with National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN) for training Custom Officials of Customs on Intellectual Property Rights: Scope, Importance and Objective. Till date 30 training programs have been organized for custom officials.

7.7.3.3 Additionally, sensitization of Judges on IP Enforcement and adjudication has also been undertaken in collaboration with the State Judicial Academy of Kerala.

7.7.3.4 CIPAM, in collaboration with esteemed judicial academies, has been at the forefront of empowering civil and district judges through specialized IPR Enforcement programs. Recent initiatives with Sikkim Judicial Academy, Himachal Judicial Academy, and Maharashtra Judicial Academy have provided judges with critical insights into the nuances of intellectual property enforcement. CIPAM previously partnered with judicial academies in Uttarakhand, Lucknow, Kerala, and others, training over 250 district and civil judges on IPR laws and enforcement mechanisms. These programs are pivotal in strengthening the judiciary's capacity to address complex IP disputes.

7.7.4 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

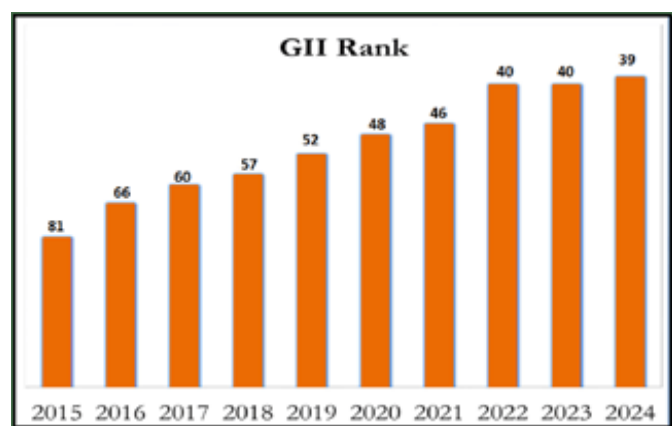
7.7.4.1 The WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) program provides innovators in developing countries with access to locally based, high quality technology information and related services, helping them to exploit their innovative potential and to create, protect, and manage their intellectual property (IP) rights.

7.7.4.2 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) was signed in 2017 between DPIIT and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India. In the year 2022, 12 WIPO-Technology Innovation Support Centres (TISCs) were established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDC IPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala;

GUJCOST, Gujarat; KSCST, Karnataka; CTTC Bhubaneswar, Odisha; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and RAJCOST, Rajasthan, GTU, Gujarat, JKEDI Jammu and Kashmir and PIC West Bengal in 2022. In the year 2023, 10 new TISCs were approved, bringing the total number to 22.

TISC activities include offering access to patent databases, guidance on IP management, and promoting innovation and commercialization. IPR cells have been established in colleges/universities by the Indian TISC Network since established. State Governments are taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

7.8 Global Innovation Index (GII)



7.8.1 The 18th edition of GII 2025 ranking has been released on 16th September, 2025. India's rank in the Global Innovation Index (GII) has improved from 81st in GII2015 to 38th in GII 2025.

7.8.2 In GII 2025, India ranked 1st among the 37 lower middle-income group economies and 1st among the 10 economies in Central and Southern Asia. India recorded its highest rankings in the pillars of Knowledge and Technology Outputs (22nd) that, inter alia, includes patents creation and Intellectual Property receipts..

7.9 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

7.9.1 Promotion Activities Undertaken:

i) **GI Catalyst: Insight to Impact Summit**

A one-day summit was conducted on 12 July 2024 at Yashobhoomi, with participation from various Government Ministries and stakeholders. The event aimed to provide insight into the importance of GIs and their impact on local economies and global markets.

ii) **Participation in Autumn Fair International, Birmingham**

Live demonstrations and exhibitions of India's GI products were organized during the Autumn Fair International 2024 in Birmingham, UK, from 1-4 September 2024. The event, was organized by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH). Berinag Tea became a success story at the even

iii) **Exhibition at Bazaar Berlin 2024**

India's GI products were showcased at the Bazaar Berlin 2024, held from 6-10 November 2024 at the Berlin Fair ground, Germany. The event was organized by Invest India.



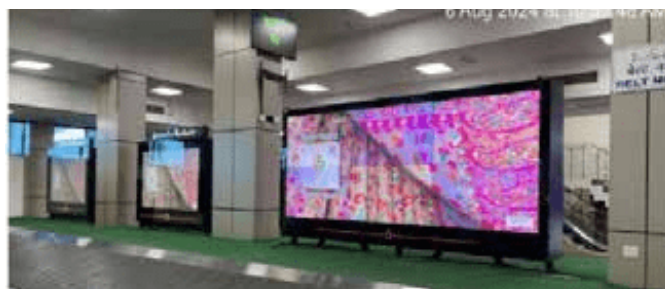
Picture of Bazar Berlin



Picture of Autumn Fair Birmingham

Various initiatives were carried out during the financial year 2024–25 to promote and create awareness about India's Geographical Indications (GIs). These initiatives highlighted the cultural, traditional, and economic significance of GI products both nationally and internationally. Also, impactful digital campaigns were launched in 2024–25. Videos showcasing the cultural significance of GI products were shared on digital platforms through NAT Geo.

widespread awareness of India's Geographical Indications and their significance in preserving cultural heritage and fostering economic growth.



Digital Display at Delhi Airport

Airport and Delhi Metro Campaigns

High-visibility advertising was conducted at major airports (Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Delhi, and Mumbai) and metro trains in Delhi-NCR. These initiatives used multimedia content and interactive campaigns to promote India's GIs, ensuring wide domestic and international recognition. Digital advertisements and creative displays promoting GIs were implemented across major airports in India, including Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Delhi, and Mumbai, ensuring visibility to domestic and international travelers. These initiatives collectively ensured



Digital Display at Delhi Metro

Apart from above, DPIIT is also collaborating with Sonyliv for reality show MasterChef India for promotion of agricultural GI Products which

is scheduled to be telecasted on Sonyliv app by March, 2025. MasterChef India is a well know brand among the entertainment industry. The show will help increase awareness among the population about the GI Products of India.



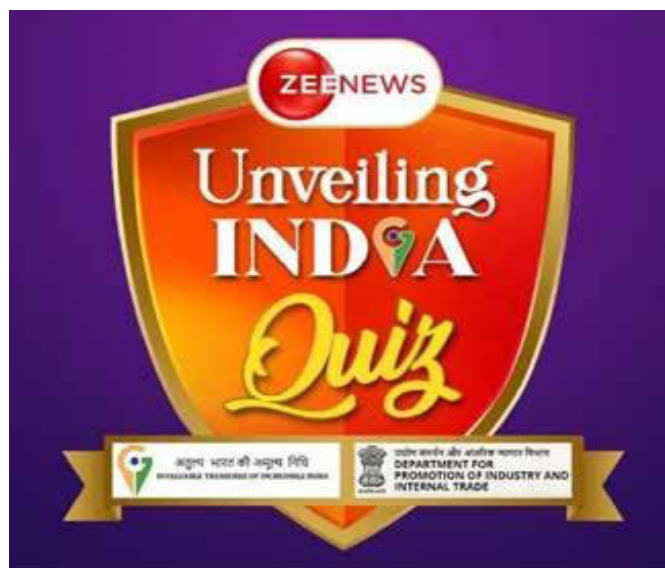
GI Samagam in collaboration with India Today Group

A one-day event at Bharat Mandapam GI Samagam (22nd Jan 2025) was organized, bringing together the policy makers, industry leaders, producer associations, and academicians witnessing wide ranging discussions on policy frameworks, commercialization strategies and comprehensive roadmap for the future of GI in India. More than 600 participants attended the Samagam.



GI Quiz Show by ZEE Media:

A quiz contest Unveiling India Quiz Series aimed at raising awareness about GIs and Intellectual Property Rights among students is being organized by ZEE Media to increase awareness among the school kids. The initiative aligned with the National IPR Policy to encourage innovation and cultural preservation. First episode curtain raised was on 21st February 2025 and the last one was aired on 16th March 2025.



7.10 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various countries so as to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for cooperation in the field of intellectual property and information technology services related to this field. Currently 17 MoUs with various countries are active. These MoUs lay the foundation for technical cooperation between the two countries, with the aim of strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for the benefit of innovation and sustainable economic growth. Details are given below:

Details of MoUs signed with various countries/inter-governmental organizations

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid upto
1.	Italy	14.06.2024	The MoU has been signed between DPIIT and DGTPU-UIBM to support enterprises, especially start-ups and SMEs in accessing to and participating in the national and international IPR systems. The MoU also seeks to streamline the procedures related to processing of IPR applications, fostering IP awareness, encouraging IPR commercialization and enforcement. During 2025, following event has been conducted: An online exchange program on Patent filing and Examination Process in India and Italy was organized with Italian Patent & trademark Office (UIBM) on 28th November 2025	13.06.2028
2.	EUIPO	11.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between DPIIT and EUIPO to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering cooperation activities between the Participants in the field of IP and information technology services related to this field. During 2025, online sessions on “Appeal systems (TMs and Designs) in India and EUIPO” and Design Systems was conducted on 12th April 2024 and 10th December 2024 respectively. During 2025, following events have been conducted: An online IP Manthan program on “Understanding the TM Filing System in the EUIPO and the O/o CGPDTM, India” was conducted on 19th February, 2025. Two officials from the Promotion of the IP System Service, Business Development Department, EUIPO visited the O/o CGPDTM for a courtesy call with the TMR and the International Affairs Division on 19th September 2025.	10.05.2026
3.	Taiwan	18.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between India Taipei Association in Taipei and Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India on behalf of their designated coordinating agencies, DPIIT and Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) to establish a wide-ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between the Coordinating Agencies in the Intellectual Property field and information technology services related to this field. New Activity Calendar for 2025-27 has been exchanged.	17.05.2026
4.	Russia	03.12.2021	A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed with the ROSPATENT with an objective to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between India and Russia in the field of IP and information technology services related to IP.	02.12.2029

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid upto
5.	USA	02.12.2020	The MoU between India and USA in IPR is in force. Under the MoU, following activities were organized in 2025: a. The USPTO organised a Standard Essential Patent Symposium titled 'Standard Essential Patent Policy and Practices: A U.S. and India Perspective' on April 4-5, 2025 in New Delhi. b. The USPTO event - Intellectual Property in Movies: Protecting and Pushing the Boundaries of Creativity and Screening of Movie "A Minecraft Movie" was held on April 25, 2025. c. A meeting of USPTO officials with O/o CGPDTM was held to discuss the implementation of the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024, on October 16, 2025.	01.12.2030
6.	Denmark	26.09.2020 Renewed: 26.09.2024	The MoU between Denmark and India is in force. Under the MoU, the following activities were organized in 2025: a. An online session was conducted between O/o. CGPDTM and DKPTO on "General Procedures for Trademarks Filing and Registration" on 14th February, 2025. b. A meeting between the DKPTO and O/o CGPDTM was held on "Design and Use of Patents Manual" at NLU Delhi on 21st March 2025. c. An Online IP Manthan program was conducted with DKPTO on "Information sharing session to understand the Unitary Patent and the Unified Patent Court" on 5th March, 2025. d. A QMS meeting was conducted with DKPTO from April 22 to April 25, 2025 at IPO, Chennai. An online workshop between O/o CGPDTM and DKPTO on the "Exchange of Best Practices with regard to the Madrid Protocol" conducted on 26th May 2025. e. An online session between the O/o CGPDTM and DKPTO was conducted on "Patent information exchange on applications related to Computer-related inventions" on 22nd August 2025. f. A QMS meeting was conducted with DKPTO from October 6 to 10, 2025 at IPO, Delhi. g. An online session between the O/o CGPDTM and DKPTO was conducted on "Computer-Related Inventions (CRI), with a special focus on practical scenario-based examination practices" on 21st November 2025. h. A Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) meeting was held on 18th December 2025 at Vanijya Bhavan between DPIIT, IPO Delhi and DKPTO, which finalised the bilateral activities for 2026 as a part of active Workplan.	25.09.2028

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid upto
7.	Portugal	14.02.2020	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Economic and Food Safety Authority of the Ministry of Economy (ASAE), Portuguese Republic on cooperation in the field of Industrial and Intellectual Property Rights and currently in force.	13.02.2028
8.	Canada	23.02.2018	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) to establish A wide-ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between the Coordinating Agencies in the Intellectual Property field and information technology services related to this field.	22.02.2026
9.	Sweden	01.09.2017	The MoU between O/o CGPDTM and PRV has been in force since 2017. During 2025, an online session between the O/o CGPDTM and PRV, Sweden on “Best Practices Related to TKDL” was held.	31.08.2025
10.	France	15.07.2006	The MoU is in force. An online session between the O/o CGPDTM and INPI, France on “IP Office’s IT systems and the application of AI” was held.	The MoU may be denounced by giving minimum 6 months prior notice by either of the Parties.
11.	Japan	29.06.2015	The MoU as well as work plan between IP Offices of Japan and India is in force. Various meetings and activities in the field of human resource development and information technology services related to IP were undertaken. Under the MoU, following activities were organized in 2025: a. An online session was conducted between O/o. CGPDTM and JPO “Best Practices Exchange in Design Examination” on 12th February, 2025. b. A meeting between the Japanese Companies and O/o CGPDTM was held in Aloft, Aerocity, New Delhi on 7th March 2025. c. An online program on “Opposition Systems in India and Japan” was held between JPO and O/o. CGPDTM on 10th March 2025. d. A meeting between the JPO and O/o CGPDTM was held on “General Procedures for Trademarks Filing and Registration” at NLU Delhi on 21st March 2025. e. An online session between the O/o CGPDTM and JPO, Japan on “IT Division, Examination Management, and Utilization of AI in Examination” was held on 13th June 2025.	28.06.2027

			f. The Trade Marks Registry conducted a meeting with the International Intellectual Property Protection Forum (IIPPF), JETRO, and JPO to address stakeholder grievances on 19th September 2025. g. A Seminar on Key Automobile Technologies organised by the O/o CGPDTM in collaboration with the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association was conducted on 03rd December, 2025. h. Joint Industry Interaction Session was organised by the O/o CGPDTM in collaboration with the Japan Patent Office on 9th December, 2025. JPO Trainings: i. JPO Trainings: Officials from O/o CGPDTM attended the JPO/IPR Training Courses on Patent Examination Management, Design Substantive Examination and Accession to the Hague Agreement, support for medium and small enterprises, Anti-Counterfeiting Measures for Practitioners and Operational Patent Examination Training held in Tokyo, Japan during the year.	
12.	Singapore	04.10.2016	The MoU was signed in the field of Industrial Property Cooperation between DPIIT and Intellectual Property Office of Singapore, Ministry of Law, Government of the Republic of Singapore.	03.10.2028
13.	UKIPO	07.11.2016	The MoU as well as work plan between IP Offices of UK and India is in force.	07.11.2028
14.	WIPO	13.11.2009	The MoU is in force WIPO Visits and Collaborative Initiatives in India: In March 2025, the WIPO-India PCT-Madrid Roving Seminars were organised across six cities in India, to further increase awareness of the PCT and Madrid systems among stakeholders. A Letter of Intent (LoI) to collaborate on capacity building in IP analytics was signed on 30 April, 2025. WIPO-RGNIIPM Advanced Certificate Training Program for Patents Examiners was organized from May 5 to May 16, 2025, at MCRHRD, Hyderabad.	12.11.2028
15	Switzerland	07.08.2007	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Federal Department of Economic Affairs of Switzerland on Intellectual Property. New Work plan between O/o CGPDTM and IPI, Swiss signed signed on 26th August 2025 to strengthen IP cooperation, paving the way for innovation, stronger IP frameworks & economic growth.	The MoU may be denounced by giving minimum 6 months prior notice by either of the Parties or both.

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid upto
16	Brazil	08.07.2025	India and Brazil signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance cooperation in the field of Intellectual Property Rights. The objective of this MoU is to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering cooperation activities between the Parties in the field of Intellectual Property (IP). Work Plan for conducting activities have been mutually agreed.	07.01.2030
17	Mexico	19.03.2025	India and Mexico signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance cooperation in the field of Intellectual Property Rights to promote the establishment of a mechanism that allows them to develop cooperation activities in the field of IP and information technology services related to this field.	18.03.2029

7.11 Cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

7.11.1 Activities in 2025

The year commemorating 50 years of India–WIPO collaboration, marked a series of high-level engagements with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), further strengthening India’s collaboration with the Organization across multiple domains of intellectual property.

The year began with the visit of Ms. Sylvie Forbin, Deputy Director General (Copyrights), WIPO visited India from 28 March to 2 April 2025. The visit has been significant in the context of the World IP Day 2025 theme, “IP and Music: Feel the Beat of IP,” and the forthcoming World Audio-Visual and Entertainment Summit (WAVES) scheduled in India from 1–4 May 2025.

It was followed by the visit of Mr. Marco

Aleman, Assistant Director General, WIPO, from 2 April to 4 April 2025. During his visit, Mr. Aleman engaged with India’s innovation ecosystem, including participation in Startup Mahakumbh – Bharat Innovates. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed between WIPO and FICCI to establish the FICCI–WIPO IP for Business Centre to support MSMEs and startups in leveraging intellectual property. The visit underscored India’s strong innovation trajectory reflected in its improved Global Innovation Index ranking and rising patent filings by Indian residents.

Signing of the Letter of Intent for cooperation between the WIPO and the O/o CGPDTM in the field of IP Analytics:

Building on this engagement, Mr. Daren Tang, Director General, WIPO, visited India from 29 April to 1 May 2025. During the visit, the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) and DG, WIPO

signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) in the presence of the Secretary, DPIIT, on 30 April 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi to collaborate on capacity building in the area of IP analytics. The Implementation Framework for Letter of Intent has also been approved which operationalizes the LOI by outlining the modalities for cooperation and capacity building in the field of IP analytics. Updates on initiatives under the WIPO-India Action Plan were also exchanged.



"Signing of Letter of Intent between DG, WIPO and CGPDTM" at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi on 30 April 2025

Accession to the Strasbourg Agreement on International Patent Classification:

India has deposited Instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC), administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on 7 July, 2025 in Geneva. This significant development will align India's patent classification system with international standards, facilitating greater consistency, transparency, and cooperation in patent examination and information sharing across jurisdictions. The classification contains around 80,000 technical fields for classifying patent applications. It facilitates efficient search and retrieval of patent documents.



Deposit of Instrument of Accession to Strasbourg Agreement concerning International Patent Classification to DG, WIPO on 07 July, 2025, Geneva

Marking 50 Years of India-WIPO Partnership

Commemorating 50 years of India-WIPO collaboration, a high level delegation led by Secretary, DPIIT Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia visited WIPO in July, 2025. He participated in the Opening Plenary of 66th Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO and highlighted India's performance and achievements in IP arena and focus of the Government for augmenting innovation and IP protection.



Secretary, DPIIT Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia addressing the International Delegation during the Reception hosted by India on the occasion of 50 Years of India- WIPO relation on the sideline of 66th Series of WIPO General Assembly on 8 July, 2025, Geneva.

sideline of 66th Series of WIPO General Assembly on 8 July, 2025, Geneva.

A cultural side event titled "Golden Notes" was organized at the WIPO Headquarters, Geneva, on 8 July 2025 on the sidelines of the 66th WIPO General Assembly. The event celebrated India's classical and folk music traditions while underscoring the importance of intellectual property in creative expression, with performances by Grammy Award-winning artist Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt and other eminent Indian musicians highlighting India's cultural heritage and enduring partnership with WIPO.



Cultural Performance by Padma Bhushan & Grammy winner Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt in WIPO on the occasion of 50 years of India- "India on the opening day of 66th WIPO General Assembly on 08 July, 2025, Geneva.

7.12 Amendments in the Patents Rules

7.12.1 Over the past decade, the Patents Rules have been amended several times to streamline and simplify the processing of patent applications, remove irregularities and bottlenecks in the system, streamline use of IT and digital technologies and provide certain benefits to the sectors that are critical for Indian economy.

7.12.2 Fee rebates of at least 80% for filing and processing of patent applications and maintenance of patents have been given to Start-ups, Small Entities (MSMEs) and Educational Institutes [the Patents (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020 and the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

7.12.3 Facility of expedited examination has been given to Start-ups, Small Entities (MSMEs), applicants selecting Indian authority for international applications, female applicants, government institutions/departments in order to fast-track examination of their patent applications [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019].

Requests for Expedited Examination u/r 24-C of Patent Rules (as on 31-12-2025):

Table 7.2

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination Filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Patent Refused
ISA	3281	3115	2233	291
OTHERS	21102	16277	9050	958
STARTUP	5357	4731	2798	453
Total	2974	24123	14081	1702

7.12.4 Electronic submission of documents by patent agents has been made mandatory and timelines have been streamlined [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016].

7.12.5 Requirements for filing of a priority document and Form 27 (Statement regarding working of patents) have been streamlined [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2020]. The amended pre-grant opposition procedure now requires a prima facie case for the opposition to proceed. Provisions for expedited examination are extended to applications with pre-grant opposition(s) to compensate for delays arising from pre-grant proceedings and ensure faster resolution of such cases.

- **The requirements and timelines for providing foreign filing details have been streamlined to simplify the patent application process, further reducing processing requirements and costs.**
- **10% reduction in the official fee for patent renewal is available if the fees for at least four years are paid in advance through electronic mode.**

7.13 Amendments in Trademark Rules and GI Rules followed by Jan- vishwas Act:

1. Trade Marks Act 1999: Following are introduced:

- a) Section 106, 108, 109: Omitted.
- b) Section 107: Penalty of 0.5% of total sales or turnover or 5 lakh rupees, whichever is less is introduced.
- c) Section 140: Penalty of 10,000 rupees for non compliance within 14 days on

importer or his agent for noncompliance.

- d) New Sections 112A and 112B were inserted:
 - i. 112A: To authorize registrar to appoint adjudicating officer for imposing penalties.
 - ii. 112B: Appeals are provided against adjudicating officer order to filled within 60 days of receipt of order and to be disposed by Appellate authority within 60 days.

2. Geographical indication of Goods Act, 1999:

- a. Section 43 and 44: Omitted
- b. New Sections 37A and 37B were inserted:
 - i. 37A: To authorise controller to appoint adjudicating officer for imposing penalty of 0.5% of total sales or turnover or 5 lakh rupees whichever is less.
 - ii. 37B: Appeals are provided against adjudicating officer order to filled within 60 days of receipt of order and to be disposed by Appellate authority within 60 days.

3. Rules: In view of above amendments in 3 IPR Act, rules were framed and published which are as follows:

- a. Patent 2nd Amendment Rules 2024 on 16 March 2024.
- b. Trademark Holding of Inquiry and appeal Rules, 2024 on 16 August 2024.

c. Geographical Indication of Goods Holding of Inquiry and appeal Rules, 2024 on 16 August 2024.

4. **Copyright** **Act:**
Section 68 of Copyright Act was Omitted by Jan vishwas Act 2023

7.14 **Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM)**

7.14.1 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, with headquarters at Delhi, is primarily concerned with administration of Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Geographical Indications, Copyrights and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR) and functioning of IP offices in the country.

7.14.2 Re designed IPO Website: A dedicated webpage on **International Cooperation** has been added to the website of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to provide comprehensive information on India’s engagement with international IP bodies. It highlights India’s active role in international IP governance, supporting innovation and cross-border collaboration.

7.14.3 Infrastructure Development: Four states of the art, modern and integrated Intellectual Property Office buildings have been constructed for housing the offices under the CGPDTM at New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai. Further, the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) functions from a state-of-the-art

building constructed at Nagpur.

7.14.4 International Searching Authority/ International Preliminary Examination Authority (ISA/IPEA) Building Delhi:

On 13th August 2025, Union Commerce & Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal inaugurated the new International Searching Authority/ International Preliminary Examination Authority (ISA/IPEA) Building at the Intellectual Property Office, Dwarka. With expanded capacity and modern facilities, With expanded capacity and modern facilities, these upgrades are expected to enhance productivity, reduce maintenance costs, and improve overall service delivery, thereby strengthening India’s position in global intellectual property administration.

7.14.5 TMR Complex Ahmedabad: The office complex at Ahmedabad accommodates the Trade Marks Office and Intellectual Property Office Archives.

7.15 **Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)**

7.15.1 The GIR is a statutory organization set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force on 15th September, 2003. A total of 724 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on December 31, 2025 in India, including 40 foreign products. A total of 697 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st March 2025 in India, including 39 foreign products. A total of 66 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered from January 01, 2025 to December 31, 2025 in India, including 02 foreign products.

7.15.2 To promote GI products among the users, a reduced fee structure and simplification of procedures for registration of Authorized Users to ensure the benefits of GI Registration reaches every producer of GI has been approved, through GI (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

7.15.3 To encourage increased filing of Geographical Indication applications, the existing Fee Schedule under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 was revised, and a reduced fee schedule was brought into effect from November 03, 2025 through the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) (Amendment) Rules, 2025.

7.15.4 In order to increase awareness relating to Geographical Indications, Officials of GI Registry had participated in 15 GI Awareness Programme across India through online and physical mode during April 1st – 31nd December 2025.

7.16 Copyright

7.16.1 The Copyright office was established in 1958 under section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. It is situated in Delhi. The main function of the Copyright Office is to undertake registration of copyrights. Copyright subsists in the following classes or works: i. Original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works; ii. Cinematographic films; and iii. Sound Recording.

7.16.2 The administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 along with related matters has come under the purview of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade w.e.f. 17.03.2016, consequent to amendment in the Government of India

(Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The Copyright Office has been merged with the Office of CGPDTM w.e.f. 16.12.2020. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyright.

7.16.3 India acceded to two WIPO treaties on Copyrights i.e. WIPO Copyright Treaty & WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty in 2018. The treaties came into force on 25th December 2018.

7.16.4 Digitization of Records of Copyright Office has been completed since inception i.e. 1958, till date.

7.16.5 Improvement in website (www.copyright.gov.in) has increased transparency by means of publishing of entries in register of Copyrights and new applications.

7.16.6 Pendency in examination of new applications has been reduced to about one month, which being the mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications. This trend has been maintained.

7.16.7 The Copyright office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application advertised on website for registration.

7.16.8 The Copyright office has introduced the facility of video conferencing hearing of applications received for registration.

7.16.9 A new Copyright Society is registered, and registration certificate was granted to M/s Screenwriters Rights Association of India (SRAI).

7.16.10 Process to update the Copyright Works Manuals is under process and new version of updated manuals will be uploaded

for Applicants.

7.16.11 Copyright Registration Certificate is automated completely to make process speedy and user friendly.

7.16.12 Copyright Office resolves the grievance of the Applicant in open house weekly through Online/Virtual mode.

7.17 Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR)

7.17.1 The objective of implementing Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000 is to act as a catalyst for generation of Intellectual Property relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. The Registry was established with Head Office at Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the erstwhile DeitY, vide notification dated 1st March 2004 and was operationalized w.e.f. 1st May 2011.

7.17.2 In order to bring all IPR-related activities under a single umbrella, administration of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design (SICLD) Act, 2000 and the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout-Design (SICLD) Rules, 2001 has been transferred to this Department in December 2016 consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

7.17.3 The Registry examines layout designs of the Integrated circuits and issues Registration Certificate to the original

layout designs of semiconductor integrated circuits. The SICLD Registry is propagating the importance of semiconductor IC design registration. During the year 2023-2024, two (2) SICLD applications were filed, while five (5) applications were filed during the year 2024-25 from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

7.17.4 Till 31st December 2024, a total of thirty (30) SICLD applications have been filed for registration. Further, during the year 2024-2025, five (5) applications have been preliminarily examined. In all, a total of fifteen applications have been disposed of out of which seven (7) are registered.

7.18 Facilities for Startups

7.18.1 SIPP Scheme : The scheme for Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) was launched in 2016 to provide probono facilitation to the startups for filing and processing of their patent, design or trademark applications through government empaneled IP facilitators. The scheme was extended to all Indian innovators/creators using the services of the TISCs established in India with effect from September 06, 2019. In November, 2022, the scheme was revised and facilitation fees was notably increased by at least 100% to further encourage the IP facilitators to provide quality services to the eligible applicants. The revised fees structure vis-à-vis the old scheme is given in Table 7.3.

Table:7.3: Revised fees structure vis-a-vis the old scheme

Stage of payment		Patents		Trademarks		Designs	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
At the time of filing of Application		10,000	15,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
At the time of final disposal of Application	Without opposition	10,000	25,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	5,000
	With opposition	15,000	35,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

7.18.1.1 From April 01, 2023, the scheme has been extended for another three year still March 31, 2026 with certain modifications. The Scheme has been extended to Indian educational institutes using the services of the TISCs established in India and further, the benefits of the scheme has been increased by covering international trademark applications and “International patent application” filed in India.

7.18.1.2 The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 provide fee concession of at least 80% to Start-ups for filing and processing of a patent application. Similarly, the Trade Marks Rules, 2017 provide fee concession of 50% for filing of a trademark application and the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides fee concession of 75% for filing and processing of a design application to start-ups.

7.18.1.3 Startups are eligible for expedited examination of their patent applications. Under the Expedited Examination System, most applications regarding grant of patents are decided within one year from the filing of Request for Expedited Examination as compared to the period of few years required in normal examination route. As of December 2025, 5357 requests for expedited examination submitted by startups and first examination reports issued and patents granted in 2798 and 4731 cases, respectively.

7.18.1.4 Till 31st December 2024, 1757 new startup design applications have a vailed benefit of 75% fee reduction in filing.

The number of patent and trademark applications filed by startups in the last three years is given in Table 7.4.

Table7.4-The number of patent and trademarks applications filed by startups

Category		Year of filing		
		2023.24	2025-26 (01.04.2025-31.12.2025) (Jan-March 2025)	2025-26 (01.04.2025-31.12.2025)
Patent applications filed	New applications	2592	664	3043
	Converted to startups	142	16	129
Trademark applications filed		9186	2958	11245

7.19 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trademarks

7.19.1 India has acceded to the Madrid Protocol, which is a simple, facilitative and cost-effective system for international registration of trademarks.

7.19.2 Up to 31st December 2025, 155803 international applications seeking protection of trademarks in India have been forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark Office for confirming protection of such marks in India. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 4,347 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 3,910 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 3,190 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.19.3 Further, up to 31st December 2024, 1,41,904 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 3759 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 3454 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 2898 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.19.4 Moreover, between 1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025, 3427 applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 160 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 122 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 114 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.19.5 In addition, between 1st April 2025 to 30 November 2025, 9,332 applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 428 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 334 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 178 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.19.6 Treaties on International Classification (for Trademarks and Design)

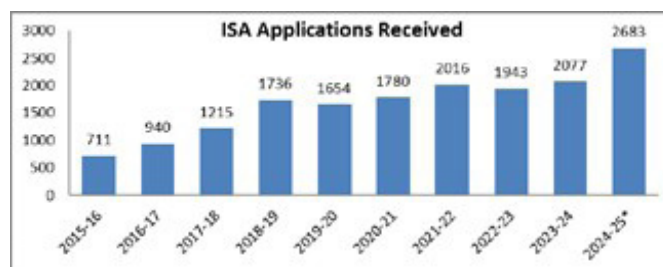
India has also acceded to these Treaties on International Classification (for trademarks and designs) in June 2019; came into force on September 2019, i.e., Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ii. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks iii. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

7.20 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

7.20.1 India started functioning as an International Searching Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) under the PCT from 15th October, 2013. The ISA/IPEA functions with a full-fledged setup at the new IPO premises at Delhi with all operational facilities of international standards, including trained manpower, access to major patent databases with modern search engines and maintains a Quality Management System in accordance with the guidelines under the PCT. Apart from Indian applicants, the applicants from Iran and Japan can also choose the Indian Patent

Office as ISA/IPEA for international applications. Since 1st January 2018, the Indian Patent Office is publishing Examiner's Search Strategies on Patent Scope Search Portal of WIPO for the international applications, for which reports are established and is the seventh International Authority among 25 Authorities to start this service, which is an important step by the Patent Office towards the transparency and accountability.

7.20.2 As on 31st December 2024, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 17,408 international applications where India has been chosen as ISA for international search report and 565 applications where India has been chosen as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2024-25 till 31st December 2023, 2,683 search requests were received in ISA and 64 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA.



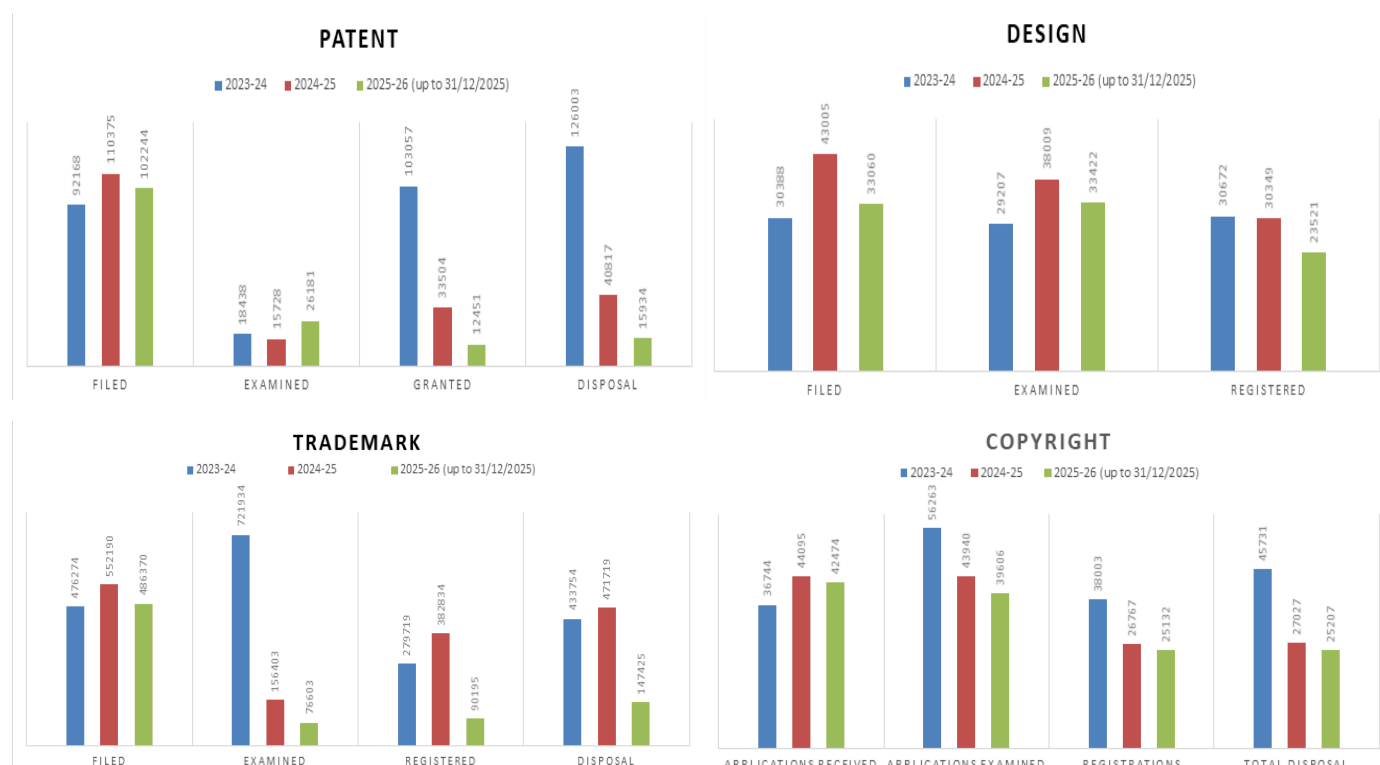
Number of ISA applications received till 31st Dec. 2024



Number of IPEA applications received till 31st Dec. 2024

7.20.3 Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2023-24, all reports are being established within the timelines.

7.21 IPR trends (IPR Statistics in the form of tables are at appendix-VII)



8.1 International Co-operation

8.1.1 International Co-operation (IC) for enhancement of external economic engagement is undertaken through bilateral as well as multilateral arrangements. There are five IC divisions in DPIIT to carry out the said functions, viz. (i) IC-Asia (Except ME); (ii) IC-Europe; (iii) IC-CIS; (iv) IC-Americas; and (v) IC-Africa, Middle East & Oceania.

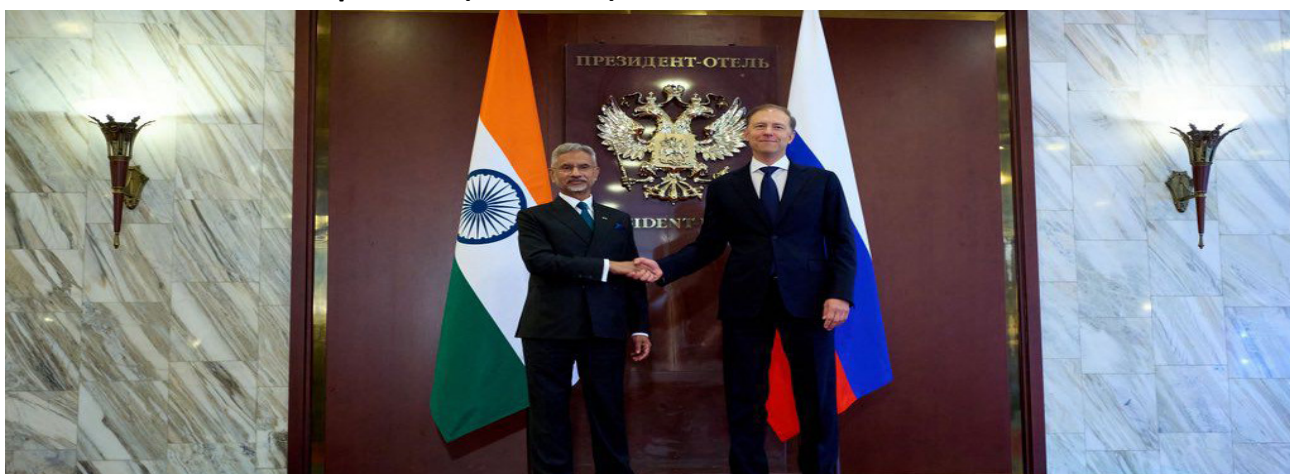
8.2 Major Government-to-Government (G2G) meetings/ Investment Promotion events/ conferences/ held abroad:

8.2.1 Participation of DPIIT in the 26th Session of India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC):

8.2.1.1 The 26th Session of the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC), co-chaired by Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of the Republic of India from the Indian side and H.E. Mr. Denis Manturov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation from the Russian side, was held on 20th August, 2025 in Moscow, Russia.

8.2.1.2 Ms. Nidhi Kesarwani, Joint Secretary, Department for promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) represented DPIIT and attended the Session as a part of Indian delegation led by Hon'ble EAM.

8.2.1.3 Key areas of cooperation identified in all the Working Groups and Sub-Groups under the umbrella mechanism of the IRIGC-TEC were discussed. DPIIT highlighted the key



26th Session of India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC)

outcomes emerged out of the recently held 8th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) and 11th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC).

8.2.2 Participation of DPIIT in the India-Russia Business Forum



India-Russia Business Forum on the sidelines of 26th Session of IRIGC-TEC

8.2.2.1 On the sidelines of the 26th Session of IRIGC-TEC, the India-Russia Business Forum was jointly organized by FICCI from the Indian side and Business Council for Cooperation with India (BCCI) from the Russian side. The forum featured industry interaction sessions focusing on sectoral strengths, challenges, emerging opportunities for cooperation, etc.

8.2.3 13th Meeting of the India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investments (HLTFI) –

8.2.3.1 The India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investment (HLTFI) was created in 2013 as a platform to promote and facilitate investments between India and UAE. It has made significant strides in reinforcing and deepening the economic cooperation between the two countries. This Task Force is co-chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and

Industry from Indian side and His Highness Sheikh Hamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Managing Director of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) from UAE side. The 13th meeting of HLTFI was held on 18th September, 2025 in UAE.



13th India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investments (HLTFI)



Meeting with H.H. Sheikh Hamed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, MD Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA)

8.2.4 India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP): The annual Secretary-Vice Minister-level meeting of the India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) is held alternately in India and Japan to review the progress of the 12 Joint Working Groups (JWGs) functioning under the IJICP. 7th India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) meeting was held on 17th September, 2025 in Tokyo, Japan. During the 7th IJICP the progress of 12 working groups on Logistics, Textiles, Food Processing, Agriculture, Steel, Automotive, Industrial Capital Goods, Electronics, Telecom Equipment, MSME, Fast Track Mechanism and Japan Industrial Township was reviewed for further collaboration and fostering innovation and growth.

8.2.5 15th Annual Summit: The 15th Annual Summit between Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Honorable Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba was held in Tokyo on 29 August 2025, followed by a joint visit to Sendai. During the Japan visit, the two PMs also addressed the India-Japan Business Leaders Forum in Tokyo. The Summit adopted a Joint Vision, building upon the progress made in the 2022-2026 target of JPY 5 trillion of public and private investment and financing from Japan to India and setting a new target of JPY 10 trillion of private investment.

8.2.6 HCIM led Delegation to Singapore: A high-level Delegation led by Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal visited Singapore from 03.10.2025 to 05.10.2025 to follow up the progress of ISBR & ISMR and conducted high level one to one meetings with Ministers and Industry Associations. FICCI was the partner for the event. Industry delegation

from FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM accompanied the HCIM.

8.2.7 World Economic Annual Meeting 2025: Being the nodal Department for the World Economic Forum (WEF), DPIIT managed the Indian participation in the WEF Annual Meeting. Indian Pavilion was setup in Promenade 67 and Promenade 73 and all the work from booking of the venue to designing fabrication, meeting management, food & beverages etc was managed by DPIIT. 04 Cabinet Ministers of Government of India and 06 Chief Ministers/Ministers of States had participated in the event through Indian Pavilion due to restrictions imposed by WEF Authorities in respect of single participation of a Country. Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Secretary, DPIIT led the DPIIT delegation and the event was held successfully. The meetings and sessions provided a high-level platform for engaging global leaders, investors, and policymakers on key themes such as investment facilitation, green and renewable energy, artificial intelligence, and emerging technologies. Emphasis was placed on translating these focus areas into job creation, sustainable and inclusive growth, and long-term technological advancement, thereby strengthening India's position as a preferred global investment destination and a driver of future-ready economic growth.

8.2.8 21st Session of the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Scientific Cooperation (JCEISC) was held in Stockholm on 11-12 June 2025, co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Benjamin Dousa and H.E. Mr. Piyush Goyal. The meeting reviewed cooperation across key areas including trade and investment, innovation, sustainable energy, technology, and the circular economy.

8.3 Major Government-to-Government (G2G) meetings/Conferences/Investment promotion events held in India:

8.3.1 8th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) and India-Russia Investment Forum:



8th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP)

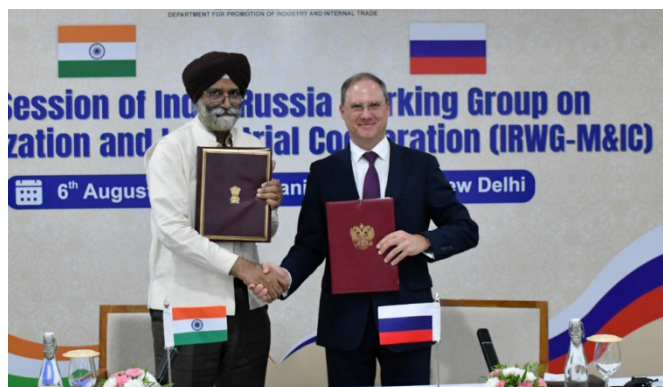
8.3.1.1 The 8th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) under the India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC) was held on April 9th, 2025 in New Delhi. The session was Co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian Side and Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation from the Russian Side. The session aimed to strengthen economic ties between India and Russia by discussing collaborative projects in the key sectors. The session concluded successfully with the signing of Protocol by both the Co-chairs.



India-Russia Investment Forum on the sidelines of 8th Session of IRWG-PIP

8.3.1.2 On the sidelines of the IRWG-PIP meeting, the India-Russia Investment Forum was held on April 9th, 2025 in New Delhi. More than 80 Indian and Russian businesses, including financial institutions, logistics companies, business chambers, and policy researchers and officials took part in the Investment Forum, which was followed by B2B meetings between the Indian business delegation led by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and their Russian counterparts. Investment opportunities and success stories in the field of mining cooperation, chemicals, electronics, industrial corridors, etc. were discussed.

8.3.2 11th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC):



11th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC)

8.3.2.1 The 11th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC) under the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC) was held on August 6, 2025 in New Delhi. The session was Co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian Side and Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation from the Russian Side. Key areas in the Session included cooperation in the field of investment and trade, aerospace science and technology, industrial and domestic waste management, industrial infrastructure, mineral fertilizers and chemicals, railway transport, rare earth & critical minerals, mining sector equipment, exploration and capacity building, aluminium, underground coal gasification technology, etc.

8.3.2.2 The 11th session of the India-Russia sub-group on Modernization of the Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation was held on July 23, 2025 in virtual mode. The meeting was co-chaired by Joint Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian side and Director of the Department for Strategic Development and Corporate Policy, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation from the Russian side. Bilateral cooperation in the fields of Investment & Trade, Power Engineering, Aerospace Science & Technology, Digital Technologies & Telecommunications and Industrial Infrastructure were discussed.

8.3.3 India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism

The India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism was established on 09.01.2019. The key objective of the Fast Track Mechanism is to pave the way for, and identify and solve the problems faced by UAE companies and investors with their operations in India. It also serves as a platform

for discussing general suggestions from UAE companies and investors reflecting their view point and with regard to ease of doing business in India. FTM is co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT and Ambassador of UAE to India. A meeting of India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was held under the co-chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT on 26.05.2025 at New Delhi.



India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism

8.3.4 India – UAE JWG for implementation of MoU on Food Park Development

The Joint Working Group to monitor and implement the MoU on Food Parks Development, signed in September, 2024 during the visit of Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi to India. It was constituted on 02.12.2024. The co-chair from Indian side is Shri Sanjiv, JS.

8.3.5 India-Israel CEOs Forum was constituted in 2017 and re-constituted on 21.02.2025 with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and after obtaining the concurrence of PMO. The Forum consists of 24 members from India and co-chaired by Mr. Dilip Shanghvi, Managing Director, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. The 3rd India-Israel CEOs Forum was held on 11.02.2025 in New Delhi, FICCI provided the secretariat, witnessed strategic discussions

between industry leaders, policymakers, and investors (24 CEOs). The CEOs Forum focused on expanding India-Israel business and trade relations. Also, another CEOs forum was held in Tel Aviv during visit of the Indian delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry to Israel from 20th to 22nd November, 2025.



India-Israel CEO's Forum

8.3.6 India-Israel Business Forum

Apart from the CEO's Forum, the India-Israel Business Forum was held on 11.02.2025 in New Delhi, India. CII provided Secretariat support. The Israel India Business Forum saw participation from industry members of India and Israel. At the B2B interactions, industry members discussed potential areas of collaboration between the countries. Indian side highlighted that India has a large market with skills across the spectrum including skills in designing of chips and research in pharmaceuticals, highlighting collaboration opportunities with the robust innovation ecosystem of Israel and enhancing FDI both ways.



India-Israel Business Forum

8.3.7 India-Qatar Business Forum

India-Qatar Business Forum was held on 18.02.2025 in New Delhi, India. CII provided Secretariat support. To solidify this growing partnership, two key Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed during the event:

- (i). Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Qatar Business Association
- (ii). Invest India and Invest Qatar

These agreements aim to facilitate business cooperation, enhance investment flows, and foster long-term collaboration in strategic sectors of mutual interest. The India-Qatar Business Forum reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of both nations to advancing trade, investment, and technology collaboration. As India and Qatar strengthen their economic ties, they are set to drive prosperity, innovation, and sustainable growth, unlocking a new chapter in their historic partnership.



India-Qatar Business Forum

8.3.8 India-Qatar Investment Summit:

India-Qatar Investment Summit was held on 27th August, 2025 in New Delhi during the visit of Qatar's MoS for Foreign Trade Affairs HE Dr Ahmad bin Mohammed Al Sayed. During this visit various investible projects have been showcased to Qatari delegation.



India-Qatar Investment Summit

8.3.9 International Cooperation with Middle East:

Apart from the above, regular interactions, including bilateral visits by respective delegations, were held during the period, aimed at deepening economic cooperation between India and different countries comprising the Middle East and strengthening business.

8.3.10 India US Fast Track Mechanism:

To discuss issues faced by US companies in India, 7th meeting of India US Fast Track Mechanism was held on 26.03.2025 and 8th Meeting was held on 19.12.2025.

8.3.11 India – Japan Fast Track

Mechanism: Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was setup under India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) for fast-track resolution of issues faced by Japanese companies operating in India. In the year 2025, following two FTM meetings were held:

- i. 5th meeting Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was held on 24th April, 2025 during which 20 issues and challenges shared by Japanese side (JCCII) were discussed with concerned Ministries/Departments/ State Governments for Fast Track Resolution of the issues and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in India.
- ii. 6th FTM meeting of FTM was held on 7th November, 2025 during which 22 issues and challenges shared by Japanese side (JCCII) were discussed with concerned Ministries/ Departments/State Governments for Fast Track Resolution of the issues and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in India.

8.3.12 Japanese Industrial Townships

(JITs): Japan is the only country that currently has 11 dedicated industrial townships across 8 states in India. Currently there are 123 Japanese companies across the JITs. 3rd bilateral meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) on Japan Industrial Townships (JITs) was held on 15th May 2025 to review the progress of JITs.

8.3.13 Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Eco system (SGBBE):

Under this project, the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) has been formed for the purpose of

promoting the participation of Ministries and relevant organizations and improving the project management system. 3rd meeting of the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) for the Technical Cooperation Project on the Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem (SGBBE) was held on November 4, 2025.

8.3.14 India Singapore Business Roundtable (ISBR):

The 3rd edition of the India-Singapore Business Roundtable (ISBR) was held on 13 August 2025. It was hosted by FICCI in New Delhi. ISBR is a business-led forum that brings together leaders to identify initiatives that could strengthen the partnership between the business communities in India and Singapore, as well as forge cultural and people-to-people ties. The forum brought together leaders from both countries to share recommendations for the Working Groups on Digital & AI, Industrial Parks, Skilling, and Infrastructure.

8.3.15 India Singapore Ministerial Roundtable (ISMR):

The 3rd India-Singapore Ministerial Roundtable (ISMR) was organized by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), on 13 August 2025, alongside ISBR in New Delhi. During the ISMR the Ministers reviewed the progress of various bilateral cooperation initiatives under the six pillars of ISMR including Advanced Manufacturing, Connectivity, Digitalization, Healthcare & Medicine, Skills Development and Sustainability. The discussions deliberated on ways to further deepen bilateral cooperation, particularly under these six pillars, and identified a number of specific initiatives to

pursue. The report of the 3rd India-Singapore Business Roundtable was also presented to the Ministers, underlining the key role of the private sector in this endeavour. The unique mechanism of ISMR underscores the robust, multifaceted and forward-looking relationship between India and Singapore.

8.3.16 India Korea Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) for Korean Companies in India announced during Hon'ble External Affairs Minister's visit to RoK from 05-06 March, 2024. Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was set up between India and Republic of Korea to address the issues faced by Korean companies doing business in India. Terms of Reference (ToR) for FTM were signed on 02.08.2024. 2nd meeting of FTM with RoK was held on 24.11.2025 during which 11 key issues and challenges shared by Korean side were discussed with concerned Ministries/ Departments/State Governments for Fast Track Resolution of the issues, enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in India.

8.3.17 3rd meeting of the India-Indonesia CEO Forum was organized on 25th January, 2025, in New Delhi. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) served as the Forum's Secretariat. The Focus sectors included Food and Agriculture, Manufacturing, Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals, Energy Transition, and Technology.

8.3.18 India-Philippines CEO Roundtable Meeting was held on 06.08.2025 in New Delhi. The meeting was organized by FICCI. The discussions during the round table focused on promoting bilateral trade, boosting investments, and enhancing the Ease of Doing Business and key sectors of collaboration, including health, pharma, IT, science & innovation, education, and agriculture.

8.3.19 The India EFTA Prosperity Summit -

Business Meet was held on 01st October 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, to mark the entry into force of the India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA). The meeting reviewed TEPA implementation, including its investment objective, and discussed ways to strengthen trade and investment cooperation between India and EFTA countries.

8.4 Delegations / Dignitaries:

8.4.1 Follow up bilateral meeting on key action points identified in the 11th Session of IRWG-M&IC was held on August 13, 2025 in New Delhi. The meeting was co-chaired by Ms. Nidhi Kesarwani, Joint Secretary, DPIIT and Mr. Andrey Sobolev, Trade Commissioner of the Russian Federation in India.

8.4.2 Secretary, DPIIT met with Mr. Alexey Gruzdev, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation on September 25, 2025 in New Delhi to review the status of implementation of areas of cooperation identified in the 11th Session of IRWG-M&IC.

8.4.3 Secretary, DPIIT met with Mr. Alexey Gruzdev, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation on November 13, 2025 in New Delhi to discuss some of the new areas of cooperation between the two countries.

8.4.4 Hon'ble CIM met the Hon'ble Minister of Industries and Entrepreneurship, Sri Lanka, Shri Sunil Handunneththi, during his visit to New Delhi on 14-15 February 2025. The meeting focused on numerous opportunities for deeper collaboration between India and Sri Lanka in many sectors like: trade, investment,

tourism, energy, and digital connectivity. HCIM further conveyed India's dedication to helping Sri Lanka with sustainable growth.

8.4.5 Meeting between Hon'ble CIM & Chairman of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) co-led Keizai Doyukai Delegation happened in March 2025 in New Delhi. The Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) is a key association of independent leading executives in Japan and is very influential in its advocacy on policy issues, both domestically and globally. During the meeting, the Japanese Delegation emphasized on close engagement with India to deepen the business collaboration between the two countries.

8.4.6 Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister had a Bilateral Meeting with the Governor of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) on 12th September 2025 in New Delhi. The meeting focused on exchange of views on way forward to increase Japanese FDI in India.

8.4.7 Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry had a Bilateral meeting with the Hon'ble Trade Minister of Nepal Shri Anil Kumar Sinha on 13-11-2025 at Vanijya Bhawan. The meeting focused on discussions over collaboration areas between the two countries etc.

8.4.8 Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry had a meeting with the Hon'ble Minister of Industry and Commerce, Afghanistan, Haji Nooruddin on 24-11-2025 at Vanijya Bhawan. The meeting focused on enhancing the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

8.4.9 The Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry of Malaysia

visited India in March 2025. During his visit the Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry (MoS-CI), Government of India - had a meeting with the Malaysian Minister on 18th March 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting focused on Malaysian Trade and Investment Mission (TIM) to India and discussions over taking forward the shared commitment to strengthening bilateral economic ties between the two countries.

8.4.10 VVIP visit of H.E. Ms. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, along with the College of Commissioners, to India during 27-28 February 2025, aimed at advancing India-EU economic cooperation and investment-related discussions.

8.4.11 The Belgian Economic Mission to India led by H.R.H. Princess Astrid of Belgium was undertaken from 2-8 March 2025, during which DPIIT facilitated high-level engagements and interactions focused on investment promotion, industrial collaboration, innovation, and strengthening India-Belgium economic and commercial cooperation, including the meeting of HCIM with HRH Princess Astrid at Belgium Embassy, and the meetings with senior leadership and participation in sector-specific forums and signing ceremonies.

8.4.12 The official visit of H.E. Mr. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, accompanied by H.E. Ms. Anna Maria Bernini and a high-level delegation, was held on 11-12 April 2025. As part of the high-level visit to New Delhi by H.E. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, and H.E. Anna Maria Bernini, Minister of University and Research, the Italy-India Business, Science and Technology Forum

was successfully held over two days.

8.4.13 The India-UK CEO Forum was held on 8-9 October 2025 in Mumbai on the side-lines of the India-UK Summit during the official visit of the Rt Hon Sir Keir Starmer MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to India. The Forum brought together senior business leaders and CEOs from both countries as part of a high-level UK business delegation.

8.4.14 H.E. Mr. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, paid an official visit to India on 10-11 December 2025, during which the third Italy-India Business Forum of the year was held in Mumbai. The Forum brought together around 200 Italian and Indian companies and included B2B meetings, company visits, pitching sessions, and sectoral roundtables. The engagement highlighted the potential for increased foreign direct investment (FDI) from Italy, promotion of technology transfer, and development of joint ventures and industrial partnerships, particularly in line with India's "Make in India," "Make for the World," and sustainability-focused growth agenda.

8.5 Other Important Activities

8.5.1 A formal business engagement, including dinner event was hosted on 24 February 2025 by Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, in honour of H.E. Jonathan Reynolds, UK Secretary of State for Business and Trade, during his official visit to India.

8.5.2 A reception dinner was hosted on 28 February 2025 at Purana Quila, New Delhi, in honour of H.E. Mrs Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and the

EU College of Commissioners, during their visit to India. The programme included welcome and contextual remarks, presentations on India-EU trade and economic relations, keynote and special remarks by senior dignitaries, followed by a cultural segment and dinner.

8.5.3 A meeting under the India-Germany Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was held on 17 April 2025 with Mr. Alexandre Callegaro, Minister Counsellor and Head of the Department for Economic and Global Affairs, German Embassy. The meeting addressed key operational and regulatory issues faced by German companies in India, with a focus on faster resolution of investment-related concerns, improving ease of doing business, and strengthening industrial and technology cooperation.

8.5.4 The India-Netherlands Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) meeting was held on 5 May 2025 to deliberate on issues faced by Dutch companies operating in India. Discussions focused on regulatory and operational challenges, investment facilitation, and strengthening bilateral cooperation in manufacturing, logistics, sustainability, and innovation.

8.5.5 Fast Track Mechanism-related engagements with the French side were held through a series of meetings on 9 May 2025, 20 May 2025, and subsequent follow-up sessions under the framework of the India-France Year of Innovation 2026. These discussions focused on addressing issues faced by French companies in India, enhancing industrial collaboration, and identifying new areas of cooperation in innovation, technology, and sustainable development.

8.5.6 The Hon'ble Commerce and Industry

Minister undertook an official visit to Italy on 4-5 June 2025, coordinated by the Department of Commerce. The visit included bilateral meetings with the Italian Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (MiMIT), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI), Italian Trade Agency (ITA), an India-Italy Business Roundtable, CEO-level interactions, and visits to key industrial and innovation facilities.

8.5.7 A meeting was held on 23 June 2025 between Joint Secretary, DPIIT, Ms. Gurneet Tej, and Mr. Kevin McCole, Managing Director, GEDU Global Education, to discuss UK investments in India's education sector. The meeting was followed by an announcement of proposed investment in K-12 and higher education, including job creation, made during the official visit of the UK Prime Minister to India.

8.5.8 A meeting was held on 9 September 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan between the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and the CEO of Ammann Group Holding AG, Switzerland. Discussions focused on the company's operations and investment plans in India, collaboration on advanced road construction technologies, and proposals to develop India as a hub for global R&D, engineering, and supply activities.

8.5.9 A meeting was held between the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Executive Committee of Air Liquide, led by the Group CEO, France, on 13 October 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan. The interaction covered Air Liquide's operations and presence in India, its strategic priorities and investment plans, and opportunities for collaboration in key sectors.

8.5.10 A meeting was held between the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, and Mr. Stefan Oelrich, Member of the Board of Management, Bayer AG, on 16 October 2025. Discussions covered emerging global trade and regulatory frameworks in the pharmaceutical and life sciences sectors, India's industrial growth priorities, and the evolving role of India in global healthcare supply chains.

8.5.11 The Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry visited Germany from 23–24 October 2025. During the visit, bilateral meetings were held with the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy and senior officials of the Federal Chancellery, along with interactions with German and Indian industry representatives, including Mittelstand companies and industry associations.

8.5.12 A business delegation visited Romania from 4–6 November 2025 alongside the official visit of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry for the 19th Session of the India-Romania Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation. The programme included institutional meetings and site visits, and resulted in the signing of MoUs between FICCI and the Brasov and Bucharest Chambers of Commerce and Industry to promote bilateral trade and investment.

8.5.13 IC Europe, DPIIT convened an Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Ease of Doing Business issues faced by Italian businesses operating in India on 14 November 2025, chaired by Ms. Gurneet Tej, Joint Secretary,

DPIIT, to review concerns and facilitate coordinated resolution.

8.5.14 A meeting was held on 26 November 2025 in New Delhi between the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and a Swiss delegation led by the State Secretary for Economic Affairs. Discussions covered intellectual property issues, including patent and test data protection, in the context of India–Switzerland economic engagement and implementation of the India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA).

8.5.15 The German Business Meet hosted by the German Embassy in New Delhi on 2 December 2025 was attended by Ms. Gurneet Tej, Joint Secretary, DPIIT, who participated in the panel discussion, delivered welcome and concluding remarks, and interacted with senior industry representatives to further Indo-German business and investment engagement.

8.5.16 The India-Spain Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) meeting was held on 9 December 2025 to discuss regulatory, policy, and operational issues impacting Spanish companies operating in India. The deliberations focused on improving investment facilitation and strengthening cooperation in sectors such as renewable energy, infrastructure, mobility and transport, waste management, advanced manufacturing, and digital solutions, with a view to enhancing bilateral trade and investment ties.

9.1 North East Industrial And Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

9.1.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2017 with the purpose to boost industrialization of the region. The policy was effective up to 31.03.2017 but units that commenced commercial production by 31.03.2017 shall continue to receive benefits beyond this date up to the committed number of years for each unit. Since inception of NEIIPP, 2007, Rs 3845.51 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till date.

9.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013.

9.2.1 In order to mitigate locational disadvantage and facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) was introduced in 2013 replacing Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971. Since inception of Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013, Rs 6549.79 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till date.

9.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017

9.3.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018, which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31.03.2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

9.3.2 Till the closure of the NEIDS, 2017 registration module, 1211 applications have been received from industrial units on NEIDS Portal for consideration of the Empowered Committee for grant of registration out of these, 976 industrial units have been granted registration under NEIDS, 2017. Of these 976 registered industrial units, 1440 claims (Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit, Central Interest Incentive, GST Reimbursement, ITR) amounting 1056.47 crore under all components of NEIDS have been settled till date.

9.4 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme Unnati, 2024

9.4.1 DPIIT has Notified Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI), 09.03.2024. The industrial scheme aims to strengthen the Industrial Eco-system

to attract New Investment in NER. The scheme is proposed to be implemented between 2024 to 2034 and 8 more years for meeting committed liabilities with total financial outlay of Rs. 10,037 crores (Part A- Rs. 9737.00 Cr & Part B- Rs. 300.00 Cr). The scheme envisages three types of incentives namely Capital

Investment Incentive (CII), Central Interest Incentive (CIS) and Manufacturing & Service Linked Incentive (MSLI)..

9.4.2 The following incentives would be available under the scheme to investors for setting up new units or undertaking significant expansion of the existing units.

S. No	Where GST is applicable	Where GST is not applicable
1	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 5Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 7.5 Cr.	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr.
2	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years
3	Manufacturing & Services Linked Incentive (MSLI) (For New Units only) Zone A: 75% of eligible value of investment in P&M. Zone B: 100% of eligible value of investment in P&M	NIL
Maximum Eligible benefits to one unit from all components of the scheme: Rs. 250 Cr		

Registrations have started under the Scheme and will continue till March 31, 2026. Till date, total number of 327 units have been granted registration under the scheme.

9.5 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Recast Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (RIIUS) and Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)

9.5.1 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by

providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations having potential to become globally competitive. Central assistance up to 75 % of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore was given for each project. The scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. Two stage approval mechanism was introduced; 'Final Approval' was to be given within six

months of initial approval after achieving certain milestones. The ceiling of central grant was raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 60 crore. Under IIUS and RIIUS, 37 projects were sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Periods, out of these 34 projects have been completed (**Appendix-VIII**), 2 projects are under implementation and 1 project has been withdrawn, These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1435.524 crore (as on 09.12.2025), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.640 crore.

9.5.2 In 2011, the Recast IIUS was evaluated for its effectiveness and continuation in the 12th plan period by the National Productivity Council (NPC). NPC had conducted the evaluation & observed the following:

- i. IIUS interventions contributed immensely in the technological upgradation of the clusters;
- ii. Revenue of the industries under cluster including exports along with employment has increased after interventions under IIUS;
- iii. Provided a robust platform for development of common facilities such as R&D Labs, Skill upgradation centre, Common Effluent treatment Plant (CETP) and basic infrastructure;
- iv. About 80% of industrial units in projects are under Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE) category, as it was beyond their financial capacity to invest in infrastructure facilities independently;
- v. Majority of the cluster have taken up green initiatives;
- vi. Majority of the clusters are self-

sustainable.

9.5.3 The scheme was continued after being renamed as Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) with effect from July, 2013.

9.5.4 Under MIIUS, projects were undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects had also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects were being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant up to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore was provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contribution of State Implementing Agency. In case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIIUS scheme, 21 projects were sanctioned; out of which 18 projects were completed (**Appendix-VIII**) and remaining 3 projects are under implementation. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 373.810 crore (as on 09.12.2025), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 385.650 crore.

9.6 Schemes for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

9.6.1 Schemes that have completed their tenure:

(i). Special Package I & II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:

Special Package-I for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was

introduced initially for a period of ten years from 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013. The package has been further extended during the 12th Plan w.e.f. 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017. The package provided Capital Investment Subsidy to new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion. Under this package, total funds amounting to Rs. 733.55 crore were disbursed to the State of HP & UK.

(ii). Special Package-I & II for Jammu & Kashmir:

Special Package-I for the State of J&K was initially introduced on 14.06.2002 for a period of ten years. The package has been extended for a further period of five years w.e.f. 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 with certain modifications. The package provided Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, and Insurance Subsidy to new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion. Under this package, total funds amounting to Rs. 557.29 crore were disbursed to the erstwhile State of J&K.

9.6.2 Schemes under grant parenting:

(i) Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:

IDS, 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, was notified by the Department on 23.04.2018 to boost industrialization in the states. The scheme period was from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022 with the total outlay of Rs.

1296.43 crore (initial Rs. 131.90 cr. + Rs. 1164.53 cr.). The scheme provides the following incentives:

- i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)

9.6.2.1 Total 774 Nos of units (479 in Himachal Pradesh and 295 in Uttarakhand) have been granted registration under the Scheme and out of the total financial outlay, Rs. 849.40 Cr. (Rs. 452.45 Cr. to 400 units for Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 396.94 Cr. to 221 units for Uttarakhand) has been released till 31.12.2025.

9.6.2.2 During the current Financial Year, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 25 Cr, a total of 21 claims, amounting to Rs. 11.86 Cr, have been released till 31.12.2025.

(ii) Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021

IDS, 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh, was notified by the Department on 23.04.2018 to boost industrialization in the erstwhile state of J&K. The scheme period was from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021 with the total outlay of Rs.445.41 crore. The scheme provides the following incentives:

- i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)
- iii. Central Interest Incentive (CII)

- iv. GST reimbursement
- v. Income Tax Reimbursement
- vi. Transport incentive
- vii. Employment Incentive

9.6.2.3 Under the Scheme, a total of 380 units (349 from J&K and 31 from Ladakh) have been granted registration, and out of the total financial outlay, a total of Rs 111.39 Cr. for 218 CCIIAC, CII and CCII Claims have been released till 31.12.2025.

9.6.2.4 During the current FY 2025-26, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 2 crore, funds amounting to Rs. 1.97 crore for 09 units have been released till 31.12.2025.

9.6.3 Ongoing Scheme:

New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021 for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir:

9.6.3.1 The scheme was notified on 19.02.2021 to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir, thereby enabling the UT to compete nationally. The Scheme aims to give fresh thrust to industry and services led development of J&K with emphasis on jobs, while nurturing the existing ones.

9.6.3.2 The scheme is for the duration of 2021-22 to 2036-37 with a total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 crores and envisages four types of incentives, namely:

- i. Capital investment incentive (CII) - Zone A - 30% of investment made in P&M (Max cap 5 Cr.) and Zone B - 50% of investment made in P&M (Max cap 7.5 Cr.)

- ii. Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)- @ 6% on loan up to Rs. 500 Cr of principal amount for 7 years
- iii. GST Linked Incentive (GSTLI)—100% of Gross payment of GST for maximum period of 10 years
- iv. Working Capital Interest Subvention (WCIS)—Interest subvention on working capital loan @ 5% for 5 years

9.6.3.3 As on 31.12.2025, a total of 2,346 applications were received on the portal, out of which 918 registrations were granted registration. Out of the total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 Cr., a total amounting to Rs. 648.51 Cr. for 2,929 claims has been released.

9.6.3.4 During the current FY 2025-26, out of the total budget allocation of Rs.400 crore, an amount of Rs. 223.34 crore has been released in respect of 772 total claims as of 31.12.2025.

9.7 Indian Footwear & Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) 2021-26

9.7.1 Under all the six sub-schemes of IFLDP 2021-26, after getting approval of Empowered Committee/Steering Committee and completing the other formalities like issue of LOI, opening of TRA account, submission of clearance/NOC, the Department on concurrence of Financial Advisor, disburses the grant to the beneficiary account through PFMS.

9.7.2 Out of sanctioned outlay of Rs. 1700.00 crores, approval under all the six sub-schemes have been given for GOI component of Rs.1347.67 crores i.e. 79.27 % of the total outlay have been taken up for implementation/ approved.

9.7.3 The following six sub-schemes are being implemented under Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) during the period 2021-26.

i. Sustainable Technology and Environmental Promotion (STEP) Sub- Scheme:-

Assistance for each common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is provided @80% of the total project cost for Northeastern Areas with industry/beneficiary share to be 20% of the project cost and @ 70% of the total project cost for other areas with industry/beneficiary share to be 30% of the project cost with a limit Rs. 200 crore.

Achievement:

A total of 9 Project Proposals for upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in the tannery sector (8 CETPs in Tamil Nadu, 1 CETP in Punjab) have been approved for upgradation, involving combined total project cost of Rs. 242.51 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.169.76 crores.

ii. Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Sub-Scheme

Assistance is provided to the sectoral units for their modernization/capacity expansion / technology up-gradation @30% to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) units and 20% to other units. Financial assistance is provided for Northeastern Areas @40% of cost of plant & machinery to MSME units and 30% to other units 5% additional grant is provided for domestic manufactured machinery.

Achievement:

A total of 857 applications of the Leather and Footwear Industry with total cumulative project investments of Rs. 1927.93 crores have been approved with GOI grant of Rs. 567.84 crore towards GOI assistance for modernization, technology upgradation and capacity expansion activities undertaken in the Leather and Footwear units.

iii. Establishment of Institutional Facilities Sub-Scheme:

100% assistance is provided for setting up on new infrastructure and upgradation of requisite infrastructure of existing campuses of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI). This interalia includes setting up of International Testing Centre, Sports Complex, construction of girls hostel etc. within the existing campuses of FDDI.

Achievement:

The following project proposals of Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) has been approved with 100% funding assistance:

- i. Creation of Department of Non-Leather Products & Accessories in the six campuses of the FDDI located in Noida, Bannur, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chhindwara, has been approved, with total project cost of Rs 30.93 crores.
- ii. Construction of Girls Hostel at Hyderabad campus of FDDI (with 250 students capacity) has been approved, at a project cost of Rs. 15.88 crores
- iii. Construction of Girls Hostel (250 student

capacity) at Banur Campus of FDDI has been approved at a project cost of Rs.15.88 crore.

- iv. Construction of New Lab building at Noida Campus of FDDI has been approved at a project cost of Rs. 32.03 crores.
- v. Construction of the International Student Hostel (250 students' capacity) at the FDDI Noida Campus has been approved, at a total project cost of Rs. 24.71 crores
- vi. Implementation of Real-Time Security Surveillance and Monitoring System (RTSSMS) at all 12 FDDI Campuses has been approved, at a total project cost of Rs. 2.99 crores.

iv. **Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development (MLFACD) Sub- Scheme**

The sub-scheme aims at world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that it caters to the business needs of the leather and domestic footwear industry and export market. Graded assistance is provided @50% of the project cost (@70% of the project cost in Northeastern areas), for land development, core infrastructure, social infrastructure, production facilities including ready to use sheds with plug and play facility, R&D support and export services excluding cost of land with maximum Government assistance being limited to Rs. 125 crore.

Achievement:

The 'final' approval has been accorded to the respective State Government agencies for establishment of Mega Leather, Footwear & Accessories Cluster (MLFAC) as follows:

State	Location	Project Details
Tamil Nadu	Panapakkam, Ranipet District	Greenfield cluster promoted by State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) in a Land Extent of 347.69 acres with total project cost of Rs. 271.26 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 125.00 crores.
Bihar	Muzaffarpur District	Greenfield cluster Promoted by Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) in a land extent of 62.17 acres with total project cost of Rs. 140.98 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 70.00 crores.
Madhya Pradesh	Morena District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MPIDC) in a land extent of 157.37 acres with total project cost of Rs. 222.81 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 106.185 crores.
Maharashtra	Ratwad Industrial Area, Raigad District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) in Maharashtra in a land extent of 153.13-acres with total project cost of Rs. 256.42 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 125.00 crores.

v. Brand Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather & Footwear Sector

The GoI assistance is provided 50% of total project cost subject to limit of Rs. 9 crore to promote at least 7 Indian brands in the International Market. All Indian Manufacturers in the Footwear and Leather Sector including finished leather, leather goods, leather garments, saddlery, footwear and footwear components industries having cash profit for last 3 years and having minimum exports/ domestic sales of Rs.50 crore per year are eligible under the sub-scheme.

Achievement:

Approval has been given for promotion of 07 Indian Brands in the overseas countries, involving combined total project cost of Rs.113.85 crores and GOI grant of Rs.54.69 crores.

vi. Development of Design Studios in Footwear & Leather Sector

This is a new sub-scheme introduced to catalyse the technological and design transformation of the sector. Assistance is provided to develop 9 Indian design studios. The studios involve design innovation, promoting market and export linkages, facilitate buyer-seller meets, display designs to international buyers and work as interface for the trade fairs. Design Studios are provisioned for kind of 'one-stop-shop' providing a wide range of services: design, technical support, quality control etc.

Achievement:

A total of 9 project proposals have been accorded approval for establishment of Design Studios at a combined total project cost of Rs. 113.63 crore and the GOI grant is Rs. 56.82 crore.

Yashobhoomi-India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC)

10.1 The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi & allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs. 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

10.2 The India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC) is a flagship project of the Government of India with a vision to create a state-of-the-art, world-class Exhibition and Convention Facility that will rival the best in the MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conference, and Exhibition) industry worldwide in terms of size and quality. The project will serve as a platform for hosting national and international conferences, exhibitions, and meetings, attracting visitors and businesses to India.

10.3 Development of Exhibition & Convention space, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail space etc. are visualized in the project. For development of this project, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e., India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited (IICC Ltd), a 100 % owned and controlled Company

by Government of India represented through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been incorporated on 19th December, 2017.

10.4 Yashobhoomi - IICC Dwarka is being developed on a land parcel spread across 89.72 hectares of land. The facility will be the first of its kind in the country with Exhibition Halls having large column free spaces and ability to host large scale defence and aerospace exhibits. The project has been planned and is envisioned to be on the scale of a Central Business District (CBD) with about 3,03,000 sq m of Exhibition space, 60,000 sq m of convention area, 50,000 sq.m of multipurpose Arena along with supporting development of retail, commercial & office spaces, hospitality, entertainment and lifestyle opportunities for end-users.

10.5 The Convention Centre building can accommodate approximately 10,000 delegates, including a plenary hall with a capacity of around 6,000 individuals. Furthermore, there are plans to develop a Multipurpose Arena with a retractable roofing system, which will have a seating capacity of around 20,000 for hosting sports events, concerts, trade shows, and fashion events.

10.6 The project is progressing in two phases. Phase-I includes a Convention Centre, two Exhibition Halls, and trunk infrastructure facilities. Phase-II, involves the construction of

three additional Exhibition Halls, an Arena, and the commercial development of complementary infrastructure like hotels and office spaces. On 17th September 2023, Phase-1 of the project, comprising the trunk infrastructure facilities, Exhibition Halls 1 & 2 and the Convention Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the complex has been named "Yashobhoomi". International Trade Fairs, Expos and Exhibitions are being regularly held at the Convention Centre and Exhibition Halls.

10.7 The project progress is as under:

L&Ts progress

Phase 1 of the project has been substantially completed. The project was inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 17th September, 2023. The Formal closure of the L&Ts work is under progress. Works related to testing & commissioning and handing over are completed. The project is successfully being operated commercially since 1 Oct 2023 by KINEXIN and operation maintenance has been taken care by UDS.

- **Below mentioned works are complete**

- BSES supply of Bulk Power to IICC
- Handover of Furniture's
- Onboarding of Property Management Agency (O&M)
- Water Supply connection from DJB
- Natural Gas Supply by IGL
- NHAI roadworks
- Sewer Line works by DDA

- Internet & Distributed Antenna System (DAS)
- Supply of Kitchen Equipment
- DMRC Pedestrian Tunnel

Handing over of facility

All facilities and areas had been handed over to KINEXIN/ UDS and regular trade fairs, events, exhibitions and shows are being organised at Yashobhoomi.

- **Mixed Use Development under Phase-2**

- A five-member committee has been constituted under chairmanship of AS-DPIIT for fixing up of minimum reserve price, making required changes in the draft RFP, evaluation of bids and overseeing the process of auctioning etc. with respect to Land monetization.
- The Committee's recommendations were approved by the Competent Authority on 28 July 2025, following which an RfP for 12 plots was issued on the MSTC portal on 27 August 2025. Proposals were received for 04 office plots and 02 hotel plots, and an e-auction for Office Plot No. 15 and Hotel Plot No. 28 was held on 25 November 2025, though the office plot attracted no bids above the reserve price.
- Hotel Plot No. 28 was awarded to ITC Hotels Ltd at INR 326.5 crore, 26.4% higher than the reserve price of INR 258.4 crore, and the LoA was issued on 24 December 2025. Re-tendering for the remaining 11 plots was undertaken on 15 December 2025, with the bid

submission deadline of 16 February 2026.

Property Management Agency (UDS)

- a. M/s Updater Services Limited (UDS) was awarded the Project Management Agency (PMA) contract on 21 February 2024, with a total contract value of ₹133.97 crore (excluding GST). The tenure of the assignment is 39 months, extending up to 20 May 2028, inclusive of a three-month transition period. Under this engagement, UDS will manage overall property operations, including compliance, customer relations, and health, safety, environment, and sustainability functions. UDS will also handle financial and contractual administration, engineering services, operations and maintenance, projects, and security services.
- b. The Letter of Award (LoA) has been issued to the L1 bidder for Property Insurance, i.e., M/s United India Insurance Company Limited (UIICL), on 29.12.2025.
- c. Property tax amounting to ₹46.36 crore, up to the financial year 2025-26, has been submitted by IICC to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) under the SUNIYO Scheme.



Specific Industries and their Development

11 CHAPTER

11.1 Cement Industry

11.1.1 Introduction

11.1.1.1 The cement industry is one of India's eight core industries and is the second largest globally after China. Over the years, the sector has witnessed significant progress, resulting in enhanced performance in energy efficiency, quality standards, and environmental management. The industry plays a vital role in supporting the development of housing and infrastructure and maintains strong linkages with key sectors such as construction, transportation, coal, power, steel, and infrastructure.

11.1.1.2 The cement sector is instrumental in the implementation of major Government of India initiatives such as Housing for All, Smart Cities Mission, construction of concrete highways, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Swachh Bharat Mission, Ultra Mega Power Projects, and inland waterways development. In addition to supporting national development objectives, the industry has made significant contributions to employment generation, fiscal revenues, and community development, while simultaneously achieving notable progress in manufacturing capabilities and technological advancement.

11.1.1.3 India's per capita cement consumption stands at approximately 290 kg, compared with a global average of about 540 kg, reflecting the country's evolving stage of infrastructure development and long-

term growth potential. During the past two decades, the industry has experienced rapid technological upgradation and sustained expansion, with several Indian cement plants now comparable in performance and efficiency to the best operating plants globally.

11.1.1.4 In India, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has established specifications for 16 categories of cement and clinker, encompassing Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Composite Cement (CC), Limestone Calcined Clay Cement (LC³), and other specialized cements. Of these, OPC, PPC, and PSC are the most widely manufactured in the country.

11.1.1.5 Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC) accounts for the largest share of total cement production in India, at around 60 per cent, followed by Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) at 31 per cent, Composite Cement at 6 per cent, and Portland Slag Cement (PSC) at 2 per cent. A positive and consistent trend towards increased use of blended cements is evident. The growing production and adoption of blended cements contribute to improved energy efficiency, effective utilization of industrial by-products such as fly ash and slag, and a significant reduction in the carbon footprint of the cement industry.

11.1.2 Capacity and Production of Cement

11.1.2.1 The cement industry is among the

most technologically advanced manufacturing sectors in the country. Modern Indian cement plants are equipped with state-of-the-art technologies and systems, making them fully comparable with the best-performing cement plants globally in terms of efficiency, quality, and sustainability.

11.1.2.2 The Indian cement industry has successfully kept pace with rapid global technological advancements. Continuous induction of advanced and innovative technologies has enabled the sector to significantly enhance operational efficiency through optimal conservation of energy and fuel, improved process control, and effective mitigation of environmental impacts. These advancements have positioned the industry as a leader in sustainable and resource-efficient manufacturing practices.

11.1.2.3 With an installed cement production capacity of approximately 700 million tonnes per annum, India is the second largest cement producer in the world, accounting for over 10 per cent of the global installed capacity. The capacity utilization of cement grinding in India currently stands at around 65 per cent. To improve logistical efficiency and better align production with demand, the industry is increasingly establishing standalone grinding units closer to major consumption centres, particularly urban areas. This trend has contributed to a steady expansion of the country's overall cement grinding capacity.

At present, the Indian cement industry comprises about 160 large integrated cement plants, 130 standalone grinding units, 62 mini cement plants, and 5 clinkerization units. The

cement production during the last six years is indicated below:

(In million tonnes)

S. No.	Financial Year	Production of Cement
1	2020-21	299.94
2	2021-22	360.19
3	2022-23	391.40
4	2023-24	426.29
5	2024-25	453.26
6	2025-26	305.24 (Till Nov 2025)

Source: NCB Compendium

11.1.2.4 A significant number of cement plants in the country have installed Waste Heat Recovery Systems (WHRS) for captive power generation, with the total installed WHRS capacity reaching approximately 1,289 MW (Source: CII). These systems contribute to improved energy efficiency and reduced dependence on conventional power sources. However, the high capital investment required remains a key constraint to the large-scale adoption of cogeneration technology across the sector.

11.1.2.5 The Cement Information System (CIS) Portal was launched in 2014 to facilitate systematic compilation and monitoring of data related to installed capacity, production, and other operational parameters of cement plants across the country. To address earlier complexities, the data submission formats have been simplified, enhancing ease of reporting and accessibility for user industries. Cement manufacturers are required to submit their monthly production data through the portal, and at present, around 95 per cent of cement

units regularly report their production data on the CIS Portal.

11.1.3 Quality Control Order

11.1.3.1 The Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003 is in force for all varieties of cement manufactured, sold, or distributed in India. The Order covers a wide range of cement products, including Ordinary Portland Cement, Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement, Composite Cement, LC³ Cement, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, White Portland Cement, Hydrophobic Portland Cement, Low Heat Portland Cement, High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement, cement used for the manufacture of railway sleepers, Masonry Cement, Oil Well Cement, Super Sulphated Cement, and other notified varieties of cement.

11.1.3.2 The primary objective of notifying Quality Control Orders (QCOs) is to prevent the import of sub-standard products, curb unfair trade practices, and enhance the quality of domestically manufactured goods. QCOs also play a vital role in safeguarding human, animal, and plant health, as well as ensuring environmental protection and consumer safety.

11.1.3.3 With a view to regulating quality in building materials, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India, notified the Asbestos/Fibre Cement-based Building Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024 vide S.O. 1152(E) dated 06.03.2024. The said QCO has come into force.

11.1.3.4 DPIIT has also notified the Gypsum-based Building Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024 vide S.O. 1153(E) dated 06.03.2024, along with a corrigendum published vide S.O. 2007(E) dated 14.05.2024. The Order covers

four categories of gypsum-based building materials and has come into force.

11.1.4 Circular Economy in Gypsum

11.1.4.1 As part of its broader sustainability agenda, NITI Aayog has initiated efforts to transition India from a linear economic model to a circular economy. To this end, multiple sector-specific committees were constituted to promote circularity across different product categories. One such committee, the Committee on Circular Economy in Gypsum, was established under the aegis of DPIIT. A comprehensive report titled "*Achieving Circular Economy in Gypsum*" was prepared in collaboration with the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) and submitted to NITI Aayog. Further, a dedicated dashboard on the Circular Economy in Gypsum is under development to track measurable indicators such as generation, utilization, unutilized or legacy stock of phosphogypsum and FGD gypsum, and consumption across user industries.

11.1.4.2 The National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and functions under the administrative control of DPIIT. NCCBM provides scientific, technological, and industrial services to the cement, allied building materials, and construction sectors through its regional units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, & Bhubaneswar.

11.1.5 Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL) for the Cement Sector:

Logistics plays a critical role in the cement sector due to the bulk nature of raw materials

and finished products, and the need for timely and cost-effective transportation. Efficient logistics is essential to ensure uninterrupted availability of inputs and smooth movement of cement across the supply chain. In this context, the Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics (SPEL) for the Cement Sector assumes strategic importance as a key component of India's National Logistics Policy (NLP). The SPEL aims to optimise logistics operations in the cement industry by enhancing efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness.

DPIIT has prepared and finalised the SPEL for the cement sector in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Alignment of the SPEL with the objectives of the National Logistics Policy is critical for achieving synergy between sector-specific and national priorities, including infrastructure development, multi-modal connectivity, cost reduction, sustainability, and digitalisation.

11.2 Explosives Industry

11.2.1 Export & Import Of Explosives Exports:

Indian made explosives & accessories are known for their quality, reliability & performance and well received in the highly competitive global market. The value of explosives exported in the year 2025-26 was Rs. 4792.51 Crores. The trend on export of Indian made explosives in terms of value of explosives exported since 2002 is encouraging Indian Explosives Industry as well contributing to the Indian Economy. This could be achieved by the Indian Explosives Manufacturers as they are able to meet the quality requirements demanded by the overseas market. During the year 2025-26, 974 Nos. of licenses were granted in favour of

Indian Explosives Manufactures for exportation of authorized explosives manufactured by them.

Year	Licenses issued for export of explosives(Nos.)	Value of exports (Rs. in Cr)
2021-22	652	942.49
2022-23	682	1558.44
2023-24	668	1745.61
2024-25	798	3018.29
2025-2026 (w.e.f.01.01.2025 to 31.12.25)	1072	5307.55

11.2.2 Imports:

The import of explosives of foreign origin are primarily oil well logging explosives imported by the oil well operating or oil well service providing companies. Explosives which are not manufactured in the country are only being imported which are meant for specialized applications. During the year 2025-26, **259** No. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. **201.78** Crores.

Year	License issued for import of explosives (Nos.)	Value of imports (Rs in Cr)
2021-22	144	70.72
2022-23	320	151.98
2023-24	321	170.03
2024-25	259	212.36
2025-2026 (w.e.f.01.01.2025 to 31.12.25)	276	232.94

11.3 Leather & Footwear Industry

11.3.1 Leather and Footwear Industry play

an important role in the Indian economy in view of its substantial overall output, export earnings and employment potential. The export of leather and leather products from India has undergone a structural change in the last two decades, share of leather footwear, leather

garments, leather accessories, footwear components and several articles of leather in total exports has increased substantially as result of the Government's policy to encourage manufacturing and export of value-added leather products.

Export from Leather & Footwear Sector during April-November 2025 vis-à-vis April-November 2024 Value in US\$ Mn

Category	April to November 2024 (US \$ million)	April to November 2025 (US \$ million)	% Variation	% Share 2024	% Share 2025
Finished Leather	303.83	264.48	-12.95%	9.24%	7.95%
Leather Footwear	1336.61	1342.39	0.43%	40.66%	40.33%
Leather Goods & Accessories	891.69	869.53	-2.49%	27.12%	26.12%
Leather Garments	246.29	286.97	16.52%	7.49%	8.62%
Saddlery & Harness	137.41	150.41	9.46%	4.17%	4.52%
Non-Leather Footwear	154.48	165.27	6.98%	4.70%	4.97%
Footwear Components	163.43	186.41	14.06%	4.98%	5.60%
Non-Leather Goods	53.26	62.55	17.44%	1.62%	1.88%
Fur & Fur Products	0.52	0.38	-26.92%	0.02%	0.01%
TOTAL	3287.52	3328.39	1.24%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: DGCI&S Source: <https://www.commerce.gov.in/>

11.3.2 The export of Leather, leather & non-leather Products & Accessories and leather & non-leather Footwear for the financial year 2024-25 was US\$ 5576.91 million, as against the performance of US \$ 5387.87 million during the previous FY 2023-24, recording increase of 3.51%. The export of leather and leather footwear were maintained at the same level, but export of Leather Goods & Accessories, non-leather footwear, Saddlery and Harness, and non-leather goods have shown increase in exports.

11.3.3 As per officially notified DGCI&S monthly export data, the export of Leather,

Leather products & Footwear for the period April to November 2025, has touched USD 3328.39 million as against the performance of USD 3287.52 million during the corresponding period of April-November 2024, an increase of 1.24%.

11.4 LIGHT ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY SECTOR:

Light Electrical Industry Sector : The Light Electrical Industry is a diverse sector having a number of distinct products and sub-products. It includes goods like electrical wires and cables, transmission tower, cranes, lifts &

escalators, refrigerators, washing machine, air conditioners, storage batteries, dry cell batteries, electrical lamps & tubes etc. A brief of some of these industries is given below:

11.4.1 Electrical Wires & Cables

India's wire and cable industry is one of the oldest in the electrical sector, producing a vast range of communication and power cables. These include telephone cables, fibre optics, LAN cables, battery cables, flexible cables and high-voltage power cables. The industry is classified into house wiring, LT, HT and EHV cable segments. Strong R&D and internationally accredited testing by CPRI and ERDA support quality standards. This enables Indian manufacturers to meet domestic and global requirements effectively.

11.4.2 Cranes

Cranes and hoists form essential material-handling equipment used across almost every industrial sector. India manufactures many varieties, such as EOT cranes, mobile cranes, ladle cranes, hydraulic and floating cranes. Demand for cranes is rising due to expanding industrial activity and rapid infrastructure development. Their usage spans manufacturing, logistics, construction and ports. The sector is poised for sustained growth as industries modernize.

11.4.3 Lifts & Escalators

The use of lifts and escalators has increased significantly due to the growth of multi-storey residential complexes, malls and modernized transportation hubs. India produces a wide range, including single-speed, double-speed, hydraulic, gearless and VVVF elevators. Urbanization and large commercial

developments continue to drive demand. Modern airport and railway station projects also boost the sector. Technological improvements enhance safety and energy efficiency.

11.4.4 Refrigerators

Refrigerators hold high aspirational value among Indian consumers, second only to televisions. The market is highly competitive, with consumers choosing between Direct Cool and Frost-Free technologies. There is a noticeable shift toward frost-free and larger double-door refrigerators due to rising incomes. Dual-income households prefer higher-capacity models. The sector offers diverse options with advanced energy-efficient technologies.

11.4.5 Washing Machines

The washing machine industry comprises semi-automatic and fully automatic models. As disposable income rises, consumers are moving toward larger, fully automatic machines. Technological evolution is replacing mechanical controls with microcontroller-based electronic systems. These improvements enhance reliability, reduce costs and increase energy efficiency. The sector is expanding due to urban lifestyles and time-saving preferences.

11.4.6 Air Conditioners

Air conditioners, once considered a luxury, are now viewed as a necessity due to lifestyle changes. Market segments include window, split and central AC systems, with split ACs growing fastest due to space efficiency and lower noise. BEE star ratings help consumers identify energy-efficient products. Rising urban housing and higher temperatures drive strong demand. Technological advancements further improve performance and energy savings.

11.4.7. Lead Acid Storage Batteries

Lead acid batteries serve multiple applications, including vehicles, UPS systems, telecom, power stations and emergency lighting. Electric vehicles create a new avenue of demand, with batteries requiring periodic replacement. While large manufacturers produce quality units, many small-scale units operate informally and often fail to meet BIS standards. Environmental risks led to regulatory measures under the Batteries Management Rules, 2001. Proper disposal and recycling remain critical concerns.

11.4.8. Dry Cell Batteries

Dry cell batteries remain among the most commonly used consumer items, with significant improvements in reliability and shelf life. Rechargeable variants like nickel-cadmium and other advanced chemistries are produced for defence, telecom and electronics. Growth in mobile devices, toys and gadgets is opening demand for new battery types not yet manufactured widely in India. The industry continues to modernize to meet evolving requirements. Increasing technology penetration expands its relevance.

11.4.9. Electrical Lamps & Tubes

India manufactures a wide range of lighting products, including incandescent, halogen, fluorescent and sodium vapour lamps. Rising electricity costs have encouraged the shift to energy-efficient lighting like CFLs and LEDs. LEDs offer major potential for energy savings, capable of reducing national lighting loads substantially. Despite benefits, LED adoption is slowed by higher prices, though domestic production is increasing. The sector remains vital for both domestic and industrial use.

11.5 Light Engineering Industry Sector

The Light Engineering Industry is highly diverse, covering precision instruments, and more. It forms the foundation for the capital goods sector, as most products are used as industrial inputs. Demand for this sector correlates directly with overall industrial and capital goods growth. It includes both basic manufacturing and high-technology segments. The sector supports a wide range of downstream industries.

11.5.1 Roller Bearing Industry

Roller bearings are essential for rotating machinery in automotive, electrical, engineering and industrial equipment. India manufactures high-quality general-purpose bearings comparable to global standards. However, specialised high-technology bearings are still imported. Demand is led by the automobile sector, followed by electrical machinery and aftermarket replacements. There is significant potential for innovation in smaller, lighter and high-performance bearings. This industry remains critical for mechanical systems.

11.5.2. Process Control Instrument Industry

Process control instruments monitor and regulate industrial variables such as temperature, pressure, humidity, flow and chemical composition. They are vital for automation in sectors like steel, cement, refineries, fertilizers and power plants. Modern systems are microprocessor-based, enabling centralized control and improved accuracy. These instruments are integral to efficient, safe and large-scale industrial operations. The industry's importance grows with increasing automation and digitalisation.

11.5.3. Bicycle Industry

India's bicycle industry is long-established and ranks second globally after China. Major production hubs include Ludhiana in Punjab and several centres in Tamil Nadu. The industry is attempting to expand exports of bicycles, components and accessories. Manufacturers are now targeting urban, professional and adventure segments due to changing consumer preferences. Growing health awareness and leisure cycling trends support market diversification.

11.6. Light Industrial Machinery Sector

11.6.1. Food Processing Machinery

Demand for food processing machinery is rising due to increasing consumption of processed foods, urbanization, lifestyle changes and higher female workforce participation. Growth sectors include dairy, meat, fruits, vegetables, beverages, packaged foods and grain processing. Indian manufacturers have strong expertise in core equipment, especially dairy machinery. Media influence and modern food habits further accelerate sector expansion. This machinery sector supports large-scale food production.

11.6.2. Packaging Machinery Industry

Packaging has become a key marketing element due to its impact on product appeal and shelf life. Technological advancements have improved the efficiency and sophistication of packaging solutions. India produces a wide range of packaging machines for coding, labelling, sealing, filling and automatic processing. Demand is rising with industrial growth

and consumer awareness. Many specialized packaging solutions are now essential rather than optional.

11.6.3. Water Pollution Control Equipment

Growing environmental awareness and strict regulatory norms have increased the need for wastewater, drinking water and effluent treatment systems. Treatment involves physical, chemical and biological processes across primary, secondary and tertiary stages. Equipment includes clarifiers, separators, filters, reactors and carbon absorption systems. Organised and MSME sectors both manufacture such equipment. The industry supports pollution reduction and sustainable industrial operations.

11.6.4. Air Pollution Control Equipment

Industrialization and urban growth have significantly deteriorated India's air quality. To meet strict environmental norms, industries increasingly adopt air pollution control systems. Technologies include settling chambers, cyclones, scrubbers, bag filters and electrostatic precipitators. Judicial directives have accelerated enforcement and compliance. Indian manufacturers can deliver complete turnkey solutions. This sector is crucial for reducing industrial emissions.

11.6.5 Industrial Gears

Industrial gears and gearboxes are used to control speed, torque and power transmission across numerous industries. Applications include automotive, mining, steel plants, paper mills, conveyors and cranes. Manufacturing requires high-precision machining and accurate assembly to ensure smooth, lossless power

transfer. India produces a wide variety of gear types, including spur, helical and worm gears. Growth in automotive and industrial machinery sectors drives strong demand.

11.7. Consumer Industry Sector

The Consumer Industry is a diverse sector having a number of distinct products and sub-products. It includes goods like Cigarette, Paints, Soaps & Detergents, Wood, Glass, Watch, and Toy and Pressure Cooker etc. A brief of some of the industries is given below.

11.7.1. Cigarette Industry (Hs Code: 24)

The Cigarette Industry is an Agro-based labor-intensive industry. Cigarette is included in the First Schedule of the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and requires Industrial License.

The export and import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 2402) are as follows: *Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal*

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
2402	113.04	74.39	30.54	18.88

11.7.2. Paints & Allied Products Industry (Hs Code: 32)

The Paints & Allied Industry which has been exempted from compulsory licensing mainly consists of paints, enamels, varnishes,

pigments, printing inks, etc. These play a vital role in the economy by way of protecting national assets from corrosion. These items are manufactured both in the organized sector and small-scale sector.

The export and import of Paints & Allied Products in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 3208, 3209, 3210 and 3215) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
3208	99.47	51.20	298.94	163.49
3209	19.29	9.43	78.02	45.49
3210	0.84	0.44	17.34	10.03
3215	396.08	119.10	249.47	134.04
Total	515.68	180.17	643.77	353.05

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.3. Soaps & Detergents Industry (Hs Code: 34)

Soaps and Detergents are not licensable and are manufactured both in the small-scale and organized sector. It includes laundry soaps, synthetic detergents, toilet soaps, bathing bars, etc. Multinational Companies lead the manufacture of Toilet Soap in India. The success of manufacturing companies in this sector depends on many factors viz. quality, marketing, technology, and distribution strategy.

The export and import of Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Preparations etc. in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 3401 and 3402) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
3401	162.40	85.79	298.44	105.35
3402	647.04	308.62	447.86	271.28
Total	809.44	394.41	746.3	376.63

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.4. Wood Based Industry (HS Code: 44)

Plywood, Veneers of all types and other wood-based products such as particle board, medium density fiber board etc. form the major segment of the Wood based Industry in India. The industry comes under the delicensed category. However, in terms of Press Note No. 9 (1998 Series) dated 27.8.98, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, entrepreneurs who wish to obtain approval from the Government to set up a wood-based project should obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests before submitting the applications to the Administrative Ministry / SIA and enclose a copy of "in principle" approval given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

The export and import of wood and articles of wood in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4415 and 4416) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
4408	30.56	14.43	385.76	240.70
4409	17.53	11.81	43.07	23.48
4410	7.24	4.70	20.94	2.99
4411	65.59	26.04	90.24	19.06

4412	51.88	22.50	293.16	30.00
4415	15.88	9.52	20.86	11.26
4416	0.09	0.06	16.83	8.25
Total	188.77	89.06	870.86	335.74

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.5. GLASS INDUSTRY (HS Code: 70)

Glass Industry comes under the category of delicensed industry. Glass Industry covers seven items such as sheet and flat glass (including sheet, float, figured, wired, safety, mirror glass) (NIC-26101), Glass Fiber and Glass Wool (NIC-26102), Hollow Glassware (NIC-26103), Laboratory Glassware (NIC-26104), Table & Kitchen Glassware (NIC-26105) and Glass Bangles (NIC-26106) and other Glassware (NIC-26109). There has been growing acceptability of the Indian flat glass products in the global market. The Indian manufacturers had explored new markets. There is considerable scope in demand for glass fiber products particularly due to growth in petrochemical sector and allied products.

The export & import of glass & glassware in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 7005, 7007, 7008, 7009 and 7010) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
7005	65.06	36.90	301.45	153.98
7007	76.86	34.25	692.69	642.06
7008	19.89	11.07	10.48	6.13
7009	77.86	39.02	83.15	41.68
7010	433.67	230.14	118.72	72.05
Total	673.34	351.38	1206.49	915.9

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.6. WATCH INDUSTRY (HS Code: 91)

The Watch Industry in India comprises of units both in the organized as well as the small-scale sector. The organized sector contributes 40% of the total demand while the rest is met by the unorganized sector. Most of the watches are being manufactured under the electronic system.

The export & import of Clocks and Watches in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 91) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
9101	5.48	4.95	100.78	59.19
9102	20.65	11.06	394.26	231.81
9103	0.41	0.1	0.27	0.11
9104	0.41	0.03	1.16	0.64
9105	8.15	4.33	9.4	4.86
9106	0.51	0.22	7.24	3.6
9107	3.78	3.06	14.56	8.95
9108	2.16	1.78	22.3	14.14
9109	0.51	0.03	3.29	1.58
9110	0.03	0.01	6.86	3.73
9111	4.54	1.85	27.54	14.37
9112	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.02
9113	8.46	4.99	37.56	22.06
9114	17.21	9.25	29.35	18.97
Total	72.38	41.74	654.58	384.03

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.7. TOY INDUSTRY (HS Code: 95)

The Toy Industry in India comprises of units both in the organized as well as the small-scale sector. Indian Toy Industry is fragmented, and region based.

The export & import of Toys, Games and Sports Requisites, Parts and Accessories thereof in the year 2024-25 and the current financial year (2025-26 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 95) are as follows:

HS Code	Values in USD million			
	Export		Import	
	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)	2024-25	2025-26 (Apr-Sep)
9503	169.46	111.33	73.97	43.13
9504	37.52	23.03	116.74	58.67
9505	140.49	113.05	18.61	11.09
Total	347.47	247.41	209.32	112.89

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.8 Rubber Goods Industry

11.7.8.1 The Indian Rubber Industry is broadly divided into Tyre and Non Tyre Sectors. India is the 6th largest producer of natural rubber, 2nd largest consumer of natural rubber, 3rd largest consumer of natural rubber and synthetic rubber together in the world.

11.7.8.2 Total domestic production of Rubber (NR: 2,94,000 MT & SR: 2,48,295 MT) is 5,42,295 MT in FY 2025-26 till August, 2025, whereas the total consumption of Rubber is (NR 6,06,000 MT & SR is 3,71,200 MT) is 9,77,200 MT till August, 2025, leading to overall gap of 4,34,905 MT of Rubber.

11.7.8.3 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding tyres and tubes consists of 6800 approx. small and tiny units generating around 7 lakhs direct jobs. The rubber industry manufactures a wide range of products like rubber cots and aprons, contraceptives, footwear, rubber hoses, cables, camelback, battery boxes, latex products, conveyor belts, surgical gloves,

balloons, rubber moulded goods and profile for construction etc. The main raw materials used by the rubber goods manufacturing industry are Natural Rubber, various types of Synthetic Rubber, Reclaim Rubber, Carbon Black, and Rubber Chemicals etc. The estimated export of rubber goods (non tyre sector) during 2025-26 is Rs.16,332.81 Crore while the export of rubber goods (non tyre sector) during 2024-25 was Rs.15,051.15 Crore. The estimated import of rubber goods during 2025-26 is Rs.33,182.02 Crore while during 2024-25 the import was 28,496.96 crores (approx.).

11.7.8.4 Estimated Reclaim Rubber (RR) production stood at 1,70,000 MT while consumption stood at 1,68,000 MT for the year 2025-26.

11.7.8.5 The Rubber industry is committed to implement sustainable development goals towards carbon neutrality. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has introduced a new amendment called the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules 2022 (hereinafter referred to as "Amendment Rules" for "Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Tyre" which came into effect from July 21, 2022. EPR is referred as the responsibility imposed on producers of tyres to ensure environmentally and sound management of waste tyre so as to protect the health and environment against any adverse effects which may result from such waste tyre.

11.7.9 Tyres & Tubes Industry

11.7.9.1 With nearly 100% of domestic demand met by local production, the tyre industry is a true champion of 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat'. Nearly 20% of the total domestic tyre

production was exported in FY 2024-25. Five domestic tyre companies are already amongst the top 30 global tyre companies. Tyres serve as the vital link for mobility, facilitating the seamless movement of people and essential goods across both rural and urban terrains. They support a diverse spectrum of transport, from traditional agricultural equipment to the advanced high-speed vehicles plying modern expressways. Various types of tyres are manufactured in India that includes Moped tyre weighing 1.5 Kg to Off the Road tyres for Earthmovers which weigh up to 5 tonnes, Bias Ply tyres to rugged all steel radial truck tyres to high performance passenger car radial and tubeless tyres etc. India is one of the few countries worldwide which has attained self-sufficiency in manufacturing a wide range of tyres for all applications.

11.7.9.2 In the developed markets Indian tyre exports compete with tyres being exported from other countries on the basis of quality, technology, price, service etc. Indian tyres are considered at par with the best in the world and are, in fact, the preferred choice in many markets.

11.7.10 Salient features of tyre industry:

11.7.10.1 Indian Tyre Industry has an estimated annual turnover of approximately Rs 100,000 crores (FY24-25) and has exported approx. Rs. 27,300.69 crores during the year 2025 (approximately more than 25% of turnover).

- i Indian Tyre industry consists of 28 companies with 62 tyre plants.
- ii Tyre production during 2024-25 was 223,330.9 (in thousand) whereas

Tyre production during 2025-26 is 214,606.20 (in thousand no.). Five Indian Companies (Apollo, MRF, JK, Ceat and BKT) are in the list of top 30 Global Tyre Companies.

- iii Large tyre companies account for approx. 95% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.

11.7.11 Export of Tyres & Tubes:

11.7.11.1 Indian Tyre Industry is one of the consistent and leading exporters, supplying tyres to more than 170 markets worldwide. Top 5 export markets for Indian manufactured tyres in FY 2024-25 were US, German, Brazil, UAE & France. Indian Tyre Industry has made significant investments of more than Rs.28,000 crore in recent years (last 5 years) by way of greenfield projects and brownfield expansions.

11.7.11.2 The estimated value of exports of tyres & tubes for the year 2025-26 is Rs. 27,300.69 crore (approx) whereas tyres/tubes worth Rs. 26,014.09 crore were exported in 2024-25.

11.7.12 Import of Tyres & Tubes:

11.7.12.1 Tyres are imported at Custom Duty of 10% (except for Truck & Bus Radial (TBR) tyres and Passenger Car Radial (PCR) Tyres, which are imported at a Customs Duty of 15%).

11.7.12.2 Tyres are also imported at concessional custom duty under various agreements such as Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (12.9% for TBR and PCR Tyres, 8.6% for other Tyres), ASEAN FTA (5%), India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%), India- Sri Lanka (Nil), and India- Singapore (Nil for Bias

Tyre). The estimated import value of Tyres for the year 2025-26 is at Rs. 2,320.04 crore.

11.7.12.3 The Government brought changes in import policy for new pneumatic tyres by bringing it into restricted category from free import, under notification No 12/2015-2020 dated 12th June, 2020.

11.7.13 Quality Control Orders on Tubes & Tyres and Rubber Goods:

11.7.13.1 A Quality Control Order for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive vehicles was notified by this Department on 19th November, 2009. The Order prohibits import, sale or distribution of pneumatic tyres and tubes which do not conform to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard mark. The Quality Control Order, 2009 is in force since 13th May, 2011.

In terms of the clause 3(1) (f) of the said Quality Control Order, a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Directorate General of Foreign Trade periodically reviews and finalizes the list of tyres sizes (not manufactured domestically) to be imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). In May, 2025, the Committee has reviewed and finalized a list of 766 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) which can be imported by OEMs.

11.7.13.2 This Department has also notified following four Quality Control Orders for prohibiting import, sale or distribution of the goods not conforming to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard marks.

- a) The Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum

Gas (LPG) (Quality Control) Order dated 28th January, 2020.

- b) The Cycle and Rickshaw Tyres and Tube (Quality Control) Order dated 11th December, 2023.
- c) The Rubber Gaskets for Pressure Cookers (Quality Control) Order dated 14th December, 2023.
- d) The V-Belt (Quality Control) Order was notified on 6th March, 2024, and an amendment was issued on 24th October, 2024, providing an exemption for up to 200 goods per year for R&D purposes from the said QCO.

11.8 Paper, Paper Board & Newsprint Industry

11.8.1 Paper is a unique and one of the most environmentally sustainable products as it is biodegradable, reusable and recyclable and produced from sources which are renewable and sustainable.

11.8.2 India is one of the fastest growing paper markets in the world. Despite global economic slowdown across many sectors worldwide, the Indian Paper Industry has displayed remarkable resilience and consistent growth. Per capita paper consumption in India is estimated to be around 16 kg and is expected to increase over time with increasing level of literacy, higher growth of organised retail, need for packaging and overall economic development. The annual turnover of India's Paper Industry is estimated to be over INR 90,000 crores, with around INR 5,000 crores contribution to the exchequer. The industry provides direct & indirect employment to over 5,00,000 and 1.5 million persons respectively.

The industry has strong backward linkages with the farming community and has agroforestry roots with use of woody raw material like eucalyptus & poplar and agro residues like wheat straw, bagasse etc.

11.8.3 At present, there are around 550 pulp and paper mills reported to be operational. The mills in operation use different raw materials such as wood, recycled fiber, bagasse, wheat straw, market pulp etc. Accordingly based on the raw materials the paper industry is categorized into wood based, agro residues based and waste paper or recycled fibre based mills. However, most of the wood and agro based mills use mixed furnish as well as waste paper / imported pulp.

11.8.4 As per the recent Gazette Notification dated 4.9.2025 on revised environmental standards for Pulp & Paper Industry by Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate, the mills have been classified into;

- i Mills producing bleached grades of chemical pulp, paper & paper boards
- ii Mills producing unbleached grades of chemical pulp, paper & paper boards
- iii Recycled Fiber and market pulp based paper mills producing bleached grades of papers, paper board and newsprint
- iv Recycled Fiber (RCF) and market pulp based paper mills producing unbleached grades of paper, paper board and newsprint
- v Recycled fibre & market pulp specialty paper mills.

11.8.5 Based on the raw material, around 74-76% of the paper produced in the country is from RCF followed by wood / bamboo (18-

20%) and Agro residues (6-8%). Based on the finished product, the percent share in Packaging Paper / Paper board is 65%, in Writing & Printing Paper is 23%, in Newsprint is 5%, in Specialty Paper is 4% and in Others is 3%.

11.8.6 Domestic Market Demand: With the demand for paper growing at an annual growth rate of 6-7 %, the sector is poised for further expansion to meet the rising need of paper and paper board. The packaging paper and paper board consumption is projected to grow at CAGR of 8.2% between 2024-2030. The paper packaging market valued at 12.87 Billion USD in 2024 is expected to reach 17.74 billion USD by 2029 growing at a CAGR of 6.63%.

Comparative Market Size & Growth (2023-24 v/s 2024-25)

Paper Grade	Domestic Market Size (Million tonnes)		Growth Rate (%)
	2023-24	2024-25	
Newsprint	1.178	1.133	-2.33
Writing & Printing Paper	5.325	5.468	3.05
Packaging Paper/ Paperboard	14.931	15.539	7.68
Cup Stock	0.358	0.388	8.50
MG Variety/ Poster	0.281	0.281	0.33
Tissue	0.316	0.372	12.88
Other Paper/ Paperboard	0.650	0.657	1.00
Total	23.039	23.838	5.97

Source: IARPMA

The packaging segment, contributing ~65% of the industry is growing at 7-8% per annum. The tissue segment, driven by health and

hygiene awareness, is the fastest growing segment (12-13%), followed by cup stock (8-9%). Writing & Printing paper remains stable with ~ 3% growth supported by educational and office demand. There are around 38 operational newsprint mills at present in the country.

11.8.7 Import & Export Scenario

During 2024-25, imports of major grades of paper and paperboard (HS Codes 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4808, 4810) reached 2.05 million tonnes (INR 14,629 crores). Key imports included coated paper/board, kraft paper, and uncoated writing & printing paper, primarily from China, Indonesia, and the USA.

Exports in 2024-25 stood at 1.52 million tonnes (INR 8,286 crores), with major destinations in South Asia, West Asia, and Africa. Key export grades included coated paper/board (HS 4810), uncoated writing/printing paper (HS 4802), kraft paper (HS 4804), and other uncoated grades (HS 4805).

As per available data the total imports & exports of major grades of paper and paperboard (HS Codes 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4808, 4810) during January 2025 – September 2025 have been 1.30 Million Tonnes (INR 10,368 Crores) & 1.11 Million Tonnes (INR 6073 Crores) respectively.

11.8.8 Policy Interventions & Regulations

The following policy interventions have been taken up by the Government to promote paper sector:

- Revised Environmental Standards (2025): New norms for freshwater consumption,

wastewater discharge, and pollution parameters under the Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules.

- Eco Mark Criteria (2024): CPCB is developing technical criteria for eco-labeling of paper and wood-substitute products.

11.8.9 Sustainability Efforts

The industry has made significant progress in resource conservation through optimizing water, energy, and raw material use while improving product quality. Focus areas include sustainable packaging, educational materials, and eco-friendly publishing.

11.8.10 Recent Expansions & Upgradations

The following measures have been taken by the following paper mills to expand their capacity:

- Kuantum Papers Ltd : Recovery boiler upgrade for efficiency

- Andhra Paper Ltd : New tissue paper machine planned and Upgrading Paper Machine-3 to increase production by 60 TPA
- NR Ararwal Industries Ltd : Installed India's largest packaging board machine (900 TPD)
- Satia Industries Ltd. : INR 4–4.5 billion investment in PM-3 upgrade, adding 18,000–20,000 MTPA capacity
- Orient Paper & Industries : Expansion project adding 8,500 TPA to existing 100,000 TPA capacity

[References: Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA) , Indian Agro & Recycled Paper Mill Association (IARPMA) , Indian Newsprint Mills Association (INMA) , Media Reports, Press Releases, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) website Ministry of Commerce & Industry Website , Paper Mart , In Paper International , Paperex 2025 Proceedings]

Administration of the Boilers Act, 2025

12 CHAPTER

12.1 Functions of Boiler Division:

Boiler Division is headed by the Technical Adviser (Boiler) and its functions are to:

- i Deal with various matters in connection with the administration of the Boilers Act, 2025.
- ii Advise the Central Government on all matters relating to administration of the Boilers Act, 2025 and the Indian Boiler Regulations (IBR) made thereunder.
- iii Deal with cases/matters on which direction is to be given to State Governments by the Central Government for carrying out execution of the provisions of the Boilers Act, 2025.
- iv Deal with the work relating to framing or amendment of regulations for laying down the standards for materials, design and construction of boilers and also for regulating the inspection and examination of boilers in line with the latest technological developments all over the world.
- v Evaluate quality management systems and production facilities of various companies/firms in India and foreign countries for their recognition as Competent Authorities, Well known steel makers, foundries, forges, tube & pipe makers, material testing laboratories and remnant life assessment organisations under the Indian Boiler Regulations in order to cut down the inspection delays and increased availability of the boiler components without sacrificing the safety and quality of the boilers and its components.
- vi Evaluate inspection systems and performance of companies/firms for their recognition as Inspecting Authorities for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India and foreign countries.
- vii Conduct meeting of Technical Sub-Committees of the Central Boilers Board.
- viii Deal with problems which are raised by the manufacturers and users of boilers and others concerned and give necessary advice and guidance.
- ix Recognition of "Competent Persons" for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India during manufacture, erection and use.
- x Grant Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers required for operation of Boilers.

12.2. Administration of the Boilers Act, 2025 (12 of 2025) and the rules/regulations made there-under

12.2.1. The subject "Boiler" is in the concurrent list given in the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and administration of the Boilers Act, 2025 which is a Central Act, is

being carried out by the Inspectorate of Boilers of the states in their respective territories. The Boilers Act was originally enacted in 1923 mainly to provide for safety of life and property from the danger of explosion of boilers and for achieving uniformity in registration and inspection during operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the country.

12.2.2. Government of India is examining all the pre-constitution Acts from the point of view of their suitability and relevance in the current times. As the Boilers Act, 1923, a pre-constitution Act, relates to safety of life and property, it has been decided to continue with the enactment by reviewing the provisions of the existing Act and to re-enact the Act. Accordingly, the Boilers Act, 1923 has been reviewed and re-enacted as the Boilers Act, 2025 (12 of 2025) wherein redundant / obsolete provisions have been omitted and certain substantive enabling provisions have been made for the rules and regulations which were not earlier provided. Certain new definitions have also been incorporated and few existing definitions have been amended so as to give more clarity to the provisions of the Act. The re-enacted legislation meets the current requirements of stakeholders including industry, personnel working on/with boilers and implementers in the country and is as per need in the current times. The salient features of the re-enacted Boilers Act, 2025 are as under:

- (i) It has been drafted as per modern drafting practices to give more clarity to the provisions of the Act. The similar provisions which were at different places in the Boilers Act, 1923 have been grouped together in six chapters for easier reading and understanding

of the Act. All the functions/powers of the Central Government, State Governments and Central Boilers Board have been enumerated in detail to avoid any confusion.

- (ii) For Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), the Act will benefit boiler users including those in MSME sector as provisions related to the decriminalisation have been incorporated in the Act. Out of the seven offences, to ensure safety of boilers and personnel dealing with boilers, in four major offences which may result in loss of life and property, criminal penalties have been retained. For other offences, provision has been made for fiscal penalty. Moreover, for all non-criminal offences 'fine' has been converted into 'penalty' to be levied through executive mechanism instead of courts as existed earlier.
- (iii) The Re-enacted Act will enhance safety as specific provisions have been made in the Act to ensure safety of persons working inside a boiler and that repair of boiler is undertaken by qualified and competent persons

The re-enacted Act has been brought into force w.e.f. 1st May, 2025 vide notification S.O. 1943(E) dated 30th April, 2025 and all the eight rules required to be framed by the Central Government under section 39 of the Act have been notified.

12.2.3. Eleven third party inspecting authorities recognized by the Central Boilers Board are operating in the country employing about 118 competent persons to carry out inspection of boilers and boiler components

during manufacture, erection and use, in addition to Chief Inspector/ Director of Boilers. Further, 34 Competent Persons have also been authorized to work in individual capacity under section-13 of the Boilers Act, for in-service inspection of boilers. All these services are delivered through on-line National Single Window System (NSWS) Portal.

12.2.4. Self-certification of boilers has also been implemented in many states. Majority of State Governments have made provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration of boilers. This has resulted in a simplified and more accessible, user-friendly framework for the administration of the Boilers Act and has also protected manufacturers/ users interests without sacrificing the safety of boilers. These initiatives have benefitted a broad spectrum of industries both in large and small scale sector which includes Power plants, Chemical plants, Refineries, Paper plants, Steel plants, Sugar mills and other process industries.

12.2.5. Examinations are conducted for recognition of "Competent Persons (CPs)" for inspection & certification of boilers and boilers components under the Boilers Act, 2025. So far 264 Competent Persons have been qualified on the basis of seven examinations conducted in the years 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019/20 and 2024-25.

12.3. Central Boilers Board

12.3.1. Central Boilers Board, under section 3 of the Boilers Act, 2025 (12 of 2025) is responsible for making regulations for the design, manufacture, erection and use of boiler and boiler components, to ensure safety of life and property of persons from the

danger of explosions of steam-boilers and for uniformity in registration and inspection. The Board comprises of the representatives of the Central and State Governments, Bureau of Indian Standards, boiler and boiler component manufacturers, National laboratories, Engineering consultancy agencies, users of boilers and other interests connected with the boiler industry. Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the Chairman, *ex-officio* and Technical Adviser (Boilers) is the Member-Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Board.

12.3.2. Board deals with the problems of both the users and manufacturers and takes policy decisions for proper growth of the boiler manufacturing industry in the country. Board formulates the Indian Boiler Regulations incorporating the latest developments taking place in the Boiler Industry all over the world. Board is presently undertaking simplification and upgradation of regulations in consultation with stakeholders, for notification under section 40 of the Boilers Act, 2025.

12.3.3. Evaluation Committee/Appraisal Committee of the Board have granted recognition/renewal to Inspecting Authorities, Competent Authorities Well-Known Tube/Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Well Known Steel Makers, Material Testing Laboratories and Remnant Life Assessment Organizations under the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in One Hundred and Six (106) cases during the period under report. Authorization Cards have also been issued to Ninety Two (92) competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler component in India during manufacture, erection and use. These services are delivered through on-line National Single Window System (NSWS) Portal.

12.3.4. One-day/two days workshops on efficient operation and maintenance of boilers to apprise the owners of boilers of the steps to be taken for safe operation and to optimize the efficiency of their boilers are being continuously conducted to popularize the measures for energy conservation.

13.1 Introduction and overview

13.1.1 UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a unique mandate to promote, dynamize and accelerate industrial development. UNIDO, headquartered in Vienna (Austria), was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985 to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national and sectoral levels. UNIDO supports countries to industrialize in ways that foster digital and green transitions and accelerate progress with the Sustainable Development Goals. UNIDO's current motto is 'Progress by Innovation'

13.1.2 UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in its 173 Member States. UNIDO mandate is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation", but UNIDO's activities contribute to all the SDG. India has been an active member of UNIDO since its inception in 1966, and is both a recipient as well as a contributor to the programmes of UNIDO and hosts one of UNIDO's largest technical cooperation portfolios. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal government department for all matters related to the operations of UNIDO in India.

13.1.3 UNIDO's activities in India are guided by a Country Programme (CP), which serves

as the framework for its interventions, aligned with national priorities. UNIDO's latest Country Programme (2023-2027) aims to focus on four Key Results Areas (KRAs), namely: (1) industrial infrastructure & capability; (2) technology, innovation, digitalization & investment; (3) sustainable & decarbonized manufacturing; and (4) sustainable value chains and trade. The objectives of the CP are fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 (agreed upon between the NITI Aayog, Government of India and all UN agencies in India, and signed on 16th June 2023) and are aligned with the policies, missions and initiatives of the Government of India, such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, *inter alia*.

13.1.4 UNIDO operates in India by means of a Sub-Regional Office in New Delhi, which acts as a focal point to promote UNIDO's mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and covers five countries directly: India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka and coordinates country offices in Afghanistan and Bangladesh. It coordinates mobilization and dissemination of knowledge, information, skill and technology for fostering industrial development by applying best practices and approaches to common problems of the region.

13.2 Focus areas

13.2.1 UNIDO drives the industrial policies, technical cooperation and investment

promotion activities that lead to industrial development and economic transformation, and to new, decent jobs. UNIDO supports the development and deployment of new technologies, and the application of new ways of thinking. It is a platform for innovation, knowledge and technology transfer, business sector cooperation and investment promotion.

The organization's three major priorities for action are:

- i Supporting sustainable supply chains so that developing country producers get a fair deal and scarce resources are preserved.
- ii Limiting climate breakdown by using renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce industrial greenhouse gas emissions.
- iii Ending hunger by cutting post-harvest losses and developing agri business value chains.

13.3 The Organization and its Policymaking Organs

13.3.1 The Organization is headed by a Director-General. The current Director General of UNIDO is Mr. Gerd Müller, from Germany, who was recently re-elected for a second term. The main policymaking organs of UNIDO are (i) General Conference; (ii) Industrial Development Board; and (iii) Programme and Budget Committee.

13.3.2 General Conference (GC)

The General Conference (GC) is UNIDO's main policymaking organ where all Member States meet once every two years. The GC

determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. Every four years, the GC appoints the Director-General. The GC also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee. The twenty first session of the General Conference was conducted by UNIDO in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 23-27 November 2025, and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

13.3.3 Industrial Development Board (IDB)

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) comprises 53 members, and is elected for a four-year term on a rotational basis from all Member States. It reviews the implementation of the work programme, the regular and operational budgets, makes recommendations to the General Conference on policy matters, including the appointment of the Director-General. The IDB meets once a year. The 53rd session of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) of UNIDO was held from 30 June to 03 July 2025 in Vienna and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

13.3.4 Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

The Programme and Budget Committee comprises 27 members, and meets once a year to assist the IDB in the preparation and examination of the work programme, the budget and other financial matters. The 41st session of the Programme and Budget Committee was held from 13-15 May 2025.

13.4 India's Contribution

13.4.1 India is a founding member of UNIDO. It is both a recipient as well as a contributor to UNIDO's programs. India contributes to the regular budget of UNIDO (assessed contribution). The assessed contribution of India towards UNIDO for the year 2025 Euro 1,328,829. In addition, India also makes voluntary contribution to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO. In 2025, DPIIT contributed USD 701,295 as voluntary contribution to IDF.

13.5 UNIDO in India

13.5.1 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

13.5.1.1 At the national level, UNIDO is part of the UN system, through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which comprises the Heads of Agencies residing in the country and convened by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). Through the UNCT, UNIDO actively participates in government and business outreach, advocacy, coordination meetings and annual strategic meetings, aimed to facilitate joint programming and implementation with other UN agencies.

13.5.1.2 UNIDO's contribution to UNCT is guided by the India-United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, which was signed on 16th June 2023 between NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog and the UNCT. UNIDO co-leads, with ILO, and contributes to the Outcome on economic development and decent work (Outcome Group 4) and contributes extensively to the Outcome on climate, environment and WASH (Outcome Group 5).

13.5.1.3 UNIDO has been strengthening its collaboration with sister UN agencies, including in India. For example, UNIDO jointly implements a programme on alternatives to DDT with the UN Environment Programme and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) with UNDP, ILO, UNEP and UNITAR.

13.6 UNIDO-India Country Programme (CP)

13.6.1 The UNIDO India Country Programme (2023-2027) was signed on 18th March 2025. The objective of the UNIDO India Country Programme 2023-2027 is to support inclusive and sustainable growth and diversification of manufacturing in India and enhance its contributions to expanding employment and trade, as well as achieving a sustainable and low carbon economy. It is envisaged that interventions of the CP will contribute towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development in India as the manufacturing sector and firms prosper, trade, create decent jobs, support livelihoods and practice environmental stewardship.

The framework of the CP is designed to allow for specific ongoing and future UNIDO initiatives to contribute to the policy objectives of the Government of India, which aim to transform India into a global manufacturing hub, based on UNIDO's technical expertise in diverse manufacturing sectors; knowledge of, and normative role in the development of, emerging technologies and policy strategies; and familiarity with India's manufacturing ecosystem and functioning.

Based on a synthesis of national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, emerging megatrends relevant

to the manufacturing sector, as well as key facets of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, the UNIDO India CP 2023-2027 has four Key Results Areas (KRAs), which derive from the UNSDCF 2023-2027:

1. Industrial infrastructure and capability:

This KRA prioritizes the development and strengthening of the supporting ecosystem as an enabler of improved manufacturing capabilities and performance of firms. This would include support towards (i) the planning, implementation and monitoring of modern industrial infrastructure; and (ii) provision of technical and/or business development support services to firms.

2. Technology, innovation, digitalization and investment:

This KRA prioritizes facilitating access to and adoption of existing, emerging and breakthrough technologies, as well as mechanisms to unlock and access tailored financing/investments necessary for undertak-

ing expansion and/or diversification-focused initiatives for manufacturing enterprises. This KRA, focusing on factors that would act as the means of growth and diversification of manufacturing firms, would focus on: (i) Facilitating the identification, (co-)development, customization and adoption of process technologies and practices; (ii) adoption of digital technologies and solutions in manufacturing operations and business processes; and (iii) promoting mechanisms that increase manufacturing firms' ability to access/attract manufacturing-focused financing or investments.

3. Sustainable and decarbonized manufacturing:

This KRA prioritizes the identification, development and adoption of solutions (products, techniques or services) that would facilitate the decoupling of the growth of the manufacturing sector from the increased use of natural resources and

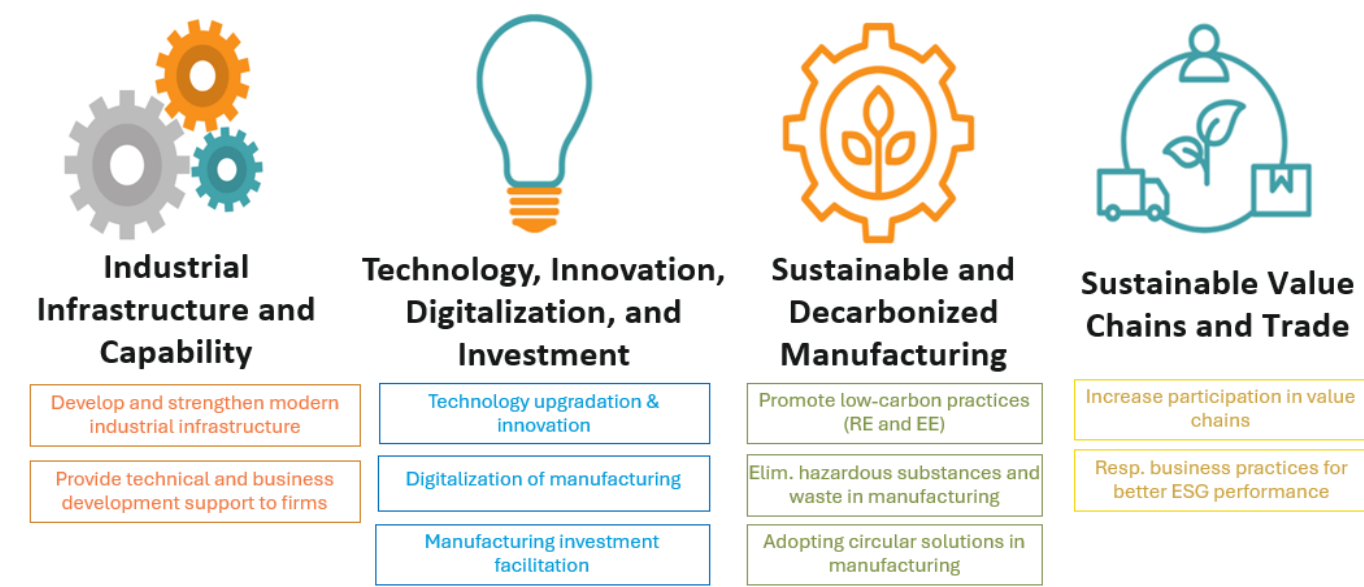


Figure: Key Results Areas of the UNIDO-India Country Programme (2023-2027)

environmental impacts. This would involve a three-pronged strategy: (i) promoting low-carbon manufacturing practices (through increased energy efficiency and renewable energy); (ii) eliminating hazardous substances and waste in manufacturing; and (iii) adopting circular solutions to waste and pollution (through increased resource efficiency and use of circular material/inputs).

4. **Sustainable value chains and trade:**

This KRA prioritizes opportunities for firms' increased participation in and higher (and sustainable) value addition to (domestic/regional/global) value chains and adoption of responsible business practices leading to higher environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

13.6.2 Ongoing and potential support in each of these areas would be implemented based on certain cross-cutting development priorities and design principles, including: (i) Upgrading the performance of manufacturing MSMEs; (ii) Increasing workforce diversity and participation of women and youth; (iii) Improving the quality of manufacturing jobs; and (iv) Facilitating evidence-based industrial policy.

13.6.3 The first National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting for the CP, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT, was conducted on 05th May 2025. The NSC meeting was attended by all line ministries and project stakeholders, who engaged in dynamic discussions on potential opportunities of collaboration to strengthen the Indian manufacturing ecosystem.

13.7 **Projects**

UNIDO has 12 ongoing projects in India, with a portfolio size of ~USD 75 million. In 2025, DPIIT supported one UNIDO project, titled 'Improving quality, productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry (Bicycle phase II)'.

13.7.1 Improving quality, productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry (Bicycle Project Phase-II)

The bicycle project, titled, 'Improving quality, productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry' was initiated in March 2023. The project is a successor to a previously completed project, 'Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity of the bicycle and bicycle parts sector' (2017-2019).

The project is designed as a market-based intervention for advanced testing and related training and advisory services that will enable industry units to improve their productivity, quality and design and thereby capture market opportunities for safe, higher valued and higher performance bicycles. The main components of the project are:

- **Supply creation:** To set up facilities for safety and quality testing for e-bike testing at the Research and Development Centre for Bicycle and Sewing Machine (RDCBSM) and make related technical services available; and
- **Demand creation:** To upgrade the manufacturing capabilities of industry

units, particularly MSME component manufacturers, to ensure better quality, productivity and designs, and enhanced capacities to avail testing and related technical services being established at RDCBSM.

Activities undertaken in 2025:

- Equipment for safety testing of bicycles was procured and commissioned at the Research and Development Centre for Bicycle and Sewing Machine (RDCBSM), following a global tender. Technical specifications for the equipment were developed based on detailed discussions with key industry stakeholders.
- Detailed technical consultations were also undertaken with industry stakeholders towards the development and finalization of technical specifications for equipment for e-bike testing, based on which a global tender was launched, and contracts are being awarded for equipment supply.
- Technical workshops for the bicycle industry were delivered on 'workplace management, including 5S and Kaizen', 'Root Cause analysis and corrective action and preventive action (CAPA) and 'entrepreneurial competencies'. Technical advisory services on the topic of workplace management are also being provided to selected MSMEs.

13.8 Photographs

13.8.1 UNIDO India Country Programme



First National Steering Committee meeting of the UNIDO India Country Programme (2023-2027)

13.8.2 Bicycle Project Phase-II



UNIDO Workshop on workplace management



Installation and commissioning of safety testing equipment at RDCBSM, Ludhiana.

Attached & Subordinate Offices and Other Organisation

14 CHAPTER

14.1 Office of the Economic Adviser

14.1.1 Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA): OEA was set up in 1937 as an attached office of DPIIT. OEA renders advice to the Department on formulation of policies for

industrial development, internal trade, fiscal incentives, labour-related issues etc. and performs overall coordination function.

14.1.2 The specific functions and responsibilities are as follows:

Key Mandate	Functions
Policy Functions	<u>Trade and Fiscal Policy</u> - Industrial policy, - Examination and inputs on multilateral agreements, - Preparation of budget proposals for Union Budget, - Leading negotiations under BRICS Industry track - G-20 - SGoS-07 “Commerce & Industry”, - Inputs on various policy related matters - Matter related to DOC and MSME
Statistical Functions	<u>Wholesale Price Index (WPI)</u> - Coordinate with Sources for Price data submission, every month - Upgradation of System for data collection & validation - Compile and publish WPI 2011-12, every month - Training of Field Officers - Base revision of WPI <u>Producer Price Index (PPI)</u> - Develop methodology of Output PPI and Input PPI - Collect data from sources and compile PPI

	<u>Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI)</u> • Coordinate with Institutional Sources for Production data for Eight Core Industries, every month • Compile and publish ICI with base 2011-12, every month • Base revision of ICI <u>Services Producer Price Index (SPPI)</u> • Develop methodology of SPPI for various services • Collaborate with various Ministries/ Depts./ Organizations for finalizing Specifications and Data collection • Compile Price Indices for Services sector • Represent in the Voorburg Group on Services Price Statistics
Co-ordination Functions	• Secretarial support to DPIIT, handling PMO monitored PRAGATI & E-Samiksha portals, monthly DO letter to Cabinet Secretariat. • Handling SoM on weekly basis • Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) • Issues related to M/o WCD, & NITI Aayog
Establishment	• Administration matters of OEA

14.1.3 Wholesale Price Index (Base 2011-12)

14.1.3.1 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of the transaction. It is primarily a measure of headline inflation at the national level. It is used for deflation in compilation of national accounts by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. It is also used for settlement of escalation clauses made by various public and private sector organizations while entering into contracts for supply of raw materials, machinery and construction works. The Index is compiled on a monthly basis and released on 14th (or next working day, if 14th falls on holiday) through press release by the Office of the Economic Adviser.

14.1.3.2 The current series of WPI with base 2011-12 was launched in May 2017. The index basket of the current WPI series covers commodities falling under the three major groups namely Primary Articles, Fuel & Power and Manufactured products. The prices tracked are ex-factory price for manufactured products, agri-market (mandi) price for agricultural commodities and ex-mines price for minerals. Weights given to each commodity covered in the WPI basket is based on the value of production adjusted for net imports. The current series of WPI covers 697 commodities divided into three major groups Primary Articles (117), Fuel & Power (16) and Manufactured Products (564). The details are available in the WPI Manual, accessible to general users at https://eaindustry.nic.in/uploaded_files/WPI_Manual.pdf

Table 14.1: Items and Weights of WPI (Base: 2011-12)

Major Group/Group	Weight	No. of Items
All Commodities	100.0	697
Primary Articles	22.62	117
Fuel & Power	13.15	16
Manufactured Products	64.23	564

14.1.4 WPI based Inflation

turned positive and stood at 0.04 percent owing to positive inflation reported for Manufactured Products for all months during the period.

14.1.4.1 In 2025-26 (April to December 2025), the annual rate of WPI based inflation

Table 14.2: Annual Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2011-12)

Annual Rate of Inflation since 2019-20								
Commodity Group	Weight	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
All commodities	100.00	1.67	1.31	12.97	9.40	-0.72	2.31	0.04
Primary Articles	22.62	6.78	1.67	10.30	10.02	3.51	5.19	-2.75
Fuel and Power	13.15	-1.83	-8.02	32.55	28.01	-4.70	-1.32	-3.06
Manufactured Products	64.23	0.34	2.70	11.11	5.63	-1.68	1.71	2.05
Food Index	24.38	6.88	3.93	6.78	6.35	3.21	7.29	-0.79

*Provisional (April-December)

Year over Year Inflation during various months during 2025-26										
Commodity Group	Weight	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25*	Dec-25*
All commodities	100.00	0.85	0.13	-0.19	-0.58	0.52	0.19	-1.02	-0.32	0.83
Primary Articles	22.62	-0.91	-1.75	-3.22	-4.70	-2.10	-3.12	-5.93	-2.93	0.21
Fuel and Power	13.15	-3.76	-4.80	-3.13	-3.04	-3.24	-2.58	-2.42	-2.27	-2.31
Manufactured Products	64.23	2.62	2.11	1.90	2.05	2.62	2.33	1.68	1.33	1.82
Food Index	24.38	3.30	1.93	-0.26	-2.10	0.21	-1.94	-5.04	-2.60	0.00

*Provisional

Table 14.3: WPI Index and Y-o-Y Inflation of Major Groups of Items since Jan. 2024

Months	Index				Inflation (YoY)			
	All commodities	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products
Weight	100.0	22.62	13.15	64.23	100.0	22.62	13.15	64.23
Jan-24	151.2	181.4	154.9	139.7	0.33	4.07	-0.45	-1.20
Feb-24	151.2	181.5	154.9	139.8	0.20	4.55	-1.71	-1.27
Mar-24	151.4	183.2	152.1	140.1	0.26	4.57	-2.75	-0.85
Apr-24	152.9	187.1	151.4	141.2	1.19	5.23	-0.85	-0.14
May-24	153.5	188.1	150.1	142.0	2.74	7.42	1.01	1.00
Jun-24	154.0	192.3	146.9	142.0	3.43	9.20	0.48	1.50
Jul-24	155.3	197.8	148.2	141.7	2.10	3.18	1.93	1.58
Aug-24	154.4	195.1	148.3	141.3	1.25	2.52	-0.54	1.00
Sep-24	154.7	195.5	147.2	141.9	1.91	6.48	-3.85	1.07
Oct-24	156.7	200.6	148.8	142.9	2.75	8.26	-4.31	1.78
Nov-24	156.4	197.9	149.9	143.1	2.16	5.49	-4.03	2.07
Dec-24	155.7	193.8	151.8	143.0	2.57	6.02	-2.57	2.14
Jan-25	155.0	189.7	152.0	143.4	2.51	4.58	-1.87	2.65
Feb-25	154.9	186.8	153.4	144.0	2.45	2.92	-0.97	3.00
Mar-25	154.8	185.5	152.1	144.6	2.25	1.26	0.00	3.21
Apr-25	154.2	185.4	145.7	144.9	0.85	-0.91	-3.76	2.62
May-25	153.7	184.8	142.9	145.0	0.13	-1.75	-4.80	2.11
Jun-25	153.7	186.1	142.3	144.7	-0.19	-3.22	-3.13	1.90
Jul-25	154.4	188.5	143.7	144.6	-0.58	-4.70	-3.04	2.05
Aug-25	155.2	191.0	143.5	145.0	0.52	-2.10	-3.24	2.62
Sep-25	155.0	189.4	143.4	145.2	0.19	-3.12	-2.58	2.33
Oct-25	155.1	188.7	145.2	145.3	-1.02	-5.93	-2.42	1.68
Nov-25*	155.9	192.1	146.5	145.0	-0.32	-2.93	-2.27	1.33
Dec-25*	157.0	194.2	148.3	145.6	0.83	0.21	-2.31	1.82

*Provisional

14.1.5 Workshops on WPI Data Quality

14.1.5.1 In order to strengthen the data reporting and quality of the monthly

price data, Zonal Workshop cum training program were conducted across the country during 2025-26. During July –

August 2025, Workshops were held at Pune for West Zone, Chennai for South Zone, Guwahati for North East Zone, Lucknow for Central Zone, Chandigarh for North Zone and Ranchi for East Zone in which about 600 Field Officers of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, who are engaged in price data collection from manufacturing factories through

the online price data submission portal, had participated. Matters related to the price concept, data submission portal, parameters for ensuring its quality, etc were deliberated. Also, interactions were held with data collectors for timely data submission and bringing further improvement in the data submission portal.



Training Programme on Price Data Collection for WPI, PPI (Base Year 2022-23) & IIP



Training Programme on Price Data Collection for WPI, PPI (Base Year 2022-23) & IIP

14.1.6 Base Revision of WPI and Compilation of PPI

14.1.6.1 DPIIT has been releasing the all-India WPI with base year 2011-12 as per the schedule every month. MoSPI has informed that 2022-23 would be the next base year of GDP. In line with this, OEA, DPIIT has initiated the exercise for the Base Year revision of WPI from 2011-12 to 2022-23 and compilation of Producer Price Index (PPI) at the Base Year 2022-23. In this regard, a Working Group was constituted (on 30.12.2024) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ramesh Chand and the first meeting of the Group was held on 31.01.2025. Five Sub-Groups, namely, Sub-Group on Analytical and Dissemination issues; Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities; Sub-Group on Manufacturing item basket; Sub-Group on Mining, Fuel and Power; and Sub-Group on Services Sector were constituted (on 14.02.2025) to have detailed deliberations on methodology, dissemination and sector specific issues.

14.1.6.2 Report of the Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities; Analytical and Dissemination issues; Mining, Fuel and Power and Manufacturing item basket were submitted. Progress made by the Sub-Groups were placed

before the Working Group at regular intervals. The third meeting of the Working Group was held on 14.11.2025.

14.1.7 Development of Business Service Price Index

14.1.7.1 The service sector is the backbone of the Indian economy contributing about 55% of India's GVA. The sector also attracts a major share of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), reflecting strong global confidence in India's service-led growth. However, despite its economic significance, there has been no dedicated pricing index to measure price movement in the services sector.

14.1.7.2 To address this gap, the Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), DPIIT has initiated the development of the Service Producer Price Index (SPPI), a vital step in creating a comprehensive measure of price movements in the service sector, in line with international best practices. This initiative will not only strengthen economic analysis but also improve policy formulation by more accurately capturing inflation trends in India's expanding service economy.

14.1.7.3 The Working Group for base

revision of Wholesale Price Index from 2011-12 to 2022-23 under the chairmanship of Prof. Ramesh Chand (Member, NITI Aayog) has constituted a Sub-Group on the Service Sector which is deliberating on the issues related to service sector. The OEA, DPIIT, in collaboration with concerned nodal Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, is in the process of compiling Services Producers Price Indices with base year 2022-23 for Banking, Securities Transaction, Railways, Pension, Insurance etc. as the administrative data is available for these services.

14.1.7.4 For remaining services (e.g., Health, Education, Real Estate, Road Transport, Storage, Trade & Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Courier Activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, Personal Services, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, etc) the administrative data of prices of the services is not available. Therefore, alternate data sources are being explored for designing a frame of services providers of such services, in order to conduct price collection surveys and compilation of indices.

14.1.8 International Cooperation Forum under BRICS

14.1.8.1 BRICS- Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR):

DPIIT is the nodal department for Industry Track under BRICS. During 2025, under Brazil's chairship, three BRICS PartNIR Advisory Group Meetings were held on 20th and 21st, March, 22nd and 23rd April and 19th May, 2025 to discuss the following initiatives:

I. BRICS Start-Up Forum: BRICS Startup Forum aims to (i) Enable startups,

investors, incubators, and aspiring entrepreneurs of BRICS countries to collaborate and exchange best practices (ii) Lay the foundation for multilateral cooperation and engagement among the BRICS countries to develop and hone up their startup ecosystems (iii) Help identify the potential opportunities that lie in BRICS countries and act as a One- Stop Solution and connecting platform (iv) Show the strength and the capacity of BRICS nations to investors and encourage them to invest in these nations. DPIIT organized the BRICS Start-Up Forum on 31st January, 2025, with participation of the Department of Science & Technology (DST) and the Ministry of External Affairs. The BRICS Startup Knowledge Hub was launched as part of the BRICS Startup Forum.

II. BRICS Centre of Industrial

Competences – The 9th BRICS Industry Ministers' Meeting, 2025, recognized launch of the BRICS Center for Industrial Competencies (<https://bcic-brics.org/>) in cooperation with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). BCIC aims to jointly support the development of industrial competencies and Industry 4.0 skills by forging cooperation between the BRICS countries through-facilitating dissemination of information, promoting best technological solutions & business models, and building capacities of the relevant national institutions in frontier technologies. Russia and China have already onboarded BCIC whereas India has designated National Productivity Council (NPC) to serve as

the India Centre for BRICS Industrial Competencies (ICBIC). Also, India is at the final stage of onboarding the BCIC.

III. BRICS PartNIR Innovation

Centre (BPIC): In August 2020, during the Presidency of Russian Federation, China proposed to establish BPIC, financed by China and open to all BRICS members. The BRICS PartNIR Innovation Center focuses on promoting the implementation of BRICS PartNIR and cooperation in industrial sector, to enhance the momentum of BRICS cooperation.

The following BRICS PartNIR events were also organized during 2025:

- a) **BRICS Golden Egret Excellence Scholarship:** The BRICS Golden Egret Excellence Scholarship was organized by China from 27th August to 25 September 2025. The Golden Egret is an Advanced Training Program on Industrial Green Development and Digitalization. The program seeks to enhance capacity building in sectors related to the New Industrial Revolution and promotes talent exchange among BRICS and other developing countries.
- b) **BRICS Forum on Partnership for the New Industrial Revolution:** The BRICS PartNIR Forum was held in Xiamen, China, on 16-17 September, 2025. The theme for the forum was "Unlocking the Potential of BRICS Cooperation for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization". Key focus areas included Artificial Intelligence (AI), Intelligent Manufacturing & Robotics,

New Energy Manufacturing, Digital Industrial Ecosystems, Pharmaceutical Industry, Industrial Design and Industrial Science, Technology & Innovation. Representatives from the BRICS members and relevant government agencies, enterprises, think tanks, and industry organizations attended the Forum.

- c) **BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest:** China has been organizing the BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest every year since 2021 for the BRICS member countries to showcase the best innovation entries on Industrial Innovation, Intelligent Manufacturing and Green Development at the BRICS platform. DPIIT has nominated the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to work collaboratively on inviting entries for best technological solutions on New Industrial Revolution (NIR) from enterprises, scientific research institutes, universities and industry associations. In 2025, the Contest was held on 16th September, in Xiamen city of Fujian Province where two projects from India won the Third Prize, and 7 projects were given the Outstanding Project Award in various categories such as Artificial Intelligence, General Aviation, Green Industry, etc.
- d) **BRICS New Industrial Revolution Exhibition 2025:** The BRICS Exhibition was organized by BRICS PartNIR Innovation Centre (BPIC) on 16-17 September, 2025 in Xiamen, China.

14.1.8.2 9th BRICS Industry Ministers Meeting: 9th BRICS Industry Ministers'

Meeting was held on 21st May, 2025, at the Itamaraty Palace, Brasília – Federal District under the Chairship of Brazil. The meeting was attended by the Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), on behalf of the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The theme of this meeting was “Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance”. During the meeting, the participants reaffirmed the pivotal role of innovation and digital technologies under Industry 4.0 as major drivers of sustainable development, a critical source of economic growth and diversification, means to address major global challenges such as job creation, social inclusion, supply chain development, food, health, and energy security, infrastructure support, capacity building, efficient and responsible uses of resources and energy, as well as pollution control and climate change mitigation. The participants recalled the establishment of seven working

groups within the PartNIR Advisory Group and the commitment to continue the work of the recently created working groups on the Chemical Industry, Mining and Metals, Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals, Photovoltaic Industry, Intelligent Manufacturing and Robotics, Digital Transformation of Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). They also recognized launch of the BRICS Center for Industrial Competencies in cooperation with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Participants appreciated the launch of the BRICS Startup Knowledge Hub, as part of the BRICS Startup Forum on January 2025 to foster collaboration and deeper engagement among the startup ecosystems of the BRICS countries. Finally, the participants expressed their aspiration to lead international efforts toward a more balanced, sustainable, and inclusive global development agenda for the benefit of all.



14.2 Office of Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

14.2.1 Salt is a Central Subject under Item No. 58 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Salt Commissioner's Office (SCO) is an attached office of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), headed by the Salt Commissioner. The Head Office of SCO is located at Jaipur, with Regional Offices at Chennai, Mumbai, and Ahmedabad, and field offices in all salt-producing States of the country.

14.2.2 Earlier, SCO was primarily responsible for the administration of the Salt Cess Act, 1953, and the rules made there under. Over a period of time, the role of SCO has undergone significant change. At present, the key functions of SCO, inter alia, include the management and safeguarding of approximately 60,000 acres of salt pan land spread across nine States, namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and West Bengal. In addition, SCO is responsible for providing financial assistance under labour welfare activity, namely the Children Reward Scheme and the grant of ex-gratia to salt manufacturers for damages caused due to natural calamities such as heavy rains, cyclones, and floods.

14.2.3 To facilitate effective management of salt pan lands, the Salt Pan Land Management System (SPLMS)—a GIS-based web application—has been developed by SCO in coordination with BISAG-N, after conducting a drone survey of SCO lands through the Survey of India. The portal is equipped with a comprehensive land records database to ensure efficient record-keeping. It incorporates multiple layers, including satellite and drone imagery, as well as infrastructure-related information such as highways, railways, ports, airports, industrial parks, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), and State Master Plans and Development Plans. These layers enable

accurate proximity and land-use analysis of SCO lands. The portal is also integrated with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

14.2.4 For the transfer of salt pan land owned by the Government of India through SCO, revised Internal Policy Guidelines (2024) have been issued by DPIIT. Presently, SCO is responsible for recommending the transfer of salt pan lands to various Central and State Ministries, PSUs, and other agencies for diverse purposes, with the objective of ensuring optimal utilisation of land. The responsibilities of SCO also include leasing of land for salt manufacturing, collection of assignment fees and ground rent, prevention and removal of encroachments, and defending and monitoring land-related litigation.

14.3 Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation (PESO)

14.3.1 Introduction

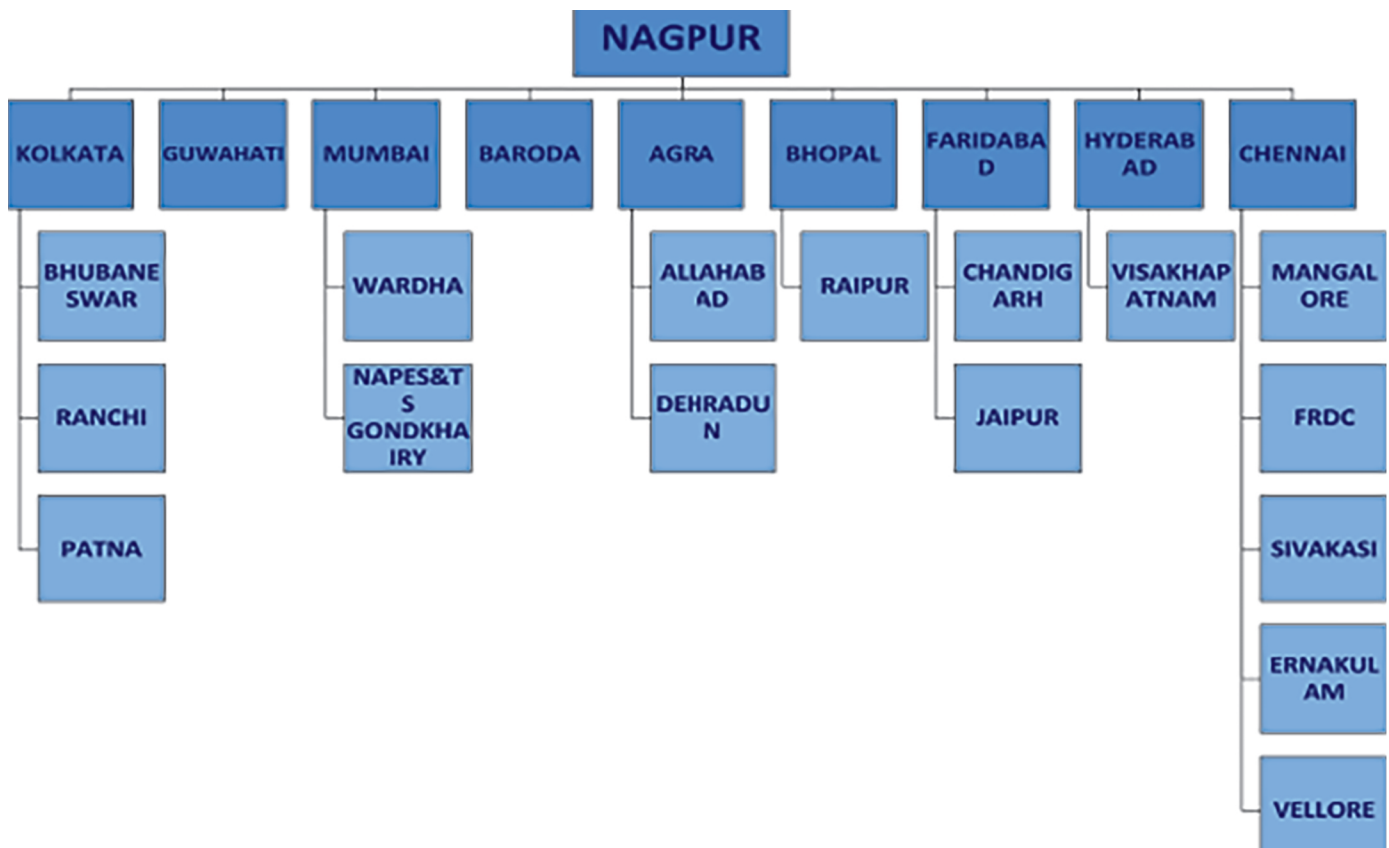
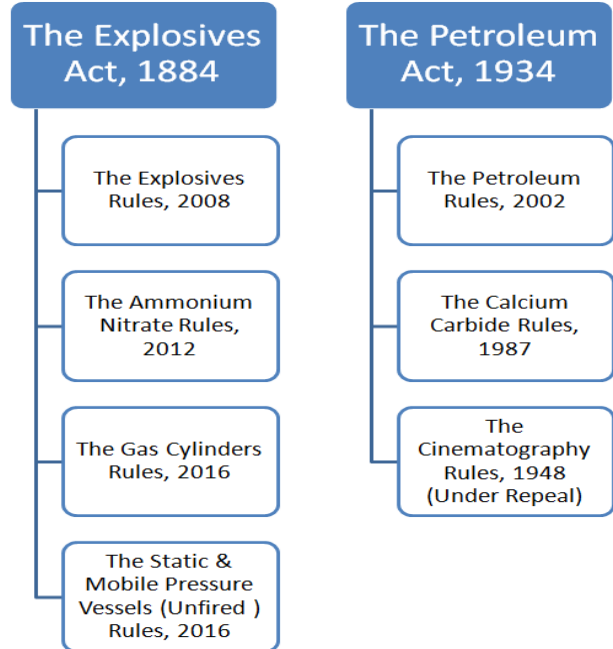
14.3.1.1 The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its headquarter located at Nagpur (Maharashtra). It is the nodal Organization to look after safety requirements in manufacture, storage, transport and use of explosives and petroleum. It has nine Circle offices located in Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai, Vadodara, Chennai, Hyderabad, Faridabad, Agra and Bhopal and 14 Sub-circles offices in the country.

14.3.1.2 It has a National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety and Testing Station (NAPES&TS) at Gondkhairi, Nagpur where a) Training to officers and other stake holders are imparted b) statutory tests on explosives, safety fittings of road tankers, are carried out. Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) at Sivakasi, Tamilnadu for testing and development of eco-

friendly fireworks has been set up by PESO to ensure safety and security of public and property from fire and explosion.

14.3.1.3 The organization has statutory authority, entrusted with responsibilities under **EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884**, and the rules made there under i.e. the Explosives Rules, 2008, Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016, Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and **PETROLEUM ACT, 1934**, and the rules made there under i.e. the Petroleum Rules, 2002, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987. **Under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**, MSIHC Rules, 1989 where Approval of Cross-country pipelines carrying inflammable and other hazardous (compressed gases), LNG Pipelines, LNG Terminals, Jetties, etc. and

Chemical Accident (emergency planning, preparedness & response) Rules, 1996 where representation in Central, state & district level crisis management group.



14.3.2 Training Programs organized by National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety (NAPES) Gondkhairi since 01.03.2025

Sr No	Training Program	Days	Participants
1	"Role of competent person in explosive manufacturing"	3	144
2	"Handling of explosives during blasting"	1	43
3	"Handling of explosives during blasting"	1	36
4	"Handling of explosives during blasting"	1	41
5	"Residential training program on Gas Cylinders Rules and SMPV Rules for Industrial Gas Manufacturers"	2	60
6	"Introduction to commercial explosives" for NDRF officers	1	23
7	Training for "unexploded bombs and explosives" for NDRF	1	26
8	"Latest development and statutory requirements for CGD officers"	1	30
9	"Latest development and statutory requirements for CGD officers"	1	51
10	"Public awareness on sanitisation in explosive industry"	1	42
11	"Latest development and statutory requirements for CGD officers"	1	45
12	"Latest development and statutory requirements for CGD officers"	1	39
13	"Industrial disaster management plan" for NDRF officers	1	32
14	"Public awareness on sanitisation in petroleum industry"	1	29
15	"Importance of health and well being of the public working in explosive environment"	1	36

14.3.3 Brief Report of Activities:

14.3.3.1 To scrutinize and approve site layouts, construction plans for petroleum refineries, petroleum storage depots, storage sheds, compressed gas storage premises, calcium carbide storage premises, acetylene generation plants, explosives manufacturing units, explosives storage magazines, ammonium nitrate storage premises, stevedores for ammo-

nium nitrate, fireworks manufacturing units and fireworks storage magazines.

14.3.3.2 To scrutinize and approve petroleum retail outlets, CNG dispensing stations, Auto LPG dispensing stations, fireworks shops, gas cylinder filling and storage premises.

14.3.3.3 To approve designs of petroleum road tankers, compressed gas pressure vessels, static pressure vessels, ammonium ni-

trate transport vehicles, bulk mix delivery vessel and explosives transport vans.

14.3.3.4 To approve cross country pipelines for transfer of petroleum, compressed gases, premises under the MSIHC Rules, ports & jetties for unloading / loading of petroleum & compressed gases.

14.3.3.5 To undertake approval of gas cylinder manufacturing units, design approval of cylinders, safety fittings, valves, regulators, Ex-Electrical Apparatus, import/export of explosives, gas cylinders, pressure vessels, safety fitting, workshops for fabrication of pressure vessels and road tankers for compressed gases and petroleum.

14.3.3.6 To recognize competent persons under the SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and the Petroleum Rules, 2002, shot firer and foreman under the Explosives Rules, 2008. To scrutinize returns of purchase, use and sale of explosives.

14.3.3.7 To authorize new explosives, destroy deteriorated and unclaimed/ unserviceable/ seized explosives and scrutinize returns of explosives and ammonium nitrate.

14.3.3.8 To examine petroleum tanks in sea going vessels/ships for issuing gas free certificates for allowing hot work, entry of man in such tanks and entry of such vessels in docks.

14.3.3.9 To undertake accident investigation of premises licensed under the purview of the Acts and Rules administered by PESO.

14.3.3.10 To provide consultancy / expert services to Central / State Government / Ministries/ Department / Stakeholders, Ports, Airports, Railways, Ministry of Defense, Bureau of Indian Standards and participate as Chairman / members for various committees.

14.3.3.11 To regulate and implement safety regulation norms in over 4 lakhs licensed premises/units used for manufacture, storage, transport and handling of hazardous substances;

14.3.3.12 To impart training to police personnel and other officers in safe handling of explosives.

14.3.3.13 Departmental Testing Station conducts necessary statutory tests for authorization of explosives. The Testing Station renders services for UN Classification tests which are first of its kind in India for facilitating export of explosives and its accessories with general cargo ship. The Testing Station also carries out testing for approval of design of safety fittings of Petroleum Tank Lorry and approval of metal container/ barrels of Petroleum. From 2016 National Academy for Petroleum & Explosives Safety (NAPES) is imparting training to various stakeholder and officers & staff of PESO.

14.3.4 Major Achievements

14.3.4.1 Ease of doing business

1. Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) has taken several initiatives to provide quality services to the stakeholders. The paperless grant of statutory licenses is perhaps one of its kinds in Government department and is a revolutionary step towards Ease of Doing Business for faster and faceless delivery of licenses without any delay.
2. Initiatives taken to enhance Ease of Doing Business: -
 - i. Applications are paperless and submitted online and processed/

- disposed of within a 21-day timeline.
- ii. All online application for licensing system has been integrated with National Single Window System (NSWS) as per the mandate of the Ministry i.e. DPIIT. It has been made mandatory for all external stakeholders to use NSWS portal for using PESO's online licensing services.
 - iii. Provisions have been made in the relevant Rules to waive off the requirement of District Magistrate No-Objection Certificates (NOCs) for commissioning of CNG stations or ALDS station in the existing Petroleum Retail Outlet.
 - iv. Provisions have been made in the Gas Cylinder Rules to waive off the requirement of District Magistrate No-Objection Certificates (NOCs) for set up of LPG godown
 - v. Validity of license under Explosive Rules, Ammonium Nitrate Rules, SMPV(U) Rules & Petroleum Rules have been increased from 3/5 years to 10 years through recent amendments in 2025.
 - vi. Provision in all the Rules have been made so that once applicant has applied for renewal in time, license will be deemed to be in force unless license is renewed or refused. An acknowledgement in this regard is generated automatically and received by applicant online.
 - vii. In order to avoid malpractices and
- to ensure safety of the public and property new facilities for online generation of safety certificates have been developed by PESO.
 - viii. PESO has inducted total 191 new competent persons in year 2025 under Petroleum & SMPV (U) Rules for facilitating to generate online safety certificates. In coming years PESO will keep inducting more competent persons to ensure hassle free and time bound generation of safety certificate to facilitate final disposal of application.
 - ix. Issuance of DM NOC through PESO LSDA module has been made mandatory
 - x. LSDA Modules have been developed for online licensing by District Magistrates under Explosives Rule, 2008 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012.
 - xi. Payment gateway facility has been integrated in e-filing to facilitate online receipt of fees and facilitate ease-of- doing-business for the stakeholders coming under the umbrella of various rules being administered by PESO.
 - xii. The flame proof apparatus approval used to be issued with maximum 5 year validity. Now it is being issued as one time approval without any expiry.
 - xiii. PESO prior inspection has been waived for Minor modification in CGD pipelines and CGD connection

from Cross country pipelines commissioning upto 3 kms.

- xiv. Circular issued with guideline for installation of Solar panels in CNG station canopy.
 - xv. Liquid Hydrogen dispensing station and compressed Hydrogen dispensing station have been introduced in Gas Cylinder Rules and SMPV Rules. This will augment the Hydrogen transportation ecosystem.
 - xvi. Online module has been launched for compressed Hydrogen dispensing station in Form-G under Gas Cylinder Rules and Liquid Hydrogen Dispensing station in form LS 1D under SMPV Rules.
 - xvii. SMPV Rules has been amended to facilitate 50% fee reduction for MSME/Startups and 80% fee reduction for Women entrepreneurs.
 - xviii. Online approval modules have been developed for approval of Gas Cylinders, Valves, LPG Regulators and hot repairs of LPG Cylinders, Approval of BMD Vehicles and competent person under Explosives Rules.
3. Above initiatives taken by PESO has simplified the compliance burden on stake holders thereby supporting Ease of Doing Business.

14.3.4.2 Paperless Application and Approval:

1. In order to make organization cent

percent paperless, faceless and transparent, the existing licensing/ approval online modules have been modified to accept online applications and more users friendly. Facilities for uploading various documents was reviewed and modified to accommodate required documents.

2. Grant of statutory licenses in paperless manner with digital signature is a revolutionary change in the organization. This is helping to the stakeholders to get their license and approval very fast.
3. Online licensing modules for approval of cylinder, and valves have been developed and launched for the stakeholders.
4. In order to verify the NOC issued by the licensing authority web enabled facility has been provided to district authorities to issue online No Objection Certificates required under various rules administered by PESO.

14.3.4.3 Phasing out of Instantaneous Electric Detonators:

1. In the interest of safety and security of the nation, the target for phasing out manufacture, import and possession of electric detonators to be achieved was planned in 2024-2025. The manufacture, import and possession of electric detonators will be banned prohibited in the country w.e.f. 31/12/2025. Alternative product 'Electronic Detonator' is already in place of electric detonators.

14.3.4.4 On boarding of District Authorities

in Licensing System for District Authority (LSDA):

1. An online web enabled module, "Licensing System for District Authorities (LSDA)" was developed by PESO and launched long back. The response to this system from District Authorities was very poor. Special campaign was launched by PESO to make aware the District Authorities about the utility and benefits of LSDA. Now major of district authorities are using LSDA and issuing licenses and NOC through LSDA. PESO is making efforts for on boarding of rest of the District Authorities.

14.3.4.5 Alternative & Green fuels:

1. Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016: Auto LNG has been introduced as an automotive fuel under the SMPV (U) Rules, 1981. The rules to accommodate LNG have been amended.
2. Electric Charging stations/Battery charging/ swapping stations: As per directives of NITI Aayog, the approvals for battery swapping and EV charging stations are being approved on priority.

14.3.4.6 National Green Hydrogen Mission:

1. PESO is working towards Hon'ble Prime Minister's target of emission mitigation by 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2070 announced in COP-26 at Glasgow.

i. Status on amendment of rules for Inclusion of Green Hydrogen: -

- a. Gas cylinders Amendment Rules,

2025 Final Gazette notified on 11th April 2025. Further amendment Notified in official Gazette vide G.S.R. 501(E) on 28th July, 2025

- b. Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels SMPV (U) Amendment Rules, 2025 Final Gazette notified on 6th June 2025.

ii. Amendment of rules - Key points

- a. The inclusion of hydrogen as an automotive fuel in the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016, with specific amendments to accommodate its unique properties and safety requirements.
- b. The definition of "Green Hydrogen" as per MNRE definition and "Compressed Hydrogen Gas" to distinguish renewable sources and promote research and development.
- c. The introduction of a new license, "FORM H," for entities involved in the generation, storage, and dispensing of hydrogen as an automotive fuel.
- d. Hydrogen cylinders manufacturing units, testing facilities for Type-3 & Type-4 cylinders also included.
- e. The introduction of a new license, "FORM LS-1D," for entities involved in the generation, storage, and dispensing of LIQUID Hydrogen LH2 as an automotive fuel.
- f. The allowance for the use of lightweight materials FOR TYPE-4 COMPOSITE CYLINDERS and the increase in the diameter up to 80cm

of gas cylinders to align with global best practices.

- g. The promotion of domestic manufacturing and testing capabilities for composite cylinders through the "Make in India" initiative.
- h. The implementation of advanced tracking and tracing technologies for gas cylinders to enhance safety and accountability.
- i. Safety Procedures: Understanding the specific safety measures outlined in the document, such as the use of "FORM H" license, handling lightweight materials, and adhering to separation distances.
- j. Equipment Operation: Training on the use of specialized equipment, such as the "Composite Cylinders" and "Cryogenic Containers" for storing hydrogen at -253°C, as well as the testing and retesting equipment.
- k. Regulatory Compliance: Familiarity with the relevant rules, codes, and standards, including NFPA 2, NFPA 55, NFPA 70 (NEC), IEC 60079-10-1, and others, to ensure compliance with the regulatory framework.
- l. Emergency Response: Knowledge of emergency response procedures in case of leaks, fires, or other incidents involving hydrogen gas cylinders.
- m. Tracking and Tracing: Understanding the importance and operation of

tracking and tracing systems for gas cylinders to maintain accountability and safety.

- n. Fire Barrier and Tank Foundation Requirements: Training on the design and construction requirements for fire barriers and tank foundations to ensure the safe storage and handling of liquid hydrogen.

iii. **Advantages to the Industry with these amendments in Rules: -**

- a. Promotion of Green Hydrogen: Green Hydrogen offers a promising pathway to decarbonize India's economy, aligning with global sustainability goals and reducing carbon emissions from traditional fossil fuel sources.
- b. Global Hub for Green Hydrogen: By facilitating production, utilization, and export of Green Hydrogen, India stands to position itself as a global leader in the green hydrogen sector, fostering economic growth and technological advancements.
- c. Versatility in Energy Applications: Green Hydrogen serves as a versatile energy carrier that can substitute fossil fuels across various industrial sectors such as steel, cement, power, mining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, plastics, aviation, shipping, and heavy transport, enabling these industries to transition towards net zero emissions and contributing to environmental sustainability.
- d. Leadership in Green Technology:

With the definition of Green Hydrogen and embracing multiple production methods, such as electrolysis-based and biomass-based, India emerges as one of the pioneering countries globally in acknowledging and promoting green technologies and innovations.

- e. **Facilitating New Technological Adoption:** amendments proposed by PESO allow for the inclusion of various hydrogen types in liquefied and gaseous forms, including Green Hydrogen, enabling the adoption of new technologies, conducting trials for data collection, promoting research and development activities, and fostering innovation in the country.
- f. **Enhanced Safety and Efficiency:** incorporation of advanced storage methods utilizing lightweight cylinders and cryogenic containers, as well as the promotion of safe transport and dispensing techniques, signifies a commitment to enhancing safety standards, operational efficiency, and technological advancements in the hydrogen sector.
- g. **Supporting Ease of Doing Business:** The amendments align with the Central Government's ease of doing business policy by facilitating the introduction of new provisions that cater to evolving technologies and industries, despite the time-consuming nature of rule amendments, thereby promoting a

conducive business environment for innovation and investment.

vi. Empowering Hydrogen Safety: PESO's Commitment to Fueling the Energy Transition

- a. PESO officers have been actively engaged in advancing the role of hydrogen in the energy transition by presenting technical papers, chairing sessions, and delivering keynote addresses at various conferences organized nationwide by esteemed organizations such as MNRE, PNGRB, FICCI, Hydrogen Association of India, IOCL, CoE on Process Safety & Risk Management at IIT Delhi, and Stakeholder Consultation Series for Hydrogen Dispensing Station Network hosted by MoRTH and PESO.
- b. These contributions have offered valuable insights on hydrogen safety, codes, standards, and regulations.
- c. PESO is dedicated to ensuring safety in hydrogen installations as part of its commitment to fostering a secure green hydrogen ecosystem.
- d. The inclusion of Green Hydrogen in the amendments of Gas cylinders rules and SMPV(U) Rules not only signify a strategic step towards embracing sustainable energy solutions but also demonstrate India's commitment to technological advancement, environmental stewardship, and economic growth in the global energy landscape.

- e. PESO has already issued approvals to:
 - i. M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Gujarat Refinery to undertake filling, storage and dispensing of hydrogen in Tata Make buses. Hydrogen will be handled at 350 Bar.
 - ii. M/s Indian Oil Corporation R&D Centre at Faridabad and Gwalpahari, Gurgaon for undertaking storage and dispensing activities for Tata Buses, Fuel Cell cars of Hyundai and Toyota
 - iii. Reliance Industries Ltd. Jamnagar
 - iv. Tube trailers & Type 4 Cylinders for storage of hydrogen,
 - v. Compressor and dispensing units for dispensing of hydrogen.
 - vi. NTPC Green Hydrogen Dispensing Unit at Leh Ladakh.

14.3.4.7 National Single Window System:

1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade had developed a National Single Window System (NSWS); a digital platform for guidance of investors to identify and to apply for approvals as per their business requirements.
2. PESO has integrated all the 58 licensing modules with NSWS. Further PESO is the only Department which has integrated all the transactions of all the 51 licensing modules with NSWS.

3. Maximum applications are submitted by PESO's stakeholder only and PESO stands at number one position for application submission through NSWS.

14.3.4.8 Daily Video Conference facilities to stakeholders: PESO has developed video conference portal at its Headquarter and its Circle offices to redress the grievances of the stakeholders on daily basis. The sub-circles offices are joining the portal of their respective circle offices and redressing the grievances of the stakeholders.

14.3.4.9 Initiative for Sustainability: Rain water harvesting structure at owned office building of the organization

14.3.4.10 e-Office and e-HRMS:

1. e-Office has been implemented in PESO and a total of 279 e-office accounts have been created. Full scale deployment of e-Office has been made in the office w.e.f. 19.10.2024.
2. PESO has started using e-HRMS w.e.f. 01.01.2024 and a total of 302 employees have been on-boarded to e-HRMS 2.0Portal.

14.3.4.11 PESO hosts Chintan Shivir:

The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, organized a full-day Chintan Shivir on 28th November 2025 in Nagpur to align India's rapidly expanding energy and allied sectors around clear and practical safety outcomes.

14.3.4.12 Implementation of Official Language Policy:

1. Following awards were received by offices of PESO for excellent performance in Implementation of Official Language: -
 - i. O/o Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur: for the year 2023-2024 received Third Prize from TOLIC, Nagpur.
 - ii. O/o Jt. Chief Controller of Explosives, Agra: for the year 2023-2024 received First Prize from TOLIC, Agra.
 - iii. O/o Jt. Chief Controller of Explosives, Faridabad: for the year 2023-2024 received Third Prize from TOLIC, Faridabad.
 - iv. O/o Jt. Chief Controller of Explosives, Kolkata: for the year 2024-2025 received Consolation Prize from TOLIC, Faridabad

14.3.4.13 Revenue and Expenditure:

The Organization has always been in revenue surplus. The trend of growth in revenue and expenditure of the Organization for the last five years are as below:

Year	Revenue(in Crores)	Expenditure (in Crores)
2021-22	297.29	59.67
2022-23	342.79	62.24
2023-24	301.00	57.32
2024-25	339.04	43.69
2025-26 (w.e.f 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025)	208.1	47.61

14.3.4.14 Licenses under the explosives act 1884 and petroleum act 1934

Year	Premises under the Explosives Act, 1884	Premises under the Petroleum Act, 1934	Total Premises
2021-22	129992	235241	365233
2022-23	129398	236314	365712
2023-24	134445	248743	383188
2024-2025	140334	265989	406323
2025-2026 (as on 31-12-2025)	145463	278117	423580

14.3.4.15 Export & Import of Explosives

i. Exports:

Indian made explosives & accessories are known for their quality, reliability & performance and well received in the highly competitive global market. The value of explosives exported in the year 2025-26 was **Rs. 4792.51** Crores. The trend on export of Indian made explosives in terms of value of explosives exported since 2002 is encouraging Indian Explosives Industry as well contributing to the Indian Economy. This could be achieved by the Indian Explosives Manufacturers as they are able to meet the quality requirements demanded by the overseas market. During the year 2025-26, **974** Nos. of licenses were granted in favor of Indian Explosives Manufactures for exportation of authorized explosives manufactured by them.

Year	Licenses issued for export of explosives (Nos.)	Value of exports (Rs. in Cr)
2021-22	652	942.49
2022-23	682	1558.44
2023-24	668	1745.61
2024-25	798	3018.29
2025-2026 (w.e.f.01.01.2025 to 31.12.25)	1072	5307.55

ii. Imports:

The import of explosives of foreign origin are primarily oil well logging explosives imported by the oil well operating or oil well service providing companies. Explosives which are not manufactured in the country are only being imported which are meant for specialized applications. During the year 2025-26, **259** No. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. **201.78** Cores.

Year	License issued for import of explosives (Nos.)	Value of imports (Rs in Cr)
2021-22	144	70.72
2022-23	320	151.98
2023-24	321	170.03
2024-25	259	212.36
2025-2026 (w.e.f.01.01.2025 to 31.12.25)	276	232.94

14.4 Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Mumbai

14.4.1 Introduction

- The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act 2000, the Trade Marks Act 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Besides, administration of The Copyright Act, 1958 and The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act 2000 also have been brought under the CGPDTM in 2016. The Patent Information System and the Rajiv

Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM), both located at Nagpur, are also under the purview of the CGPDTM.

- The Head Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is located at Delhi. The CGPDTM also advises the Government on matters relating to Intellectual Property Rights. The CGPDTM supervises the functioning of the following IP Offices: :a) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and New Delhi in respect of the Patents Act, 1970. b) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi in respect of the Designs Act, 2000. c) Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai (HQ), Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad in respect of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. d) Geographical Indications Registry at Chennai in respect of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. e) Registrar Copyright Office, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of the Copyright Act, 1957. f) Registrar, SICLD, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.
- In view of recruitment of additional manpower in Patent Office and Trade Marks, additional requirement of office space and expansion of present IPO Buildings at IPO locations has become necessary. At IPO New Delhi, office space and IT infrastructure required for accommodating new examiners was made available in the newly constructed IPO building. Additional space was created at IPO Mumbai and Kolkata by refurbishing the existing IPO buildings whereas, at IPO Chennai, requirement of additional spaced has been met through

additional construction in the present IPO building by utilizing the available FSI. A new building was recently inaugurated at IPO Delhi on 13th August 2025 to accommodate most of the manpower in Patent and Trade Marks Office.

14.4.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM:

14.4.2.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has quasi-judicial functions. The CGPDTM functions as Controller of Patents & Controller of Designs under the Patents Act and Designs Act, and as Registrar of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act 1999 and Registrar of Geographical Indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The functions of the Office of the CGPDTM are summarized below:

- a. examination and grant/registration of IP applications
- b. ensuring quality in decisions issued with respect to the various provisions of the respective IP laws
- c. framing the quality policy for IPO and implementation and monitoring of Quality Management System in IPO
- d. Analysis of outcome of IP-litigations and updating guidelines for examinations and disposal of IP applications
- e. Providing inputs for amendment of IP laws and rules to the Ministry.
- f. Conducting Patent and Trademarks Agent examination.
- g. Organizing and monitoring IP-training

refresher courses and education activities for IPO personnel to provide continuous education to IPO officials and upgrade their skill and expertise.

- h. Responding to different international matters linked to international forums, participating as a delegate of Government of India and preparing inputs for such matters.
- i. Functioning as a party to bilateral/multilateral treaties/agreements with different countries for cooperation in IPRs, participating in the meetings in respect thereof, providing inputs from time to time and implementation of related activities.
- j. Monitoring of the IT policy for IPO and implementation of the same.
- k. Organizing public training and awareness programs in IPRs and supporting such activities.

14.4.3 Revenue

14.4.3.1 During the year 2025-26, the Patent Office generated revenue of Rs. 608.28 crore, Design Wing Rs. 8.99 crore, Trade Marks Registry Rs. 422.16 crore, Geographical Indications Registry Rs. 0.16 crore and the Copyrights Registry Rs.3.23 crore .

14.4.4 Patent Office:

14.4.4.1 The Patent Offices perform statutory functions relating to the grant of patents for inventions, renewal of patents, amendments, restoration of lapsed patents, grant of compulsory licenses, registration of patent agents etc. under the Patents Act 1970 (as

amended) within their territorial jurisdictions.

14.4.4.2 Filing and grant

- i. A total of 1,02,244 patent applications were filed during 2025-26, out of which 94524 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year was 26,181, whereas 12,451 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 12,451 during the above period.

14.4.4.3 Startups

The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016, notified on 16-5-2016, provide fee concession to startups in respect of their patent applications. Start-ups have to pay patent fees including filing fee at par with a natural person; thereby providing 80% fee concession in patent fees as compared to corporates. Up to 31st December 2025, 3,386 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing filing fee concession, whereas 133 patent applications filed prior to notification of the amended rules, otherwise not eligible for filing fee benefit; have been converted to start-up status. Applications filed by startups are eligible for expedited examination and applications (requests) for expedited examination have been filed up to 31st December 2025 by start-ups.

14.4.4.4 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

- i. Indian applicants are also increasingly using the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) route to obtain patents in other countries. Total number of international applications filed during 2023-24 by

Indian applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 2,807; whereas during 2024-25, till 31st December 2024, the number of such applications filed is 4,061.

- ii. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of United Nations in the field of Intellectual Property Rights, in its General Assembly meeting held in September-October 2007 at Geneva recognized the Indian Patent Office as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The Indian Patent Office started functioning as ISA/IPEA at Patent Office Delhi with effect from 15th October, 2013.
- iii. As on 31st December 2024, the Indian Patent Office received 17,408 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 565 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.
- iv. During 2023-24, 2077 international applications choosing India as ISA were received, whereas during 2024-25, 2683 such applications have been received up to 31st December 2024.
- v. Indian Patent Office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2024-25 so far, all reports are being established within the timelines.

14.4.4.5 Dynamic IPO Website and Patent Search

- i. Dynamic Website including separate e-filing portals for each IP has been established, which is regularly updated in terms of contents to improve dissemination of information and bring in more transparency. Details which are freely available on the website include publications, e-journals for all IPRs, search portals, dynamic utilities, status of processing and disposal of applications, details of hearings, office decisions in contested matters, IP Acts and Rules, Manuals of Practice and Procedures, various Guidelines for processing of applications, international agreements and conventions, feedback mechanism, new schemes launched, news and updates about IPO including training, administrative matters and commercial information, etc.
- ii. A comprehensive and dynamic Patent Search Portal is available on the IPO website. Status of patent applications including publication, examination and grant as well as all the patent documents (after publication) are freely available for public search on the website. Also, the facility for viewing "First Examination Report (FER)", issued at all locations of Patent Office has been made available Jurisdiction and Group-wise. A weekly list of FERs issued by the Patent Office along with name and E-mail id of the applicant/agent is published on the website for the benefit of applicants. Besides, the facility for displaying expired/ceased patents by reason of failure to pay the renewal fee has been provided.
- iii. Many dynamic utilities for patents have been made available on the website for the

benefit of the public like, expired Patents that are freely available for public use, location and group wise disposal of Patent applications, dynamic First Examination Report view, Information u/s146(Working of Patents) and dynamic status of Patent Applications as per field of invention.

14.4.4.6 E-Filing

- i. A comprehensive E-filing module is available for online filing of all Forms and entries of the First Schedule of The Patents Rules, Trade Marks Rules as amended from time to time. Provisions of Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2019, 2020 & 2021 enlarging the scope of Expedited examination and the amendment in fees have also been incorporated in the comprehensive E-filing module.
- ii. Online filing of patent application and all related forms has been made mandatory for Patent Agents through Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016. The facility for online filing of Trade Mark applications and submission of other forms in trademarks has also been provided.
- iii. With an objective of promoting filing from Educational Institutes, Small Entities & Startups, a reduction in fee has been introduced in Patents (Amendment) Rules 2021 to make their fees at par with natural persons. E-filing system of Patents allows the transmission of documents through a secure online system of IPO. Rule 6(1)/6(1A) of The Patents Rules, 2003 mandates electronic transmission to be duly authenticated. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for two modes of authentication

i.e. Digital Signature & Electronic Signature. Accordingly, for the purpose of authentication and simplification of existing authentication mechanism, IPO had further implemented a provision of electronic signatures (E Sign), in accordance with The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act, 2000). The OTP-based Patent e-Sign system greatly reduces the complexity involved in authentication of documents filed through e-filing mode.

14.4.4.7 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

14.4.4.7.1 The Comprehensive payment gateway has been integrated with the Bharat Kosh Portal for the payment of Patents, Trademarks, Designs and GI fees. Thus the e-filing system has been further streamlined to extend the facility of online payments through internet banking, UPI, debit and credit cards using multiple banks (more than 70) with Central Bank as focal and accredited bank.

14.4.4.8 Auto allotment

14.4.4.8 Requests for Examination (RQ) filed across four branch offices in a particular examination group have been provisioned for auto allotment based on the classification assigned to the application and the specialization of the examiner. For applications filed from 2023, the classification is more comprehensively captured in two advanced systems of patent classification – the International Patent Classification and the Cooperative Patent Classification – and the classification is done by a team of different subject experts to classify the inventions from different perspectives of technology,

functionality, etc. Further, the classification team provides preliminary search queries and results that may be helpful for further search and examination of the applications. This has drastically reduced the requests for re-allotments due to the reason of subject matter from examiners and has contributed to better quality of examination. The formation of a centralized and dedicated classification team for the patent office composed of subject matter experts from different technological domains has led to value-added data that is very fundamental for policy making in the field of patents. The comprehensive and more accurate classification gives more meaningful results when identifying the number of applications received in different technologies and also provides for better utilization and enhancement of expertise of the patent office.

14.4.4.9 E-communication

14.4.4.9.1 Patent Certificates are now automatically generated and sent to applicants through e-mail. A new harmonized design has been implemented for all IPR certificates. Similarly, First Examination Reports, hearing notices, renewal certificates, filing receipts, etc. are also sent through e-mail. Applications have been converted into fully electronic format and can be accessed online. Further, SMS alerts are also being sent to the applicants for critical events/updates.

14.4.4.10 Expedited Examination

14.4.4.10.1 New provisions have been added through the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019 for increasing the scope of eligibility from two categories (Startups and Applicants who have indicated India as the competent

International Searching Authority or elected as an International Preliminary Examining Authority) to the applicants who are:

- i. Small entities,
- ii. Female applicants,
- iii. Departments of the Government,
- iv. Institutes established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government,
- v. Government companies as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013),
- vi. Institutions wholly or substantially financed by the Government,
- vii. Applications pertaining to a sector which has been notified by the Central Government, on the basis of a request from the head of department of the Central Government,
- viii. Applicants who are eligible under an arrangement for processing a patent application pursuant to an agreement between Indian Patent Office and a foreign Patent Office.

14.4.4.11 Feedback & Grievance Mechanism

- i. A separate Grievance Portal has been provided along with feedback on the IPO website to enable stakeholders to seek status query, and submit their grievance along with suggestions/feedback relating to IPO functioning and processing of IP applications. IP office promptly acts on stakeholders' suggestions/grievances and communicates response to the concerned through e-mail.

- ii. Innovative approach for providing Work-From-Home through multi-factor authentication over secure VPN during the period of COVID-19 lockdown has been successfully introduced thereby eliminating the risk of lower output and leveraging the efforts of IPO towards enhanced productivity.

14.4.4.12 Stakeholder meetings

- i. Stakeholders' effective participation and consultation is necessary to build up strong environment of efficiency and trust in IPO functioning. As such, the Department has put focused efforts for prompt redressal of grievances/complaints of stakeholders. In order to receive feedback/suggestions on procedural and technical issues and resolve them promptly, the Secretary, DPIIT conducted meetings with stakeholders at Delhi and Mumbai. Stakeholders meetings are also conducted by CGPDTM at IPO locations.
- ii. Majority of issues raised by stakeholders have been considered and resolved while some issues are under consideration. Response from stakeholders and remedial measures taken by the office were uploaded in the website.

14.4.4.13 SMS Alert

14.4.4.13 Office of CGPDTM has launched SMS Alert facility from 1-11-2017 which helps applicants in getting information/ updates about successful filings, issuance of FER, scheduled hearings, disposals, oppositions and other critical events.

14.4.4.14 Mobile App Service

14.4.4.14.1 The office has launched official Mobile App for intellectual property rights from 7-12-2017 which can be downloaded from the official website of CGPDTM <https://ipindia.gov>. in or from Google Play Store.

14.4.4.15 Video Conferencing System

Video Conferencing solution is employed for conducting statutory hearings in IPRs. Around 400–700 virtual hearings are conducted in a day in Patents in 2023 and in Trademarks, both Show Cause and Opposition hearings are conducted daily wherein multiple applications are heard by a single officer during working hours.

14.4.5 Industrial Design Wing

The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act, 2000 is done by the Design Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design applications at other locations of Patent office, i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization program Of Designs Wing has been implemented which include computerization of records; IT based processing system, online search facilities, public access to E-register, development of user-friendly website, electronic issuance of communications, renewal certificates, registration certificates and creation of a digital library. During 2023-24, the number of new applications for design received was 30,388. And 29,207 design applications were examined, where as 30,672 designs have been registered. The number of design applications received during April-December 2024 was 31,439; during the period 29,447 applications were examined

and 22,956 were registered and 24,023 were disposed.

14.4.6 Trademarks Registry (TMR)

14.4.6.1 The Trade Marks Registry (TMR) performs statutory functions relating to administration of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and maintaining the register of trademarks. Whereas the examination related activities are being done at all TMR branch offices, the registration related activities are performed at TMR, Mumbai.

14.4.6.2 Filing

- i. The trend of applications filed for registration of trade marks in India has shown remarkable increase during 2024- 25. The number of applications received by TMR has increased from 4,76,274 in 2023-24 to 552190 in 2024-25. Further, during the year 2024-25, 13,766 international registrations of foreign applicants under the Madrid System were designated to India for the protection of trademarks. 1,56,403 applications were examined and a total of 4,71,719 applications were disposed of out of which 3,82,834 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 5,38,441 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 99.07 % due to e-filing facility for trademark applications and all forms and introduction of 10% differential fees on physical filing through the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- ii. During the period from April to December 2025, a total of 486370

applications trademarks have been filed out of which 482406 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 475375 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 76603 and the applications that have been disposed of are 147425 out of which 90195 trade-marks have been registered.

- iii. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 31 December 2025 is 3544712 out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 3286541.
- iv. Further, the total number of registered trademarks in India between 1st April, 2025 31 December 2025 is 90195, out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 87081.

14.4.6.3 Madrid Protocol

- i. Indian Trademark Registry functions as an office of origin for Indian applicants who seek international registrations of their trademarks through Madrid Protocol and as an office of designated contracting party for foreign applicants who seek protection of their trademarks in India through international registrations under the Madrid Protocol. These functions are carried out only through the online system. Till the end of 31 December 2025, a total of 155803 international applications, seeking protection of trademarks in India were forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark

Office for confirming protection of such marks in India.

14.4.6.4 Dynamic Trademark Search Portal

- i. A dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal has been developed in the IPO website and many dynamic utilities on trademarks have been made available to the public like, online tool for attending to the requests for correction of clerical errors in the trade-mark records, availability of the details of TMR hearing and adjournment, displaying on real time basis the details of examination of trademark applications, show-cause hearings, publications in the trademark journal, registrations of trademarks, other disposals of applications (i.e. by way of abandonment, refusal etc.), other notices issued month wise or date wise, classification of goods and services under section 8(1) of Trade Marks Act, 1999 for the purpose of registration of trademarks and online filing of reply to an examination report in respect of trademark application through the comprehensive e-filing services for trademarks.
- ii. Further, the comprehensive details of pending Trade Mark Applications as well as Registered Trademarks including the scanned copies of documents, prosecution history, examination report, copy of the application, copy of the trademark certificate, opposition details etc. have been made available free of cost to the public through the official website.

- iii. A Stock and Flow based Dynamic Utility for Trademarks has been made available to provide the applicants/stakeholders with the facility on real time basis to view the Trademarks under different stocks and the flow of applications at various stages of processing.
- iv. New provisions implemented through Trade Marks(Amendment) Rules 2017 Include, reducing the number of Forms from 74 to 8, prescribing one application Form for all types of trademark applications, providing concessions to Startups, individuals and small enterprises, inclusion of e-mail as a mode of service, restricting number of adjournments of hearing to two, 10% concession in prescribed fee for online filing of applications, allowing expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure with reduced fee for Individual/Startups/Small Enterprises, etc.
- v. An Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based Trademark Search facility has been launched recently to make TM search faster and effective. Key features of the new technology include:
 - i. Advanced AI and ML algorithms for precise trademark identification
 - ii. Streamlined search processes for domestic and international businesses
 - iii. Enhanced protection capabilities for trademarks
- vi. This initiative aligns with India's commitment in advancing IP services and demonstrates the country's

strategic vision in adopting innovative technologies. By leveraging AI and ML, the IP Office aims to:

- Expedite trademark registration processes
- Improve the overall user experience for IP stakeholders
- Foster international collaboration in IP system development

14.4.6.5 Procedural Improvements

- i. Procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process have brought in improvements in the functioning, which include, updated online search facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks, automatic allotment of applications for examination, automation of process for registration and renew also that registration and renewal certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to designated email id of the applicant and also get uploaded in the Electronic Register, providing details of hearing notices and adjournments on the website, etc.

14.4.7 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

- i. The GIR is a statutory organization set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which came into force on 15th September 2003. The Registry is situated at Chennai. 724 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December,

2025. The list of GIs registered from 2004-05 till 31stDecember,2025 is available at https://ipindia.gov.in/GI/registered_gls

- ii. During the period from April 1st, 2025 to 31st December, 2025, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 11181 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 4294 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered.
- iii. During the period from January 1st, 2025 to 31st December, 2025, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 13735 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 6879 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered.
- iv. During the period of April-December 31st, 2025, 287 applications for registration of GI have been received and 27 have been registered.
- v. During the period of January-December 31st, 2025, 357 applications for registration of GI have been received and 66 have been registered.

14.4.8 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur–

- i. RGNIPM, Nagpur is a specialized institute for catering to training, education, research and think tank functions in the field of Intellectual Property. It provides training to Examiners of Patents & Designs, Examiners of Trade

Marks & GI and other officials of IPO. It also organizes awareness programmes for users such as patent attorneys, scientists, researchers, Industries, universities etc.

- ii. PIS, Nagpur maintains a collection of patent specifications and patent related literature on worldwide basis in paper and CDRoM form.
- iii. During the period April to December 2025, RGNIIPM Nagpur conducted a total of 240 online awareness workshops under NIPAM 2.0 for the benefit of stakeholders, with an aggregate participation of 43,828 participants, reflecting wide outreach and sustained engagement.
- iv. Further, during the period from 14 January 2025 to 01 May 2025, RGNIIPM organised Induction Training Programmes for 407 newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs. Of these, 283 Examiners were trained at RGNIPM, Nagpur, and 124 Examiners at Dr. MCRHRD, Hyderabad, with two batches conducted simultaneously. In addition, a third batch of the Induction Training Programme was conducted at RGNIPM, Nagpur, for 63 newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs during the period from 12 June 2025 to 06 October 2025.
- v. The Institute also conducted the WIPO–RGNIPM Advanced Training Programme for Patent Examiners at Dr. MCRHRD, Hyderabad, from 05 to 16 May 2025, which was attended by 38 participants, including 25 Examiners of Patents &

Designs from India and 13 officials from foreign Intellectual Property Offices.

- vi. In order to strengthen instructional capacity, RGNIIPM conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme for faculty involved in induction training, organised in two batches during 10–11 January 2025 and 11–12 March 2025 at Nagpur, with a total participation of 81 trainers. Further, RGNIIPM conducted a Refresher Training of Trainers Programme for faculty involved in induction training, organised in two batches on 05–06 June 2025 and 26–27 June 2025 at Delhi, with a total participation of 67 trainers.
- vii. Further, RGNIIPM organised specialised Judicial Training Programmes during November 2025 at Delhi, including Bouddhik Netritva – Judicial Training Programme for Joint Controllers of Patents & Designs (03–14 November 2025) with 40 participants, Bouddhik Madhyama – Judicial Training Programme for Assistant Registrars of Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Copyright (10–14 November 2025) with 36 participants, and a Judicial Training Programme for Senior Examiners of Trademarks, GI and Copyright (Show Cause Hearing Officers) (03–07 November 2025) attended by 47 participants.

Year	Number of Programs	Participants
2018-2019	92	5763
2019-2020	95	5655
2020-2021	156	21077
2021-2022	413	79136
2022-23	822	174217

2023-2024 (April–Dec'2023)	258	48300
2023-2024 (Jan–March 2024)	87	17154
2024-2025	340	61638
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	240	43828

14.4.9 Copyright Office

14.4.9.1 Consequent upon the transfer of work related to copyrights from M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD) to Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) in 2016 through an amendment to Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the administration of Copyright Office, the Copyright Board and the Scheme for Promotion of Copyrights and IPR rests with DPIIT. The CGPDTM has been designated as Head of Department (HoD) vide Order No. 04-06/2016-CO dated 01.09.2016. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyrights. The Copyright Office is primarily responsible for implementation of Copyright Act and registration of works under the Act. The main functions of this Office are summarized.

14.4.9.2 Streamlining of Work in Copyright Office:

14.4.9.2.1 The activities of the Copyright Office have been streamlined to reduce the pendency of applications for registration of Copyrights. A full-time Registrar of Copyrights has been appointed by the Central Government on 07.08.2017. The Copyright Office has been shifted to the Intellectual Property Office, Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi from August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi to bring all IP offices of Delhi under one roof. After streamlining of process, the following achievements are highlighted: -

- i. After the mandatory waiting period of 30 days from receipt of application is over, the pendency in examinations has been brought down to less than 1 month and this trend has been maintained during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.
- ii. There is no pendency for registration of copyright except cases under statutory waiting period.
- iii. Various improvements have been undertaken by the Copyright Office to revamp the website*, such as, E-register tab which contains list of all the Registration Certificates issued by the Copyright Office on monthly basis, New Application tab with details of all the applications received during the month to give notice of application to concerned persons, Public notice and annexure tab containing the objections/feedback/comments on an issue pertaining to general public at large and the facility to upload soft copies of Literary/Dramatic and Artistic works along with other related documents on its online portal.
- iv. The Copyright Office has introduced videoconferencing as an alternate mode of hearing in matters listed for hearing. The Copyright Office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application received for registration. The applicant may submit the documents online required at the time of hearing.

14.5.9.3 Filing

The trend of applications filed for registration

of Copyright in India has shown a remarkable increase during 2024-25. The number of applications received by the Copyright Office has increased from 36,744 in 2023- 24 to 44,095 in 2024-25. Online filing has reached more than 98% due to the e-filing facility for Copyright applications.

During the period from April to December, 2025, a total of 42474 applications for Copyright have been filed. Applications examined during this period are 39606 and the applications that have been disposed of are 25207 out of which 25132 have been registered.

14.5 Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute

14.5.1 Introduction

14.5.1.1 The Ministry of Commerce and Industry established Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) as an independent organization to support research and technological advancement in the pulp, paper and related sectors.

14.5.1.2 CPPRI has grown into a premier research organisation over the years. It boasts cutting-edge laboratory and pilot-scale facilities having a team of trained and experienced scientists. The Institute conducts comprehensive research across the entire value chain, spanning from raw materials and to process improvement to the development of innovative end products.

14.5.1.3 The objectives of the Institute are:

- To become a centre of excellence for providing technical and consulting services and doing high-

quality research and scientific work for the pulp and paper and related industries.

- To work towards making Indian pulp and paper mills more competitive on a global scale, more environmentally friendly and better technology.
- Spread information on the latest research and development and technological advancements in the paper industry, and teach mill workers to improve their knowledge and skills in areas of paper manufacture.

14.5.2 Vision

To turn CPPRI into a centre of excellence for pulp and paper research, testing, technical and consulting services, training, and academics, with the objective of making the Indian paper industry sustainable and to compete on a worldwide scale.

14.5.3 Council of Association (CoA)

The CoA serves as the highest governing body of the Institute comprising members from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Research organizations, educational institutes and representatives of various Paper manufacturers Associations.

14.5.4 R&D Activities of CPPRI

To cater the R&D and testing needs of the Indian Pulp, Paper and allied Industries, the research activities are taken care by two committees:

- The Research Advisory Committee –** This committee monitors public-funded research schemes executed by CPPRI.
- The Research Steering Committee –** This committee oversees projects funded by the Development Council for Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries

CPPRI follows an ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 17025:2017 compliant Quality Management System to ensure reliable and impartial services. The institute is committed to high quality, continual improvement, and complete customer satisfaction in all its activities. Following are the major areas of research in CPPRI:

- Resource conservation
- Environmentally friendly process technology
- Process upgradation.
- Biorefinery
- Waste paper recycling and reuse
- Water and energy conservation
- Improving the performance of pollution control systems

The Project Based Support-Research Advisory Committee (PBS- RAC) projects going on under three major heads are:

- Raw material and product development** - Centre of Excellence for Multiplication of Quality Planting Stock of Selected Tree Species for Indian Pulp and Paper Industry

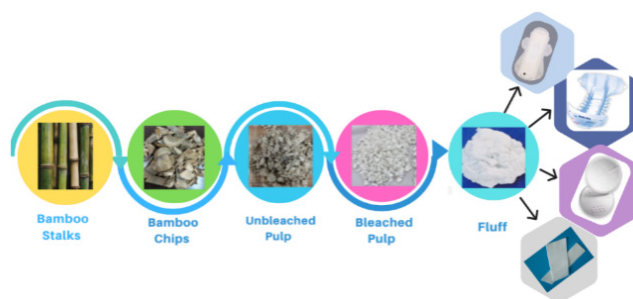
ii. **Energy conservation and environmental management**

Bio-pulping of Lignocellulosic Material to Reduce Chemical and Energy Demand in Various Pulping Processes; and setting up of the State-of-the-art Chemical Recovery Laboratory

iii. **Infrastructure development and capacity building**

- Setting up a Pulp and Paper Mill Based Bio-refinery Laboratory Setting up of Wastepaper Recycling Promotion Centre

be a source of raw material for numerous goods that add value. CPPRI Saharanpur is working hard on, making several grades of bamboo pulp, and turning pulp into high-value goods. Production of fluff is one of the area where bamboo pulp can replace softwood pulp for utilization in hygiene end products.



14.5.5 Major Achievements during the year

1. **Renewal of ISO 9001: 2015 Certification**

BSCIC auditors did an evaluation on March 24, 2025, to see if CPPRI met the standards of ISO 9001: 2015. As a result, CPPRI's ISO 9001: 2015 Certification was renewed for the year 2025-2026.

2. **Renewal of NABL Accreditation**

NABL renewed the accreditation of the Paper Testing Laboratory and Environment Management Division at CPPRI Saharanpur for the years 19/09/2024 to 18/09/2026. This was based on an assessment that took place from 31.08.24 to 01.09.24 and followed ISO/IEC 17025:2017 in the areas of Chemical and Mechanical testing, as suggested by the assessment team.

3. **Conversion of Bamboo Pulp into Hygiene Products by PCPB Division**

In India, the sole long fibre source for making pulp is bamboo. Because of this, bamboo might

4. **NABL, PT Exercises by Environment Management Division**

- i. The Environmental Management Division helped the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to keep an eye on the environmental conditions of more than 143 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in the Ganga River Basin and the Yamuna River Basin of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Haryana.
- ii. The Environmental Management Division successfully took part in an audit to renew its NABL accreditation in two groups: Pollution & Environment and Atmospheric Pollution. This was done under the chemical discipline of testing field in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for wastewater pollution parameters (pH, TSS, TDS, COD, BOD, Colour, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Oil & Grease and Hardness), ambient air quality parameters (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ & NO₂), and stack emissions quality parameters (SPM, SO₂, NO_x, O₂, C).

- iii. According to the 2-Year Proficiency Testing (PT) Plan sent to NABL, the Environment Management Division took part in four PT exercises during 2024–25 and met NABL's requirements for a good Z score, as required by ISO/IEC 17025: 2017.
- iv. Environmental Management Division Participated in PT exercise for Ambient Air & Stack Emission.
- iv. Central Research Institute for Jute and allied Fibre-CRIJAF-ICAR-on 10.06.2025
- v. Livelihood Care Foundation, Indore on 9.07.2025
- vi. Meghalaya Basin Management Agency on 25.07.2025
- vii. Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology on 3.09.2025

5. Establishment of Pilot-Scale Facilities for Bioprocessing by Biotechnology Division

A pilot plant-scale facility has been built to help with experimental research on bio-pulping, bio-deinking, and enzymatic hydrolysis of lingo-cellulosic materials. The facility now contains an Aerated Static Bed Bioreactor with a built-in pre-mixer and a Stainless-Steel Jacketed Reactor. Both of these have been successfully installed and are in use. These systems will enable scale-up and validation of biotechnological processes created at the laboratory level.

6. MoU Signed

Seven MoUs were signed during 2025 with various Research Institutes, Universities and NGOs, as given below:

- i. Rubber Research Institute of India, on 20.04.2025
- ii. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies- UPES, Dehradun on 21.04.2025
- iii. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on 3.06.2025

7. Training/ Skill Development

Five training programs were organized during the year in areas of quality management in pulp and paper manufacturing, raw material preparation, pulping, and bleaching for better quality of pulp, wet end chemistry and its impact on quality of paper, recent developments in chemical recovery operations, biorefinery and biotechnology approaches for pulp and paper industry. Around 250 trainees participated in these programs. Graduate and Post-Graduate Thesis Supervision - A total number of 19 graduate and postgraduate trainee students have successfully completed their thesis research work under the Biotechnology Division.

8. Research Paper Published

Total 08 Research Papers were published in various journals during the period.

9. Reports Prepared

More than 200 reports were prepared during the period.

10. Technical and Consultancy Services

Technical and consultation services were extended to numerous pulp and paper mills, adjacent sectors, as well as technology and chemical suppliers. These services comprised examination of raw materials, pulp and paper samples, pulping additives, deinking and sizing chemicals, and stickies control agents. The scope also included assessment of the acceptability of newer grades of imported waste paper, characterisation and analysis of fibrous and non-fibrous raw materials, and investigation of environmental samples. In addition, necessary help was provided in process troubleshooting, sufficiency assessment, performance evaluation of process operations, effluent treatment systems, and pollution control equipment. These initiatives have amounted to an internal income creation of around ₹351.56 lakh.

11. Patent filed

A patent on "An ecofriendly process to produce high yield packaging-grade pulp from rice straw vide number 202511057342" was filed during the year.

12. Infrastructure Development

A pilot plant facility was built to make it easier to do large-scale studies linked to biotechnology. It included Aerated Static Bed Reactor integrated with a pre-mixer, Stainless Steel (SS) Jacketed Reactor to provide regulated enzymatic hydrolysis of diverse lingo-cellulosic feedstock materials.



Aerated Static Bed Reactor (Left); and Pre Mixer (Right)



Hardening Chambers and Solar Panel



Pilot Scale Causticizer

The Central Instrumentation Laboratory now has an Agilent Cary-60 Ultra-Violet Spectrophotometer that is being used to measure the amount of Cr (VI) in samples of food packaging paper

Other equipment installed are: Millipore water purification system, Muffle Furnace, Chiller, Biomass Chips Classifier, Biomass Dust Machine, Water baths, Flame Photometer, GPC, Bio Shaker.

14.6 Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI)

14.6.1 Overview

14.6.1.1 Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI), formerly Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, Maharashtra, registered under the societies Registration Act 1860, was established in 1958 as a scientific and industrial research organization for promoting basic and applied research and technological development activities in the field of rubber and allied materials. IRMRI's progress is monitored and governed by a Governing Council consisting of members from Central and State Governments, Rubber Industries, and premier Research Institutes, and is functioning under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

14.6.1.2 Over the last 60 years, IRMRI has expanded and diversified its activities in both tyre and non-tyre sectors and has become a unique R&D 'Centre of Excellence' at par with any internationally renowned Institute of repute in the World. IRMRI secured several Quality Credentials like ISO 9001 certificates, NABL accreditation, BIS recognition, etc. IRMRI has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions. IRMRI, at present, has a total membership of 457 units across the country. This consists of 372 ordinary members and 85 Life time members. IRMRI has 2 other branches in India, the South Centre in Andhra Pradesh and East Centre in West Bengal to cater to the needs of the rubber and allied industries.

14.6.2 Aims & Objectives:

IRMRI is engaged in serving Indian rubber and allied industries in Research, Technology Development, Testing and Certification, Industrial Consultancy and Manpower Development for competing effectively on the global sphere.

14.6.3 Objectives

To promote small, medium and large-scale rubber and allied industries in the field of rubber & allied materials, to conduct R & D activities and train their manpower.

14.6.4 Vision

To become an Institute of International Repute in the field of Rubber Science & Technology ensuring sustainable growth of Rubber & Allied Materials Industry.

14.6.5 Mission

In pursuit of sustainable Innovation, Resource Management, Entrepreneurialism, and Quality Excellence in Rubber & Allied Materials aligning to national missions.

14.6.6 Major activities:

(A) Research and Development:

IRMRI carries out fundamental and applied research in the areas of synthesis and characterization of nano fillers, composites, and rubber chemicals, apart from design and development of many critical rubber

components to public sectors like Defence Establishments, Railways, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation, Indian Oil Corporation etc.

The engineers/scientists of IRMRI have designed, developed, tested and validated many critical rubber components such as segmental bearings for propeller shaft, High performance seals for doors and hatches, bush pad and shock mounts, expansion bellows for suction and discharge compensators, rubber diaphragms etc., for Indian Naval Ships (INS). IRMRI also entered into collaborative research with Premier Institutes like IIT.

(B) Strategic Product Development Centre (SPDC):

IRMRI's SPDC Centre exclusively set up in Oragadam, Chennai to fulfill the need of defence sector, pertaining to the prestigious indigenization project sponsored by MoD.

(C) Material Testing and Certification:

This division supports the non-tyre rubber product manufacturing industries and end users by periodically carrying out testing and certification of products as required by customers. The inter-laboratory testing programme conducted with various national and international laboratories proved the repeatability and reliability of the test results. No. of reports generated from April 25 till date – **4113** nos.

(D) Tyre Research Testing and Certification:

The Centre of Excellence for tyre testing and certification has been regularly testing and

issuing the certificates to tyre industries for getting ISI marking license as stipulated in Quality Control Order issued by DPIIT, Govt. of India. During the current year it has tested 687 Nos. of tyres received from national and international tyre manufacturers. Further, this division has been working with automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) for testing and certification of tyres for rolling resistance and other safety parameters.

(E) Contract Research and Sponsored Projects:

This division supports MSME sectors in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, failure investigations, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc. The division has conducted more than 40 such Contract Research and Sponsored Projects during this year.

(F) Training, Seminars, Workshops/Skill Development programmes:

During the current year, **18** training programmes were conducted benefiting around 346 participants. These training programs include Rubber technology trainings, Laboratory Management Trainings and Transparency Audit w.r.t. compliance under RTI Act, 2005. Two workshops were conducted benefiting around 50 participants.

(G) Students Research Projects:

Students from IIT and other universities regularly take up research projects as part of their academic courses like B. Tech / M. Tech/ Ph.D under the guidance of scientists of IRMRI. Eight (8) students from different universities

have undertaken research projects at IRMRI during this year.

(H) Paper Published/Accepted / Patents filed:

IRMRI's research work was published in the form of journal publications (2 Nos.) and patents (1 No.) during this year.

(I) Award(s)received:

- Prestigious K. M. Philip Gold Medal Award in R&D institute category
- 1st Position Award in Swachhta Pakhwada
- The prestigious Mahatma Award for Sustainable and Responsible Business Practice

(J) Academic Courses:

Sixth batch of M.Sc. in Industrial Polymer Chemistry in collaboration with Mumbai University has been completed. Seventh batch of M.Sc course is currently in progress. Sixth Batch of online one-year certification course on Rubber Technology was commenced and a total **72 nos.** of participants have enrolled.

(K) MoUs signed:

IRMRI, in joint collaborative Research Activities in collaboration with various Institutes, Universities, Industries, has signed a number of 10 MoUs with various Industries, Institutes, OEMs etc. during the year.

(L) RTI – Mandatory Transparency Audit Services: -

IRMRI has conducted Third Party Mandatory Transparency Audit of Proactive Disclosure **of 127 Public Authorities website** under Section 4 (1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 and issued reports.

(M) Standardization Activities:

IRMRI's Director and Scientists/Technologists involved in standardization activities at National and International level.

14.7 National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh

14.7.1 Introduction

14.7.1.1 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, is devoted to research, technology development & transfer, testing, education, providing technical support and industrial services to cement, concrete and the construction sector. NCB carries out its activities through its units/offices located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

14.7.1.2 NCB's activities are carried out through the following six Programme Centres:

- Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)
- Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)
- Construction Development and Research (CDR)
- Industrial Information Services (CIS)

- Continuing Education Services (CCE)
- Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

The major activities carried out during the year 2025-26 at NCB Ballabgarh and its units are given below.

14.7.2 Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)

14.7.2.1 The Centre executes its activities through six programmes viz. Cements and Other Binders, Wastes Utilization, Refractories and Ceramics, Fundamental and Basic Research and Independent Testing. During the year, 39 Sponsored Projects and 9 Programmed Projects were pursued, and 2 were completed.

i. Cements and Other Binders

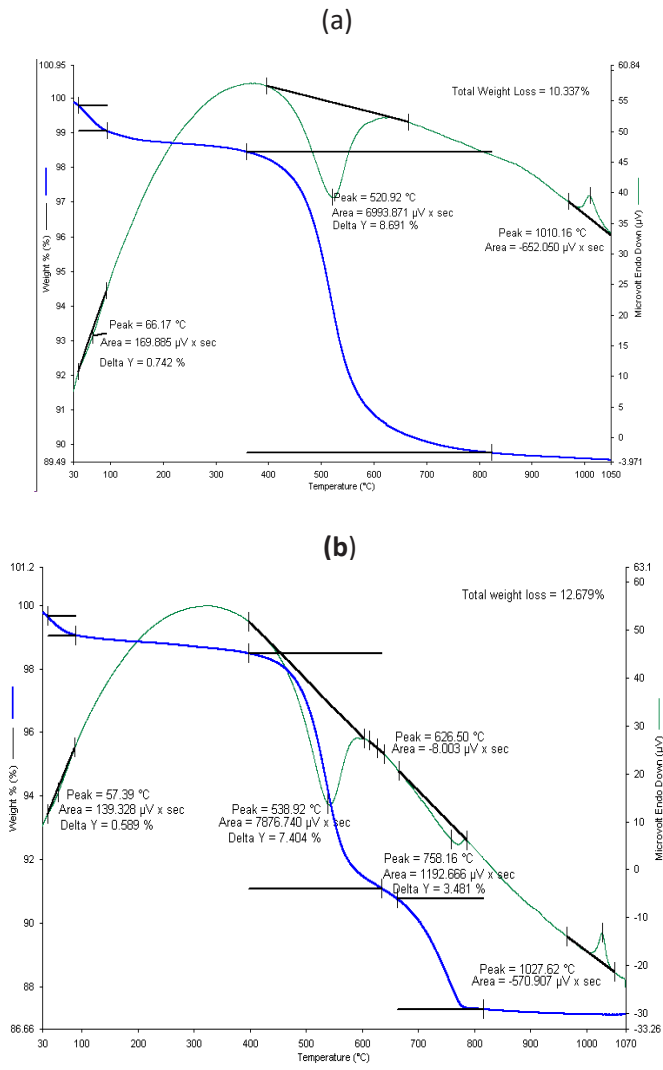
- a. Development of Methodology for Quality control of different types of clay and their suitability as SCMs in Cement Manufacturing

Clay is a material with great diversity in terms of their quality. Clays that typically contain about 40% to 60% of the mineral "kaolinite" have been found to be suitable for producing calcined clay-based cement. However, there is no single standard method to estimate mineral "kaolinite" in clay samples. As a result, it is critical to devise a technique for determining the kaolinite concentration of various types of clay since this helps to evaluate the performance of clay as SCM in cement production. In the present study, investigations were

carried out for the quality control of the different types of clay in terms of estimation of kaolinite content using chemical (LOI), mineralogical (XRD), and thermal (DTA/TG) techniques to check their suitability as supplementary cementitious materials in cement manufacturing. Studies revealed most of the clay samples were found to be having high content of kaolinite phase. As per the study estimation of kaolinite phase was found to be almost similar in case of LOI in between 300°C to 750°C and DTA/TG in non calcareous clay samples but misleading results were observed for calcareous clay samples.

XRD results showed apart from kaolinite phase, nacrite and dickite polymorph also need to be considered during estimation of kaolinite phase.

The study presented that the DTA/TG method was found to be most promising and suitable for the estimation of kaolinite phase in clay samples and may compulsorily be adopted in the cement industry for the quality control of clay samples to produce Portland calcined clay-limestone cement.



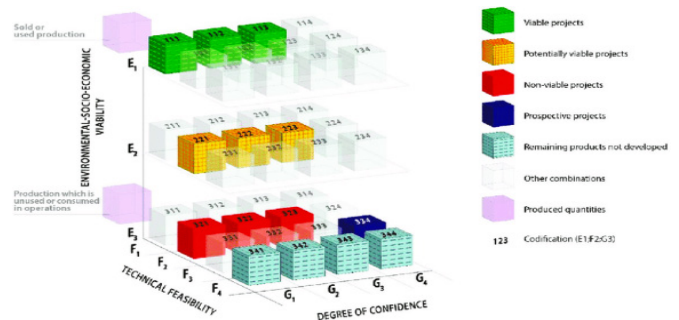
TG/DTA analysis of (a) non calcareous and (b) calcareous clay samples

b. Revision of NCB publication entitled “Norms for Proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture”

Norms being dynamic in nature must be kept updated/revised periodically to benefit from the latest knowledge. It was first published in 1975 – as “Guide Norms for Prospecting Exploration, Reserve Estimation and Technological Assessment of Cement Grade Limestone Deposits”. Second published in 1981, as “Norms for Proving Limestone Deposits

for Cement Manufacture”, and owing to the rapid growth of the industry and the need for its revision third published in 2003 as “Norms for proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture”

It is referred by professionals both in India and abroad and also by decision making bodies, for techno-economic evaluation of the limestone deposit, to judge the adequacy of the exploration, sampling etc. It also includes exploration programme for different types of limestone deposits, technological assessment of limestone, sampling, categorisation of reserves and resources, reserve estimation, EIA-EMP studies etc.



United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) categories and examples of classes (from Update 2019 of the UNFC, by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM), ©2020 United Nations.

c. Novel method for estimation of glass content in use of nonferrous slags in cement manufacture

Portland Slag Cement (PSC) depicts lowest carbon footprint due to higher substitution, however the availability of slag is a major hindrance in production of PSC. The granulated blast furnace slag from iron and steel industries, confirms to the BIS specification of slag

(12089:1987) for PSC production and is almost fully utilized and also there are issues of its non-uniform availability. The source of slags from other non ferrous industries, like copper slag, lead-zinc slag, nickel slag etc have shown hydraulic activity. BIS permits the use of upto 5% of these slags as performance improver (PI) in manufacture of OPC as per IS 269:2015. However, in order to qualify non ferrous slag to be used in cement the glass content should be more than 25%.

Various experimental method have been employed including optical microscope, FTIR and XRD to find out glass content of non – ferrous slag. Studies indicated that even though the slag qualifies for the tests of slag activity index (SAI) but it is unable to pass the required glass content limit of 25% specified by the code using optical microscope method due to opaque image because of iron content. Thus in this project investigations has been carried out for estimation of glass content in non ferrous slags to be used in cement manufacture through XRD using internal standard method.

This will help to enhance CO₂ utilization, promote waste utilization in favour of circular economy, increase resource conservation and for sustainability of cement industry.

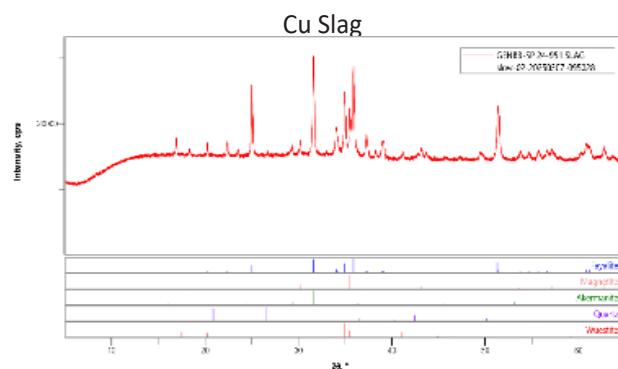
d. Investigations on use of Low Lime industrial wastes for Carbon Capture and Utilization

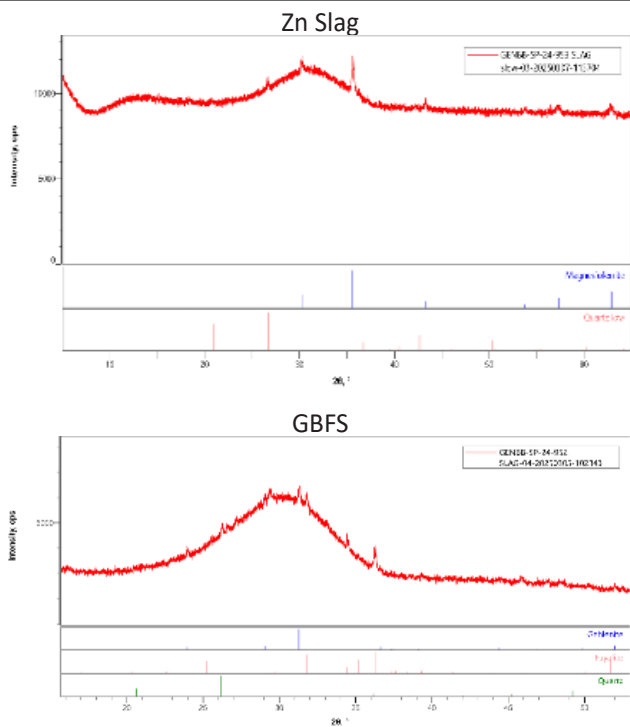
In this study, clinker with calcium silicate phases were successfully prepared

using industrial by products. The clinker sample showed desired mineralogical composition at CaO/SiO₂ molar ratio of 1 and temperature of 1200°C. XRD depicted the formation of ~ 25-35 % of calcium silicate phase, rankanite, wollastonite, pseudowollastonite, larnite, etc in the fired clinker samples and ~ 20 - 30% of calcite phase in the carbonated clinker samples.

TG/DTA analysis showed an endothermic peak corresponding to decarbonation at 796°C associated with weight loss of ~10% in carbonated clinker. The XRD and TG/DTA analysis represented ~25% of calcite in the carbonated samples. The formation of calcite phase is accompanied with the consumption of the rankanite phase in the clinker. The formation of ~25% calcite in clinker corresponds to appx. 12% CO₂ uptake in 24 hours in the prepared clinker nodules.

Thus the use of industrial waste for CO₂ hardening phases will assist in reducing carbon footprint by carbon capture and utilization along with promoting waste utilization and circular economy.





XRD diffractogram of slag samples

ii. Waste Utilization (WAU)

Investigations on utilization of fly ash generated by co-firing of biomass in cement manufacturing.



Rice husk (A) and wood chips (B) used as biomass

The project was taken up with an objective to generate the comprehensive data on the effect of co-firing of biomass on the properties of fly ash and also to study the suitability of biomass co-fired fly ash for its utilization in cement manufacturing. The biomass samples paddy straw, rice husk, wood waste, like were collected and mixed with fly ashes from power plants to the tune of 5%. The performance characteristics of the fly ash prepared with biomass was found to be conforming to the codal requirements fly ash.

iii. Fundamental and Basic Research (FBR)

a. Development of Green Chemical Admixture for Cleaning of Hardened Concrete Surfaces

Removal of hardened concrete coating and buildups from the surfaces of Concrete machinery, mixer Trucks, and other RMC equipment is time-consuming and cumbersome. Time and resources consumed in the process significantly reduce equipment availability and turn around times. Available techniques

(Mechanical cleaning, acid solutions cleaning, high pressure water jet) to clean and remove the coatings are often limited, costly, or unsafe for both the environment and the user. A user-friendly, cost effective and sustainable method is needed for addressing the above issues.

In current scenario the various cleaning solutions based on mineral acids and organic acids formulations are used to remove the hardened concrete from the surface of RMC machinery. The problems with these processes are that their cleaning ability is often limited, and they can also be unsafe for the machinery surface, environment, and user. In the Indian construction market context, not much more R&D and product development work has been done on these concepts. So, an effective functional chemical admixture for hardened concrete surface cleaning of RMC plant machinery and constructions equipment is needed.

A Green and cost-effective chemical admixture to resolve cleaning challenges for hardened concrete/ cementitious surfaces is developed which is based on organic biodegradable ingredients having low toxicity, and yet have high reactivity for concrete/ cement residues. It can be successfully used in Concrete batching plants, truck mixers agitators, and machinery, Precast concrete Plant and equipment, Grouting equipment, Concrete and cement injection pumps, Steel shutters, Steel Silo, Concrete Pumping Machinery and Lime scale

and cleaning various types of concrete surfaces.



Picture highlighting the application areas of green chemical admixture

- b. Development of Carbon Neutral Cement From Calcium Silicate Using Electrochemical Process along with CO₂ Utilization

This project envisages reduction in CO₂ and landfill burden through the effective utilization of industrial waste streams and CO₂ utilization by capturing it and converting it into useful calcium carbonate, the project supports carbon sequestration and mitigates greenhouse gas emissions. This work proposes to develop a scalable and efficient electrochemical process for synthesizing calcium carbonate (e-CaCO₃) from calcium silicates. Presently, lab-scale development of electrolysis system for Ca²⁺ extraction and CO₂ utilization is under progress.

- c. Development of Novel Chemical Admixture for Clay-rich Cementitious System

This project aims to formulate a new chemical admixture for specific use in clay-rich cementitious systems. Currently, two methods are commonly

used to improve the anti-clay ability of PCEs-based superplasticizers. The work aims to reduce the number of active sites of clays and increase the tolerance of PCEs-based superplasticizers by using sacrificial agents followed by Redesign & modify the molecular structure of PCEs-based superplasticizers

d. Establishing Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF)

LCF studies are very important from the point of view of rationalization of limestone consumption in production of cement, estimating royalty payable to state for the limestone mined from their respective captive mines besides internal material audit of the concerned cement plants. NCB has carried out Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) studies for cement plants from all over the country and so far, established the same for 311 cement plants. During the year, LCF studies were completed for 21 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Karnataka.

e. Development of Plant specific secondary standards for XRF calibration

Accuracy of XRF depends on the standards used for calibration. Standard reference materials are used for this purpose. Secondary standard is a compound/chemical that has been standardized against a primary standard. Secondary standards are commonly used to calibrate analytical methods. Secondary standards are required as only limited

no. of primary standards is available (one to four), range of the primary standards is not adequate, matrix and mineralogy may be different, evenly spaced samples across the calibration curve not achieved. NCB has taken up studies for development of plant specific secondary standard materials.

NCB develops plant specific secondary standards of cement raw materials and finished products. The study has been carried out so far for 30 cement plants covering 40 matrix. This year the study has been carried out for 2 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

iv. Independent Testing

Independent Testing Laboratories of NCB undertake complete physical, chemical, mineralogical, micro-structural thermal analysis of various types of raw materials, cement, clinker, pozzolana, aggregate, concrete, admixtures, water, refractory, bricks, coal, lignite etc. as per National and International standards. These labs also perform testing of internal samples for CRM and BND preparation, PT sample preparation and R&D/ SP projects. NCB testing laboratories achieved a landmark when NABL accredited them in the year 1997 as per ISO 17025 quality system that is continued since then. These labs are also recognized by BIS for testing of cement and related products. The laboratories are equipped with state-of-art instruments and trained competent staff to carry out the testing activities as per National and some International standards. This year the NABL accreditation audit was

conducted successfully and the ISO/IEC 17025-2017 certificate of accreditation was awarded to NCB. During the year, assignments were carried out for samples from neighboring countries also. The number of samples tested during the period was 6134.

14.7.3 Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)

14.7.3.1 The centre provides entire range of services from identification of site to commissioning of the cement plant including Geology and Raw Materials, Process Optimization and Productivity; Energy Management; Project Engineering and System Design; Environment Sustainability & Climate Change; Advanced Fuel Technology and Quality Assurance.

a) The research projects being undertaken / completed by the Centre are:

- i. Technical feasibility of stubble (Crop Residue) as alternative fuel and its impact assessment. This project was taken up to assess of Impact of Stubble utilisation on Pyro-processing operation, productivity, emission and cement performance which ultimately result in environment improvement, waste utilisation and achieve Circular Economy in cement industry. The project work plan include procurement of stubble waste and its analysis, review of best practices on fuel firing through use of crop residue and plant trials will be done at selected cement plant(s) in India. Formulating guidelines for stubble use at Indian cement plants, management practices and assess comprehensive solutions that address both the logistical and economic challenges in use of stubble at Indian cement plants will be done.
- ii. Development of Pre-combustion technology for AF burning and increasing TSR in Indian Cement Plants. Project will support to the Indian cement industry to enhance the TSR in cement kiln by reducing moisture content in different types of alternative fuels.
- iii. Electrification of cement calciner for carbon capture in cement industry' has been taken to explore the possibility of an electrified cement calciner to the current pyro-processing system to meet the part requirement of the existing kiln and decrease the overall CO₂ emission apart from generating pure process CO₂. Simulation and modelling has been carried out for the electrified calciner with different process configurations to find the best suited one. Accordingly, a lab-scale electrically heated calciner with CO₂ as heat transfer agent shall be set up
- iv. Development of emission factors for Indian Carbon Market by Characterization of alternative fossil fuels and biomass used in Indian Cement Industry. This project was taken up to determine Fuel Emission Factors in terms of kg CO₂/kcal of AF, and raw material emission Factors to estimation of actual CO₂ emission from Indian cement plants as per international norms and support in Indian carbon market mechanism during carbon trading

- v. Preheating kiln feed using clinker cooler mid-air to reduce specific heat consumption for a cement plant is also one of the innovative solution to utilize waste heat to reduce specific heat consumption in a cement plant. A visit to cement plant has been carried out to study the existing WHRS along with preheater profile.
- vi. One of the research projects undertaken is on experimental studies on RDF drying using low temperature (<100 degC) solar thermal collectors. A solar thermal collector set up shall be installed in NCB and integrated with vertical RDF dryer to reduce RDF moisture from 40 to 10%.
- vii. AI/ML application is one of the key areas to enhance TSR in cement industry. A research project has been undertaken titled Determination of moisture content and biogenic content of RDF using Artificial Intelligence based prediction models for the Indian cement industry. In this project, computer vision based models shall be developed to determine biogenic content along with moisture content in RDF at belt conveyor set up at NCB.
- viii. To enhance TSR further through RDF utilization in Indian cement industry, a techno-economic analysis of different thermochemical conversion process of RDF (combustion, gasification, torrefaction) in cement plants is being carried out through modelling, simulation and plants practical experiences.
- ix. Post-combustion CO₂ capture by using amine-based solvents for cement

industry: The primary objective of this project is aligned to capture CO₂ from the process flue gas emitted from the cement industry. In this project, an aqueous amine blend is prepared for capturing CO₂ from the laboratory prepared simulated flue gas. During preliminary investigation, the initial experiments are performed in the laboratory of Department of Chemical Engineering & Technology, Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi to examine the performance of the chosen aqueous amine blend. Further, in this project, the experimental facility is going to be establish at NCB, Ballabgarh to examine the performance of another suitable solvent and rest of the experimental investigation for post-combustion CO₂ capture.

- x. Development of Net Zero Roadmap for Cement and Concrete Sector – The objective of the project is to develop technology readiness report for implementation of Net Zero roadmaps prepared for the cement industry.

b. The Centre has executed / currently executing the following projects on sponsorship basis:

- i. NCB-IIT Roorkee – JK Cement Consortium has been awarded DST Project for Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) Project in Cement on the 27th National Technology Day i.e. 11th May, 2025 by Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Science and Technology. In a pioneering move, the Department of Science and Technology (DST)

launched a Special Call on CCU deployment in the Cement Sector. This initiative, under the Academia-Industry Collaborative Framework, led to the approval of this CCU test bed in India, aiming to foster partnerships between research institution and cement industry. The awarded project to NCB envisages the establishment of a pilot-scale CO₂ capture facility (~2 TPD) using an Oxygen-based Calcliner and its subsequent utilization in lightweight concrete products.



On the 27th National Technology Day, Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Science and Technology, awarded project to the joint team of NCB, IITR, and JKC

- ii. Heat balance & energy consumption optimization in cement kilns for M/s Kesoram Industries Ltd., unit - Vasavadatta Cement, Basanthnagar, Telangana
- iii. Heat balance & energy consumption optimization in cement kilns for M/s Kesoram Industries Ltd., unit - Vasavadatta Cement, Sedam, Karnataka
- iv. Study Heat and Gas/Air Balance and recommending corrective actions in pyro system at M/s CCI Tandur,

Telangana

- v. Optimization of VRM at M/s KCP Ltd, Muktyala, Andhra Pradesh
- vi. On-site measurements of Process Parameters across calciner & Preheater in a cement plant locating in Saudi Arabia for M/s Tridiagonal Solutions, Pune
- vii. On-site measurements of Process Parameters at Raw mill, Preheater and Bag filter ducts in a cement plant locating in Saudi Arabia for M/s Tridiagonal Solutions, Pune
- viii. Heat Balance Study of Rotary Kiln at M/s Calderys Refractories Pvt Ltd, Katni, Madhya Pradesh
- ix. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACL-Rabriyawas Cement Works, Rabriyawas, Rajasthan.
- x. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACC-Wadi Cement Works, Karnataka.
- xi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACL-Maratha Cement Works, Maharashtra.
- xii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s Wonder Cement Ltd, Nimbahera, Rajasthan
- xiii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Andhra Pradesh Cement Works, AP
- xiv. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Sankarnagar Cement Works, Tamil Nadu
- xv. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL,

- Sankari Cement Works, Tamil Nadu
- xvi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Dalavoi Cement Works, Tamil Nadu
- xvii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Yerraguntla Cement Works, Andhra Pradesh
- xviii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Chilamkur Cement Works, Andhra Pradesh
- xix. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Vishnupuram Cement Works, Telangana
- xx. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ICL, Malkapur Cement Works, Telangana
- xxi. Vetting of DPR for installation of Waste Heat Recovery System at M/s Malabar Cement Ltd, Walayar, Kerala
- xxii. Study on air & mass balance of raw mill, coal mill & kiln at CCI Rajban Cement Factory, HP
- xxiii. Monitoring of kiln stack emissions at CCI Rajban, HP
- xxiv. Integration of solar thermal energy for medium temperature application (150-400°C) in cement industry for BEE, Ministry of Power, GoI
- xxv. Project Management Consultancy services for the Republic of Congo's 600 tpd Green Field Cement Plant Project. As a Project Management Consultant (PMC), NCB serves the Government of the Republic of Congo by monitoring, managing and supporting project implementation

activities. Erection of machinery at site is under progress and plant is scheduled to be commissioned in June 2026.



Project erection activities at site for setting up a 600 tpd cement plant in Republic of Congo

- xxvi. Techno Economic Feasibility Study for a 3000 tpd green field cement plant for Berbera Cement, Somaliland (NCB in consortium with M/s GVS Consulting LLP, Rajasthan).
- xxvii. Techno Economic Feasibility Study for Upgradation of Grinding capacity, M/s Calderys India Refractories Ltd., Katni, M.P
- xxviii. Market Survey for utilization of Dry Flyash & FGD Gypsum NTPC, Unchahar.
- xxix. Vetting the Techno Commercial Proposal from various parties for RDF Char Plant at MCL Walayar.
- xxx. Design of an Alternative Fuel dryer for Cement plants by utilizing cooler ESP vent air. To enhance the utilization of waste as Alternative Fuel in Indian cement Industry, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has funded for the project for design and development of the Alternative

Fuel dryer. Project is envisioned to support the Indian cement industry by enhancing the TSR in cement kiln, by reducing moisture content in the RDF.

xxxii. 'Process design and integration of RDF/biomass gasification to cement plant calciner to enhance alternative fuel utilization in Indian cement industry' sponsored by Bureau of Energy Efficiency has been taken up in order to increase RDF utilization in cement plant by converting it into a gaseous fuel called syngas. RDF characterization along with simulation and modelling has been carried out to establish the system and process design of downdraft gasifier. Further a lab scale gasifier will be installed at NCB and experimental runs will be carried out to establish syngas as an alternative fuel.

xxxiii. Construction of Permanent Administrative Block Building at DTC Gazipur Depot. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works of New Admin Building at DTC Gazipur Depot for Delhi Transport Corporation.

xxxiv. Implementation of LED lighting works in Vidisha cluster (M.P) for M/s CMO, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.

xxxv. Renovation work of electrical installation in admin block, workshop and washing plant at DTC Shadipur Depot.

xxxvi. Construction of permanent

administrative block building at Rohini Depot-III. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works for Delhi Transport Corporation.

xxxvii. D/o Land at Sector G-7/G-8, Narela Sub city. SH- Design Supply installation and construction including operation of integrated packaged type Sewage Treatment Plant (totaling 7.87 MLD capacity) on MBBR Based technology STP in Pocket 5,6 and 7 of Sector G-7/G-8, Narela complete on turnkey basis for Delhi Development Authority.

xxxviii. Provision of CNG based Crematoria Qty. 03 nos. at Punjabi Bagh and Qty. 01 no. at Sarai Kale Khan Cremation Grounds with 05 year of operation Comprehensive maintenance support for Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

xxxix. Energy Audit of replacement of Conventional luminaries with LED Luminaries in EDMC zones for Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

xl. Pre-Dispatch Inspection of Laboratory Equipment at Manufacturer/Seller premises for SPD, Bhopal.

xli. Waste to Wonder project at Sarai kale Khan for Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

The QAG program also supports the Centre for Construction Development and Research (CDR) by providing Quality Assurance services in the MEP domain for

various other projects, executed by the Centre

14.7.4 Construction Development and Research (CDR)

14.7.4.1. Centre for Construction Development and Research (CDR) is contributing immensely in the development of durable and sustainable civil infrastructure for the nation. The Centre provides services to the cement, concrete and construction sectors through four programs namely Concrete Technology (CON), Structural Optimization and Design (SOD), Structural Assessment and Rehabilitation (SAR) and Construction Technology and Management (CTM). The centre has State-of-the-Art facilities for mechanical, physical and durability testing of concrete and concrete making materials and Non -destructive testing of concrete through advanced equipment.

- CDR, through its CON program is working towards sustainable development of the nation through efficient utilisation of industrial by-products for making concrete, finding alternatives for conventional raw materials in concrete, use of new binders, etc. Under the CON program, concrete making materials like cement, flyash, fine and coarse aggregates, water, Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS), chemical admixtures, manufactured aggregates, lightweight aggregate, bi-polar corrosion inhibitors, crystalline water proofing compounds, etc., are tested for their performance and suitability as per relevant Indian as well as international specifications. The program also carries out extensive work

on determining the optimum proportions of such concrete making materials for designing concrete meeting specific performance requirements along with study of various mechanical, durability and thermal properties of concrete and concrete composites.

Assignments carried out by the program included more than 50 projects involving concrete mix designs catering to different applications of civil engineering and sponsored projects on evaluation of concrete and concrete making materials. Projects were carried out for reputed clients like NTPC, NHPC, CPWD, BHEL, UJVNL, NBCC, SJVNL, JSW Cement Ltd., B.G. Shirke Pvt. Ltd., ITD Cementation Ltd., TACC Ltd., Kutch Copper Ltd., etc., along with R&D projects focusing on sustainability and circular economy in concrete construction. The program has also done extensive work on revision of Indian standards on concrete and concrete making materials. Some of the important assignments involving R&D projects and sponsored projects include:

- i. Mechanical and Durability Performance of CO₂ sequestered sintered ash lightweight aggregate in concrete
- ii. Minimizing magnesia based free lime expansion by reduction in free lime content of LD Slag-fine aggregate through mineral carbonation and its utilization in concrete
- iii. Development of Nano Engineered High Performance Concrete
- iv. Evaluation of Concrete Making

Materials, Mix Design trials of Roller Compacted Concrete and Semi-Adiabatic Temperature Rise Test for Dibang HEP Project for M/s NHPC Limited.

- v. Performance Evaluation of Graphene based Admixture in Standard and High Performance Concrete for M/s TACC Limited (a subsidiary of HEG Ltd).
 - vi. Consultancy Services for Mix Design of M90 and M25 grade concrete along with Quality Inspection & Assurance Services for Concrete production for Construction of Energy Dissipating Arrangement at downstream of Joshiyara Barrage for M/s SJVN Ltd.
 - vii. Tests on Thermal Properties of Concrete and Semi-Adiabatic Temperature Rise Test of various mixes for M/s Song Da – Kalika Joint Venture.
 - viii. Durability study on Portland Slag Cement (PSC) made using Composite Slag for M/s Kutch Copper Limited.
 - ix. Performance Evaluation of Integral Crystalline Admixture in M40 grade concrete for CPWD, Dwarka Division, Okha Gujarat.
- CDR, through its SOD program carries out research activities on development of design parameters for structural concrete and concrete composites. This involves study of behaviour of structural elements made of concrete or concrete composites under various

loading and exposure conditions and determining the optimum parameters to be made use of in the design of such elements as per relevant Indian and international standards. The program completed an R&D project on the “Effect of Fire on the Residual Mechanical Properties of reinforcing bars and Structural Performance of Reinforced Concrete Beams in flexure & Shear” and also submitted its findings to BIS for incorporation in relevant Indian Standards. The program has also made important contributions in the revision of IS 456: “Structural Concrete – Code of Practice”.

- CDR through its SAR program investigates RCC structures located in different parts of India for distress evaluation and condition assessment. The structures are investigated through visual survey, Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE) of concrete using state of the art equipments, followed by laboratory tests on extracted samples of concrete. Based on the findings of the investigations and extent of distress, recommendations for repair and rehabilitation encompassing the repair materials to be used and the implementation techniques to be adopted for the distressed structures covering specifications, cost estimates and bill of quantities for repair & rehabilitation work are framed. NCB has also been providing consultancy services for quality inspection during the execution of repair of RCC structures and sponsored R&D projects involving evaluation and effectiveness of various types of repair materials. Recent sponsored projects

include projects from CPWD, PGCIL, GAIL, RBI, NHPC, BHEL, IITs NTPC, NHAI, NBCC, AIIMS, CPWD, DDA (New Delhi), AIIMS, RITES, PWD, HSCC, FMDA, DSIIDC, CSPGCL, PPCL, UJVNL, APCPL, MR Group, Kalpatru, etc. The program also completed an R&D Project on "Evaluation of Concrete Surface Coatings for their effectiveness in service life enhancement of RCC elements. The project focused on evaluating various concrete surface coatings available in India to determine their effectiveness in enhancing the service life of reinforced concrete (RCC) elements through experimental studies, with the aim of developing practical guidelines for selecting and using suitable coatings under different exposure conditions and framing recommendations intended for incorporation into Indian Standards.

- CDR, through its CTM program provides Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit for wide domain of construction projects such as buildings, convention centres, roads, bridges, tunnels, road under bridges, spillways, glacis, barrages and other civil engineering projects. Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit services by CDR are provided to various central / state / autonomous organizations across India through NCCBM units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar. Prestigious projects of national importance have been awarded to NCB by Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), India International Convention Centre (IICC), Central Public Works Department (CPWD), State PWDs, All India Institute of Medical

Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi & Rishikesh, Development Authority (DDA), Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LUVAS), Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), State Trade Promotion Organization's in Karnataka & Tamilnadu, Sports Authority of Gujarat (SAG), etc. The centre through this program continues to provide specialized services in the area of quality assurance/control and thereby contributing to durable, sustainable and quality infrastructure in India. The program has also done extensive work in development, design and evaluation of alkali activated concrete suitable for in-situ applications to promote sustainable practices in the construction industry. The centre through this program completed a sponsored R&D project on Construction and Evaluation of Demo Structure using Ambient-Cured Geopolymer Concrete for Sustainable Construction for JSW Cement Ltd.

i. Concrete Technology (CON) – Services Offered

- Evaluation of physical and chemical properties of concrete making materials, i.e., cement, fly ash, silica fume, GGBS, water, fine and coarse aggregates and chemical admixtures
- Concrete mix design for ordinary and standard concrete, and for special applications such as self-compacting concrete, high strength concrete, pavement quality concrete, dry

lean concrete, advanced concrete composites, geopolymer concrete, roller compacted concrete, pervious concrete, high volume fly ash concrete, etc.

- Alkali Aggregate Reaction (AAR) studies on aggregates including petrography studies
- Evaluation of integral crystalline waterproofing compounds.
- Evaluation of new cementitious material and industrial bi-products for durable concrete structures.
- Study on mechanical and durability properties of standard, high and ultra-high performance concrete.
- Thermal studies on mass concrete.

ii. **Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation (SAR) - Services Offered**

- Distress investigations of RCC structures like buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimneys, etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment including damaged caused to fire.
- In-situ quality assessment, durability investigation, residual life assessment and recommendation on supervision of repair, rehabilitation and retrofitting
- Application of Non-Destructive Testing for conformity of quality and condition assessment of concrete structures

- Preparation of repair estimates including cost estimates and detailed schedule of items for repair and rehabilitation works
- Consultancy services involving quality inspection and third party quality assurance of repair and rehabilitation works of concrete structures
- Load testing of RCC structures like bridges, underground RCC conduits, buildings, etc.
- Use of advanced electronics in condition assessment of concrete structures
- Use of modern repair technologies like cathodic protection systems for corrosion damaged structures.

iii. **Structural Optimization and Design (SOD) - Services Offered**

- Study on flexure and shear behaviour of advanced concrete composites
- Study on effect of fire on properties of concrete and reinforcement steel
- Study on mechanical and time dependent properties of high performance concrete
- Fracture behaviour and stress block parameters for ultra-high strength concrete
- Field and laboratory investigations of concrete dams.

iv. **Construction Technology & Management (CTM) - Services Offered**

- Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions-residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges, utility projects, spillways, glacies etc.
- Development of design parameters for reinforced geopolymer concrete
- Developed optimized concrete mixes and customized lab scale 3D Printer for printing intricate concrete elements
- Studies on Mechanical and Durability Properties of Geopolymer Concrete
- Precast Concrete Construction.

➤ The Centre also has a unit located at Ahmedabad. NCB Ahmedabad Unit has essential facilities for testing of cement, concrete, steel and soil in order to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC) and Third Party Quality Assurance (TPQA) services to the construction industry. Ahmedabad unit provides testing and TPQA services to various Government agencies of Gujarat, Union Territory (UI) of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The unit is ISO 9001:2015 certified and has ISO 17025:2017 accredited testing laboratories. NCB-Ahmedabad unit offers the following facilities and services.

Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation - Services Offered

- In-situ quality assessment and durability investigation of concrete structures

- Non Destructive Testing, Pile integrity testing
- Distress investigations of buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimney etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment or fire damaged structure
- Construction Technology & Management - Services Offered
- Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions- residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges etc.

Testing Facilities

- Testing facilities for building materials such as cement, concrete, steel, soils, building blocks, bricks.
- Cement and Cementitious Materials such as OPC, PPC, PSC, Fly ash, Slag etc.
- Aggregates (Coarse & Fine)- complete physical analysis
- Special Concrete, Advance Concrete Composite, Standard Concrete Mix Designs & Self Compaction Concrete Mix Design.
- Ordinary concrete, standard concrete and High Strength Concrete using OPC, PPC, PSC, OPC + Fly ash, OPC+ Fly ash + Silica fume etc.
- Concrete mix designs are done from M15 to M80 grade of concrete.

14.7.5 Centre for Industrial Information Services (CIS)

14.7.5.1 The Centre pursued its activities through six programmes viz. Library, Publications & Image Building, International and National Linkages, Seminars and Conferences, Integrated IT Solutions and Incubation Centre. CIS collects and disseminates information to cement, building materials and construction industries. Besides other facilities, the Centre includes a modern library and a computer centre.

i. Library and Information Services



NCB Ballabgarh Library

i. Publications & Image Building

Information on technologies and services of NCB is disseminated through NCB Publications regularly. Efforts to widely popularize and promote NCB activities, technology and consultancy services amongst the cement and related building materials industries were continued.

ii. National and International Linkages / Collaboration Programmes

NCB has been actively interacting and liaising with a number of international bodies and exchanging knowledge and experience particularly in the area of cement and building materials

industries.

iii. Incubation Centre

To foster innovation in cement and concrete sectors, NCB-Incubation centre launched the hackathon "CemHack for Green Infra" on 20th May 2025.



Hackathon launched by Shri Sanjiv Singh, Joint Secretary, DPIIT, in presence of Prof K K Pant, Director, IIT Roorkee; Shri Neeraj Akhoury, Chairman-NCB and MD-Shree Cement Ltd. and Dr L P Singh, DG-NCB

The Grand Finale of Hackathon "CemHack for Green Infra" was organised by NCB-Incubation Centre on 28th October 2025 at Ballabgarh. Total 47 teams participated in Track-1 (StartUps/ Professionals/ Individuals) and 78 teams participated in Track-2 (Students/ Researchers/ Academia)



Winners of Track-1 of Hackathon

Till now, 09 StartUps working in the field of cement, construction and

building materials sector have signed agreements with NCB and onboarded with incubation centre.



14.7.6 Centre for Continuing Education Services

14.7.6.1 One Long Term Course (Full time-Post Graduate Diploma in Cement Technology, 18 Short Term Courses, 7 Contact Training Programmes, 22 Special Group Sponsored Training Programmes (Orient Cement Ltd., Ambuja Cement Ltd., Adani Group, Aditya Birla Science & Technology Pvt. Ltd., JK Cement Ltd., NTPC Ltd., BHEL, Gujarat Engineering Research Institute (GERI), etc.) were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies for about 608 participants. The professionals from organizations such as Penden Cement Authority Ltd., Bhutan, Ultratech Cement Ltd., Shree Cement Ltd., Prism Johnson Ltd., JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Bureau of Indian Standards, Avian Test Lab Pvt. Ltd., Arun Soil Lab Pvt Ltd., CSIR-CRRI, RITES Ltd., Oil India Ltd., National Power Corporation of India Ltd.,

Reserve Bank of India, Madhya Pradesh Rural Roads Development Authority, ATS Structural Consultants, etc. were benefitted from various training programmes.

14.7.6.2 Further, Short Term Courses about 18 (1 - 4 days) are scheduled to be organized till 31 March 2026. Also, special group training programmes for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Haryana Irrigation Research & Management Institute (HIRMI) are scheduled for about 135 participants and a few more are expected to be organized before March 2026.



14.7.7 Centre for Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

- i. 7666 vials of certified reference materials and 953 sets of standard hydrated lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories, etc for F.Y. 2025-26.
- ii. BND 5064 (White Portland Cement-Chemical) has been developed by NCB in collaboration with CSIR-NPL, the custodian of national standards in

India. The Bhartiya Nirdeshak Dravyas (BNDs) is the Indian Certified Reference Materials which play pivotal role in maintaining the quality infrastructure through testing and calibration with precise measurement traceable to SI units. These BNDs are equivalent to International Standard CRMs like NIST-USA, NIM-China etc.



Release of BND by Prof. V Kamakoti, Director, IIT Madras at CSIR-NPL.

Total 23 BNDs have been developed till date and these indigenous products have been substituting the foreign product & saved the foreign exchange as well as boost to "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" programme. The details of BNDs are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	BND No.	Material Description
1.	5001	OPC-Blaine fineness
2.	5002	PPC-Blaine fineness
3.	5003	PSC-Blaine fineness
4.	5004	Fly ash-Blaine fineness
5.	5006	Composite Cement-Blaine fineness
6.	5007	WPC-Blaine fineness
7.	5008	Granulated Blast Furnace Slag-Blaine fineness
8.	5009	OPC fineness by wet sieving
9.	5011	OPC-Higher Blaine fineness

10.	5021	OPC-Middle fineness
11.	5051	OPC-Chemical
12.	5052	PPC-Chemical
13.	5053	PSC-Chemical
14.	5054	Fly Ash-Chemical
15.	5055	Composite Cement-Chemical
16.	5056	Limestone-Chemical
17.	5057	Raw Meal-Chemical
18.	5058	Clinker-Chemical
19.	5059	Blast Furnace Slag-Chemical
20.	5061	Pet coke-Chemical
21.	5091	Coal-Chemical
22.	5063	Gypsum-Chemical
23.	5064	White Portland Cement-Chemical

Foreign exchange earned is USD 2680 through sale of BNDs/ CRMs to overseas stakeholders.

- 918 equipment have been calibrated for cement plant's QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service organizations.
- The following Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes are completed. A total of 168 laboratories participated in the following schemes.

Scheme	Field
Concrete Cube	Mechanical
Fly ash	Chemical
Fly ash	Mechanical
OPC	Mechanical
NDT for Concrete	Mechanical
OPC	Chemical
Coarse Aggregate	Mechanical
Fine Aggregate	Mechanical
Steel Bar	Mechanical

Clinker	Chemical
Coal	Chemical
PPC	Chemical
PPC	Mechanical
Concrete Cube	Mechanical
Limestone	Chemical
Fly ash	Chemical
Coal	Chemical

vi. Total Quality Management programme is providing various consultancy services on Quality Management to cement plants, academic institutions laboratories, R&D organizations. This programme also provides consultancy services for accreditation as per ISO 17025, ISO 17034, and ISO 17043 Quality Management System standards. Following sponsored project is in progress:

- Consultancy Services for getting NABL Accreditation & 3-day training workshop on Laboratory Quality Management System as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Haryana Irrigation Research and Management Institute (HIRMI), Kurukshetra (Haryana).
- Consultancy Services for getting NABL Accreditation & 3-day training workshop on Laboratory Quality Management System as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Saurashtra Cement Limited Ranavav, Porbandar, (Gujarat).
- Consultancy Services for getting NABL Accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Saurashtra Cement Limited Sidheegram Unit, Gir

Somnath, (Gujarat),

- Consultancy Services for review the existing "Laboratory Quality Management System" as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017, NU Vista Limited (Risda Cement Plant), Risda, Baloda Bazar (Chhattisgarh)
- Consultancy Services for getting NABL Accreditation & 3-day training workshop on Laboratory Quality Management System as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017, NTPC Limited (Koldam Hydro Power Project), Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)

14.7.8 Inauguration of New Testing Laboratories:

On the 63rd Foundation Day of the Institute, the Gypsum Board Testing Laboratory and Micro-Characterisation Laboratory were inaugurated by Ms Urmila, Economic Advisor, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in the presence of the Guest of Honour, Shri Mohd. Kamal Ahmad, Special Director General, Central Public Works Department, Government of India, Dr L. P. Singh, Director General, NCB, and Shri Rajesh Kumar, Deputy Secretary (Cement), DPIIT.



Inauguration of Gypsum Board Testing Laboratory



Inauguration of Micro-Characterisation Laboratory

The Gypsum Board Testing Laboratory has been established to support the quality assurance and standardisation needs of the gypsum board industry. The Micro-Characterisation Laboratory is equipped with advanced analytical facilities for the detailed investigation of cementitious and construction materials.

14.8 National Productivity Council

14.8.1 Introduction

14.8.1.1 National Productivity Council of India (NPC), established in the year 1958, is an autonomous organization under DPIIT, M/o Commerce and Industry. Besides undertaking research in the area of productivity, NPC has been providing consultancy and training services in areas of Industrial Engineering, Agri-Business, Economic Services, Quality Management, Human Resources Management, Information Technology, Technology Management, Energy Management, Environmental Management etc., to the Government and Public & Private sector organizations. NPC is a constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation

(APO), an Inter-Governmental Body of which the Government of India is a founding member.

14.8.2 Insight into Major Activities during 2024-25

14.8.2.1 NPC designated as the India Centre for BRICS Industrial Competencies (ICBIC): NPC has been nominated by DPIIT as the India Centre for BRICS Industrial Competencies (ICBIC), advancing India's role in the BRICS Industry 4.0 and MSME innovation agenda. Through ICBIC, NPC will work with UNIDO, DPIIT, industry associations, and academia to onboard MSMEs, build capacity, and boost productivity, technology adoption, and global competitiveness.

14.8.3 New Initiatives

14.8.3.1 BHARAT 4.0-DRA Tool and RAM Framework

1. NPC has developed the **BHARAT 4.0 Digital Readiness Assessment (DRA) and Relevance Assessment Matrix (RAM)** to help industries, particularly MSMEs, evaluate their digital maturity and enhance competitiveness through Industry 4.0 adoption.
2. The framework assesses readiness across products, processes, operations, organization, and strategy, prioritizes high-impact digital interventions, and is available online for pan-India Industry 4.0 assessments.



BHARAT 4.0-DRA Tool and RAM Online Framework developed by NPC

14.8.3.2 Flagship project on “Digital Assessment & Industry 4.0 Implementation” for sugar manufacturing and distillery units of Indian Potash Limited

1. NPC is leading a Digital Assessment & Industry 4.0 Implementation project for IPL’s Rohana Kalan Distillery, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.), covering digital readiness assessment, KPI baselining, automation mapping, and preparation of an implementation-ready DPR.
2. Key milestones include a detailed AS-IS assessment identifying opportunities in energy optimization, plant availability, and throughput, along with gaps in sensing, data integration, asset performance, and energy management.
3. On December 4–5, 2025, NPC conducted BHARAT 4.0 DRA & RAM workshops to benchmark digital maturity. Outcomes will inform the final “To-Be” architecture and Industry 4.0 roadmap, with the DPR targeted for March 2026.



NPC Team (Sh. Aman Gulati, DD and Sh. Yadu Yadav, DD) during the visit to IPL Rohana Kalan Distillery on 4th-5th Dec, 2025 for Industry 4.0 project.

14.8.3.3 Training Programme on Workplace Management through 5S for Rajya Sabha Secretariat Staff

1. A training programme on Workplace Management through 5S was conducted by NPC, New Delhi for the secretarial staff of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat in October 2024.
2. The programme, led by Mr. Siddharth Pal, Deputy Director (IE Group), was attended by 36 officers and focused on improving office organization, cleanliness, and productivity.



14.8.3.4 APO Programmes Hosted by NPC India: NPC hosted the Enhancing Energy Performance course (22–26 Sept 2025, Chennai) for 17 international and 3 domestic participants, combining theory, lab work, and industry visits.



14.8.3.5 Water Audit Projects: NPC conducted 20 Water Audit studies across various industries during the year, following CGWA guidelines.

14.8.3.6 Visit to MSME Technology Centre, Kanpur: On 25th November 2025, Smt. Neerja

Shekhar, IAS, Director General of NPC, visited the MSME Technology Centre (Tool Room), Ministry of MSME, Kanpur. She reviewed the Centre's advanced infrastructure, including CNC machining, CMM Metrology, Automation Lab, Press Tool, and Vacuum Furnace facilities. The Centre plays a key role in skill-oriented diploma courses, supporting workforce development and manufacturing excellence in line with MSME objectives.



14.9 Quality Council of India

14.9.1 Introduction

14.9.1.1 Quality Council of India (QCI) is a non-profit autonomous organization registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 to establish a National Accreditation structure in the country and to spread quality movement in India by undertaking a National Quality Campaign. QCI works as the National Accreditation Body of India.

14.9.1.2 QCI, through its boards/divisions, is involved in accreditation and promotion of quality and caters to various national needs w.r.t. quality:

To Establish & Operate	National Accreditation Programmes	NABCB, NABL, NABH, NABET
To Conduct	Third-Party Assessment to measure Quality	Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID) (through accredited CABs)
To Run	A Nation-wide Quality Campaign	NBQP
To Catalyse	Indian industry's Competitiveness	National Division for Industry Excellence (NDIE)
To Develop	Capacity for Quality in Emerging Areas	Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD)
To Augment	Government's capacity in Quality	Strategy and Policy Division (SPD)

14.9.2 An update on significant activities of Boards/Divisions of QCI:

14.9.2.1 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL):

NABL is a full member/ signatory (since 2000) to APAC as well as ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). Such international arrangements facilitate acceptance of test/calibration results between countries which MRA partners represent. NABL provides accreditation services to Testing & Calibration Laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025, Medical Laboratories as per ISO 15189, Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP) as per ISO/IEC 17043, Reference Material Producers (RMP) as per ISO 17034 & Biobank as per ISO 20387.

Information related to significant activities:

1. Current Status of Accreditations is as under:

- **Total No. of Accredited - 9849 :** Testing Labs (6251), Calibration Labs (1249), Medical Labs (2248), PTP (76), RMP (23), Biobank (02).
- **Total No. of Recognition Granted**

- **4262:** Medical (Entry Level) Testing Program (2850), Government Drinking Water Testing Laboratory Accreditation Program (854), Soil Testing (558).

2. Gunvatta Yatra: 232 Gunvatta Yatra (NABL Awareness programs) were conducted in various parts of the country covering 27 States.

14.9.2.2 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH):

NABH offers 29 programs for various categories of Healthcare Organisations under the heads of Accreditation, Certification and Empanelment Programs. The current status is as under:

Accredited Healthcare Organisations - 5786
 Certified Healthcare Organisations - 15367
 Empanelled Healthcare Organisations - 5683

Information related to significant activities:

- **Assessment & Certification of Arogya Mandirs under National Ayush Mission (NAM):** The Government of India has prioritized health quality by upgrading

12,500 Ayush Arogya Mandirs nationwide. An MoU between the Ministry of AYUSH and QCI–NABH launched the AYUSH Entry Level Certification (AELC) for Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and Integrated AYUSH Hospitals under the National AYUSH Mission. In Phase 1, NABH is guiding, training, and certifying 2,000 Arogya Mandirs and 28 hospitals through a dedicated portal. The initiative strengthens grassroots wellness, infrastructure, and safety. So far, 1,647 centres are certified and over 2,005 assessed.

- **Digital Health initiatives** : NABH, supporting the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of a digitally empowered India, has introduced pioneering Digital Health Standards to strengthen the nation's digital health infrastructure. NABH launched Digital Health Standards for hospitals, followed by standards for HIS/EMR systems.
- **Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's)**: The NABH IRCA–Rehabilitation Centre Project is a national initiative to standardize and strengthen Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. NABH supports centres in improving governance, clinical care, counselling, safety, and ethical practices through training, awareness programs, gap assessments, and formal evaluations. The project promotes evidence-based treatment, structured therapy, and patient rights.
- **NABH Patient Safety Conference 2025**: September 17th is observed

globally as World Patient Safety Day by the World Health Organization, and in India, QCI and its apex body for quality in healthcare, NABH, marked the occasion by hosting NPSC 2025. The conference brought together over 1,000 healthcare leaders, professionals, and policymakers, creating a vibrant platform for knowledge exchange and collective action toward strengthening patient safety.

- **NABH at ISQua's 41st International Conference | São Paulo, Brazil**: At ISQua's 41st International Conference, NABH played a pivotal role in driving India's healthcare quality narrative, bringing forward insights and innovations that resonated across the global quality community. The event brought together 1,400+ leaders and experts from 85 countries, marking one of the most significant global gatherings on healthcare quality and patient safety.

14.9.2.3 National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB):

The National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) provides internationally equivalent accreditation to Certification, Inspection and Validation & Verification Bodies based on assessment of their competence as per the Board's criteria and in accordance with International the Standards and Guidelines. NABCB is a member of International Accreditation Forum (IAF), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) as well as signatory to their Multilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MLAs / MRAs) for several schemes. In India,

NABCB accreditation and/or NABCB accredited conformity assessment is required by various Govt., Ministries / Authorities, Regulators, and Industry.

Information related to significant activities:

1. NABCB signed Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) of Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) for Artificial Intelligence Management Systems AIMS (ISO 42006 / ISO 42001), BRCGS Food Safety & IFS Food. NABCB also signed Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) of International Accreditation Forum (IAF) for ICAO CORSIA ETM Vol. IV, ISO 14065, ISO 14066, ISO 14064-3, IFS Food & BRCGS Food Safety
2. NABCB & NABL jointly hosted the APAC 2025 Annual Meeting from 21-28 June 2025 in Bengaluru which was attended by 170 delegates from more than 35 countries.
3. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) mandated NABCB Accreditation for its "Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)".

Current Status of Accreditations:

Accreditation Programmes	Accreditations
Management Systems	182
Inspection Bodies (IB)	143
Product Certification (PCB)	39
Personnel Certification (PrCB)	09
Validation and Verification Bodies (VVB)	09

14.9.2.4 National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET):

NABET's core operations span three major verticals, namely Education, Environment & Exploration Division, and Training and Capacity Building Division, each contributing significantly to its mission of enhancing education, training, and environmental impact. Noteworthy activities include:

Information related to significant activities:

- In 2025-26, the NABET expanded its mandate to include education quality enhancement, institutional accreditation, and capacity building. Through its divisions of Education, Training & Capacity Building, and Environment & Exploration, NABET conducted large-scale national assessments and strengthened systems across multiple sectors.
- The Education Division conducted major evaluations, including the assessment of all **476 Eklavya Model Residential Schools**, scheme evaluations for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and quality interventions in **128 PCMC schools and 30 Chandrapur Zilla Parishad schools**. Significant accreditation and assessment work also encompassed **BMC and NMC Nashik schools, 225 Ayurveda, Sidha, and Unani colleges, 542 UPSMF institutes, 68 BNRCnursing institutes, and pharmacy colleges** under PCI. Evidence-based insights were generated through national-level evaluations for the **STARS Programme** and the **I-STEM Portal**, supporting informed policymaking.
- Across all sectors, NABET stays committed

to implementing systemic improvements, with ongoing activities and strategic initiatives continuing into Jan–March 2026.

14.9.2.5 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP):

The highlights of the major activities/events carried out by the Board are listed below:

1. **Gunvatta Sankalp (State Engagements):** Structured state-level engagements to identify sectoral gaps, resolve bottlenecks, and co-create state-specific quality roadmaps.
 - **Nagaland:** Led by Hon'ble Minister (Tourism & Higher Education), Participation from HoDs/AHoDs across MSME, Healthcare, Education, Tourism, Transport, 23 speakers | 125+ delegates | Multiple side meetings
 - **Chhattisgarh:** Closed-door consultative format, 100+ government officials, 10+ parallel/ side meetings across Healthcare, Skilling, MSME, Governance.
2. **Gunvatta Yatra:** Outreach and capacity-building initiative promoting NABH & NABL standards in Tier 2/3 cities. 200+ events covering 2,200+ institutions/associations
 - Gujarat Gunvatta Yatra is a 56-day statewide campaign (Apr–May 2025), Covered 33 districts, 25+ Tier 3-4 towns, 6,500+ km, Mobile awareness van + district workshops,
3. **Gunvatta Manthan:** Stakeholder consultation forums for feedback and strategic alignment. – 16 sessions across NABCB, NABET, NDIE, PADD, NABH
4. **Gunvatta Samriddhi (Industry Connect):** Industry-focused initiative to strengthen quality adoption and certification pathways. Engagement with 15+ OEMs and 20+ Industry Associations.
5. **Education Quality Promotion**
 - **Quality Awareness Workshops:** 115+ workshops | 8,400+ students, Aligned with NEP 2020, 40+ additional workshops planned with SCERT Goa, Samagra Shiksha (Ambala, Thane, Jammu)
 - **Quality Summer Fun Camp:** Theme: Quality Champions: Small Steps, Big Impact, 25,000+ participants from 36 States/UTs + 190+ international entries
 - **Quality Bharat Cell (QBC):** Pilot in 5 schools (5 states): 30 teachers trained (Cohort 1), SME-led observation visits ongoing.
6. **Awards (Technical Support):** NBQP supported implementation of award schemes for:
 - **DARPG:** PM Awards for Excellence in Public Administration; National Awards for e-Governance
 - **Ministry of WCD:** Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar

Flagged off by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

- **NDMA:** Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar
- **DAHD:** National Gopal Ratna Award
- **EEPC India:** Quality Awards & Green Awards

7. Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2015)

- **Completed:** Samagra Shiksha Assam, Mizoram College of Nursing
- **In Progress:** SPM-NIWAS (MoJS), Mizoram State Health Care Society, District Magistrate Office, Bulandshahr (UP)

8. Hospitality & Tourism

- **Ministry of Tourism:** Continued IT operations & helpdesk support for National Integrated Database for Hospitality Industry
- **Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority:** MoU signed in presence of Hon'ble CM, Hospitality training proposal submitted

- 9. Events & Outreach:** 40 QCI Events executed, 35 QCI-Powered Sessions with industry associations.

- 10. Quality Bharat Pledge:** Integrated with MyGov: 39,000+ pledges across 36 States/UTs

14.9.2.6 National Division for Industry Excellence:

The NDIE is at the forefront of driving India's industrial transformation, aligned with the national vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat

(Self-Reliant India). NDIE leads the design, implementation and monitoring of schemes of national importance, in partnership with key ministries such as the MSME and the MoD, to build future-ready, globally competitive and sustainable enterprises.

Information related to significant activities:

- 1 MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, Ministry of MSME: Ongoing
 - ZED Registered MSMEs: 227979
 - Certified MSMEs: 162014 (Bronze: 159092, Silver: 1696 and Gold: 1226)
 - ZED Awareness Program Conducted: 69 (2600+ participants)
 - ZED Assessor Training Program Conducted: 05 (110 assessors trained)
 - ZED Consultant Training Program Conducted: 07 (161 consultants trained)
 - Handholding/Consultancy support applications received: 843
 - MSMEs availed Financial Assistance for Zero Effect Solutions: 71
- 2 System for Advance Manufacturing Assessment and Rating (SAMAR) Certification, DRDO, Ministry of Defence: Ongoing
 - Number of Applications for assessment: 54
 - Number of Assessments conducted: 43

- Number of Certified Manufactures: 35 (Level 1: 00, Level 2: 09, Level 3: 15, Level 4: 10, Level 5: 01)
3. MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme, Ministry of MSME: Ongoing
- LEAN Registered MSMEs: 2830
 - Awareness Programs (Gunvatta Yatras) conducted: 163 (7500+ Participants)
 - Handholding/Consultancy support applications received:
 - Basic: 2732
 - Intermediate: 789
 - Advanced: 188
 - 5-day Consultant Trainings conducted: 12 (289 Participants)
 - 5-day Assessor Trainings conducted: 02 (67 Participants)

14.9.2.7 Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD):

The PADD designs, develops, and implements conformity assessment frameworks for governmental, inter-governmental, regional, and global organizations. The division provides quality assurance solutions, technical support, and capacity-building services across sectors including health, agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, technology, and social inclusion. It collaborates with national agencies such as the Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Civil Aviation, FSSAI, DGCA, NCIIPC, ASI, APEDA, and Spices Board, as well as international partners like UNIDO, ARSO, and the European Union, to promote sustainable practices, enhance digital competencies, and empower stakeholders.

Information related to significant activities:

1. Certification Scheme for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (CSUAS)

Since the scheme's launch, 141 Type Certificates have been issued, and the CSUAS scope has been expanded to VLoS, EVLoS, and BVLoS operations with day/night capabilities. Key initiatives such as Drone Gunvatta Manthan, ATE training, and Indigenous Content Assessment Guidelines strengthened industry readiness and supported national programs like the Namo Drone Didi Yojana.

2. Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plant Produce (VCSMPP)

QCI developed the Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plant Produce (VCSMPP) for NMPB to promote GAP and GFCP in medicinal plants. Over 100 trainings were conducted nationwide, PoPs were created for 111 species, 30 projects were certified, and technical workshops were held in Kerala and New Delhi.

3. Conformity Assessment System and Resource for Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)

QCI developed the Conformity Assessment System and submitted the report to NCIIPC, while conducting 30 pan-India awareness programs in March 2025, engaging 1,000+ participants. The Indian cybersecurity ecosystem now has 4 provisionally approved/accredited entities, and 25 professionals certified under the Scheme.

14.9.2.8 Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID):

PPID works with Centre and State Govt. in assessment, advisory and capacity building projects; actively contributing to turning policy intent into measurable outcomes, and creating frameworks/processes that are credible, benchmarked with international standards and deeply rooted in India's Development priorities.

Since 2015, PPID has leveraged India's talent to support government schemes/initiatives flagship schemes/initiatives through a dynamic base of 500+ Young Professionals and 10,000+ accredited assessors. With PAN India presence, our expertise spans diverse sectors including Governance, Water & Sanitation, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Digital Infrastructure, Structural & Utilities Management and Social Welfare. We have successfully delivered projects such as the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY) Quality Certification and socio-economic profiling of PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), ensuring effective implementation and impact of critical welfare schemes.

Additionally, our involvement as Third-Party Quality Monitoring Agencies for projects like the AIIMS redevelopment, cleaning of Yatradhams in Gujarat and inspections for the Jal Jeevan Mission and Amrut 2.0 further underscores our commitment to quality infrastructure and development across diverse sectors, directly supporting the nation's progress towards a developed India.

As of November 2025, PPID has successfully delivered 230+ projects across ~71 Ministries/ Departments and 18 States/UTs. Currently we have 89 active projects in association with 58

Departments/PSUs/Statutory Bodies across 12 Central Ministries, 11 States/UTs and 14 other clients including Cooperatives, Universities, Corporate etc, reflecting our sustained growth and reach, demonstrating significant impact and sustained growth over the years.

Some of the major ongoing projects are - Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), Indian Footwear & Leather Development programme (IFLDP), Supporting Dairy Cooperative & Farmer Producer Organisation (SDCFPO), Ranking of Urban Policing across 115 Cities, AMC for Self-Declaration-PCSAP, Assessment/ Rating of SRO offices, PAN India Surveillance of Milk and Milk Products 2025, Third Party testing of Fisheries for presence of Added Formaldehyde in Fish, Testing & Analysis of Coal at Unloading end of MAHAGENCO, Swachh Chhattisgarh, Evaluation of Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) under Ministry of Tourism etc.

14.9.2.9 Strategy and Policy Division (SPD):

The SPD was formally established on 23 December, 2024, evolving from the former Policy Unit (2020-2024). This transition marks a strategic shift from the unit's previous role of complementing capacity to a bold 'Transform' mandate. The division's elevated objective is to enable transformation and excellence in governance specifically for Viksit Bharat through high-impact strategic and policy interventions.

1. Structure and Capabilities of SPD

To serve diverse stakeholders effectively, SPD has operationalized a three-wing structure:

- **Internal Strategy** : Services QCI Boards to drive internal strategic priorities.
- **Incubator**: Focuses on concept discovery and thought leadership.
- **Accelerator**: Dedicated to delivering and scaling impact initiatives.

The division has also formalized specialized capabilities in Customer Insights, Benchmarking, Organization Design, Process Excellence, and Change Management.

Information related to significant activities:

1. Internal Strategy: Focus – Servicing QCI Boards & Divisions

- **Positioning India as a Global MVT leader**: Developing a roadmap to position India as a “Healthcare Vishwaguru” by mapping 20+ challenges along the patient journey, with solutions, benchmarking to best-in-class solutions.
- **Creation of Strategic roadmap for NABH initiatives (Mitra, International, Skilling, Allopathic Clinics and Dental Clinics)**: Carried out Pan-India stakeholder in-sighting across patients, 200+ hospitals, 200+ healthcare consultants, hospital staff and 100+ allopathic and dental clinics to understand their challenges and create solutions in the form of service lines of NABH and also creating GTM strategies to improve the uptake of NABH offerings.
- **Improving the capabilities of**

Indian Private Space Firms:

Based on the request from IN-SPACE (under D/o Space), the private space firms are approached to make them aware and handhold them onto the ZED Scheme to improve their quality systems.

- **Surajya Recognition 2.0**: Evolving a quality framework to rank state performance across 4 pillars: Education, Health, Prosperity, and Governance. The framework integrates ESG parameters and primary/secondary data to drive competitive federalism for Viksit Bharat.

2. Incubator: Focus – Concept Discovery and thought leadership for External Clients

- **Transforming welfare initiative of Ex-Servicemen for DESW**: Implementing strategic interventions across pension, healthcare, and skilling to benefit 29 lakh+ Ex-Servicemen. The project utilizes impact assessments and grievance redressal institutionalization to ensure social security and well-being.
- **National Design Action Plan for DPIIT**: Formulating a comprehensive action plan to strengthen the design ecosystem with a focus on textiles, machinery, and electronics sectors. The approach involves expert consultations and benchmarking against top design nations to fulfill the “Design in India, Design for the World” vision. Recommendations are

set to be presented to the Secretary, DPIIT.

- **Scheme for Made in India Label for DPIIT:** Establishing a “Made in India” labelling scheme for steel products which has more than 1 crore labels issued. The scheme validates manufacturer identity and quality criteria to boost the global brand of Indian manufacturing. The EFC note is under process for integration with the Export Promotion Mission.
- **Digital CRS – Regulation as a Service (RaaS) Platform for MeitY:** Developing a “Regulatory as a Service” platform for electronics registration and certification to replace manual processes with a digitized workflow QCI acts as the technical partner for system architecture design to enhance regulatory ease of doing business. The project is in the pre-approval stage pending MeitY concurrence.
- **Quality Assurance mechanisms in Class A & B, Medical Devices for CDSCO:** Creating a monitoring mechanism for Notified Bodies (NBs) to ensure quality compliance for Class A & B medical devices. The strategy involves creating end-to-end performance monitoring of NBs and standardising and digitising various workflow processes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.
- **Ensuring India’s Readiness for EU’s Digital Product Passport**

(DPP) for DPIIT: In response to EU’s ESPR and DPP mandate for its imports, QCI has conducted scenario-based risk modelling to understand potential consequences of non-compliance on India’s export performance. Mapped strategic opportunities to explore how India could move from reactive compliance to proactive global leadership. Prepared a policy concept note recommending structured next steps to DPIIT.

3. Accelerator: Focus – Delivering & Scaling Initiatives for External Clients:

- **Transformation of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB):** Executing a strategic organizational revamp covering 5 key pillars (Mandate, Structure, Function, System, Staff) across 8 zones and 250+ officers. The project utilized diagnostic field visits and global benchmarking to future-proof the organization against emerging narcotic threats. Phase 1 diagnostic study is complete, with the Phase 2 baseline assessment currently underway.
- **Reforming Public Recruitment for Maharashtra Government:** Designing a centralized recruitment framework to unify ~2,550 cadres and ~1,500 separate exams (Measurable) into a streamlined process. The intervention employs legislative drafting for a State Staff Commission and “Nipun Setu” for unselected candidates to ensure

transparent, efficient governance for aspirants. The proposal is currently with the Chief Minister and Cabinet for final approval.

- **Quality Assurance in products procured under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for Andhra Pradesh Government:** Conducted independent quality assurance for sports equipment and school furniture to ensure safety and durability impacting over 33 lakh students in 17,000+ schools. The project deployed NABL-accredited lab testing and IS 2500-1 sampling methodologies to support foundational learning goals. The review for sports equipment has been successfully completed and submitted.
- **Benchmarking O&M Costs for DFCCIL:** Developing a cost estimation model to benchmark Operations & Maintenance expenditures per track kilometer against global freight operators. The team is utilizing primary data from Indian Railways and SPVs to optimize logistics costs for the Dedicated Freight Corridor. An interim report is scheduled to be submitted in December 2025.
- **Impact Assessment of Startup India Scheme of DPIIT:** Conducting a nationwide impact evaluation of the Startup India initiative incorporating feedback from 600+ startups and ecosystem enablers. The study uses

a triangulation approach of primary and secondary research to guide the next phase of policymaking. The project is currently ongoing with data collection in progress.

- **Creation of Maturity Model for India Post:** Developed a data-driven transformation model to modernize 1.6 lakh post offices). The initiative established a four-pronged framework—Inspection, Self-Assessment, Capacity Enhancement, and Data collection. Key deliverables include Maturity Assessment Frameworks, Self-Assessment Toolkits, and a Digital Portal design to ensure continuous service quality improvement and accountability.
- **Evaluation of Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) for Ministry of Textiles:** Completed a third-party audit of material movement and financial disbursements for 7,600+ beneficiaries in the textile sector to ensure scheme integrity.
- **Analysis of Future of Growth report of World Economic Forum (WEF) for DPIIT:** Analyzed India's performance across 80+ indicators in the WEF report and mapped them to relevant ministries for action; findings have been presented to DPIIT.

Photographs



APAC Annual Meeting 2025



APAC Annual Meeting 2025



World Accreditation Day Celebrations 9 June 2025 in Delhi



Awareness Session on Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) with BEE



Three-day training on ISO/IEC 17065:2012, FSMS and QMS with USOCA on 10-12 June 2025 at Dehradun.





One-day technical training workshop on voluntary certification scheme for medicinal plant produce (VCSMPP) on March 21, 2025, New Delhi



Nagaland Gunvatta Sankalp,
February 27, 2025 | Kohima, Nagaland



ZED Disha Workshop
January 30-31, 2025 | New Delhi



1QCI Office Inauguration May 28, 2025 | World Trade Centre, New Delhi





Launch OF 'Quality Bharat Cell'
The Mann School, Delhi



Guntvatta Gurukul Batch 9 Convocation
July 8, 2025 | New Delhi

14.10 National Institute of Design

National Institutes of Design (NIDs) are internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institutions in the field of design education and research.

14.10.1 NID, Ahmedabad

- a) Established at Ahmedabad in 1961, the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, with campuses in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar & Bengaluru, is a pioneering institute that offers multidisciplinary design education. The institute functions as an autonomous body under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and has been declared an Institute of National Importance by virtue of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.
- b) With an experience of almost six decades in the field of design education, research, application of advanced teaching methodologies, and unparalleled design research projects, NID has attained national and international reputation. NID, Ahmedabad has been recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, and it is also a member of Association of Indian Universities (AIU).
- c) NID, Ahmedabad offers professional education programmes i.e. four years Bachelor of Design (B.Des.) and two & half years' Master of Design (M.Des.) with five faculty streams and twenty diverse design domains from its campuses in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, & Bengaluru. The Doctoral Programme in Design (full time: three years and part time: five years) which is offered from NID Ahmedabad Campus gives impetus to design research priorities for its current faculty in collaboration with researchers who are selected as PhD scholars under faculty supervision. NID, Ahmedabad has established exchange programmes and ongoing pedagogic relationships with close to 100 overseas institutions. NID, Ahmedabad has also been playing a significant role in promoting design.

- d. Through the Integrated Design Services (IDS), NID undertakes consultancy projects from various government, semi-government and private organizations and professionally deliver design solutions in diverse design domains. NID also provides its experience and training facilities to the services of craft sectors in the areas of training, research and need assessment study, craft documentation, capacity building and skill up-gradation in design using contextual approach.
- e) Design research is a proactive and exploratory way to develop design practice and education. NID aims at creating a new body of knowledge on and through design research. It conducts design research in the areas of Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile and Apparel Design, Lifestyle Accessory Design, IT Integrated Design, and Design Management in domains related to industrial, social, and cultural concerns through basic and applied research, through experimental development and other activities. NID's design research mandate also includes setting up of Design Research Chairs, which act as catalysts for collaborative research opportunities at NID. Chair holders or Fellows and their associated labs promote holistic design thinking backed by comprehensive research, culminating in futuristic visions; envisaging a better quality of life. NID's research initiatives are fully integrated into its undergraduate and postgraduate curricula.

Seed Research Grant: The NID seed

grant is a funding initiative to facilitate faculty in pursuing competitive research in emerging areas of design thinking and process.

NID Ford Foundation Grant is a prestigious grant awarded to the selected students of B.Des and M.Des batch who are in their final semester Graduation project.

Centres/Cells under Research & Development

- Railway Design Centre (RDC), Ahmedabad Campus
- Centre for Bamboo Initiatives (CFBI), Bengaluru Campus
- Smart Handloom Innovation Centre (SHIC), Bengaluru Campus
- Innovation Centre for Natural Fibre (ICNF), Gandhinagar Campus
- Intellectual Property Rights Cell (IPR), Ahmedabad Campus
- International Centre for Indian Crafts (ICIC), Ahmedabad Campus
- WIRIN Project-WIPRO-IISC-NID Research and Innovation Programme, Bengaluru and Gandhinagar Campuses

- f) NID received a prestigious opportunity to work on the **invitation kit development and its production for the 2025 Republic Day at Home event at Rashtrapati Bhavan**. With 'artistic and cultural heritage of Southern states of India' as the overall theme this year, this invitation package was curated to showcase the selected unique artisanal

handicraft from Southern states of India which shows the culture and tradition through the material and skills.

The Designing Souvenir that triggers memory of new Parliament of India and Its constitutional values project which was funded by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and executed in collaboration with the NID was an initiative to craft unique, story-driven mementos reflecting the values and spirit of India's Parliament.

The project involved extensive research to understand diverse buyer personas, thematic development inspired by Parliament's identity and strategic product categorization. A collection of 45 products across six themes was created, emphasizing sustainability, cultural representation and scalability.

- g) NID was honoured with the opportunity to **design the Independence Day 2025 gift box for the Rashtrapati Bhavan.**

The project was a prestigious endeavour, with a specific focus on showcasing the rich diversity and craftsmanship of East Indian handicrafts. The box was intended to reflect the cultural heritage and artistry of the region, incorporating intricate designs that highlighted the skills of local artisans. Dr. Susanth C S, Dean, Bengaluru Campus, took lead in overseeing the project, guiding the team through the design and execution process. This project was a momentous occasion for NID, representing not only the institute's design capabilities but also its commitment to preserving and promoting India's cultural heritage.

- h) **'Bharat ki Pehchan'** a collection of souvenirs made by the students of the NID, Ahmedabad, was taken to the **International Space Station (ISS) during the Axiom-4 mission (25 June - 15 July 2025) of Indian astronaut and mission pilot, Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla (Shux).**

The compilation of design work and their stories were shared with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modiji, by Captain Shukla upon his return to India.

- i) National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad showcased Design and Innovation Leadership at India Pavilion – Bharat, Expo 2025 Osaka

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce of Industry, Government of India, had advised National Institute of Design.

(NID), Ahmedabad to put up a display of design capabilities of the country powering India's Creative Future, in the space designated for DPIIT at the India Pavilion – Bharat from the 7 to 13 September 2025 during the prestigious Expo 2025 Osaka held in Osaka Japan.

Accordingly, **in alignment with Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision of "Design in India, Design for the World"** which seeks to empower, enhance, and showcase the prowess of Indian design and innovation, positioning the nation as a global hub for design-led growth, entrepreneurship, and cultural leadership, NID presented

a series of video showcases highlighting its contribution to design, innovation, and creative industries. From industrial design to communication design and from textile design to experiential design, NID's presence at the Pavilion underlined India's growing role in global creative economies. Interactive video displays offered visitors insights into how design thinking is shaping industries, businesses, and communities.

Enthusiastic feedback was conveyed by alumni of NID who happened to visit the Pavillion.

- j) NID Ahmedabad is currently working on the **wayfinding signage graphics for Shree Ram Janmabh oomi Parisar**. Dr Tridha Gajjar, who is heading the project, made a presentation on November 4, 2025, to Shri Nripendra Misraji, Chairman of Shree Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra. Four concepts were presented by NID, out of which one, representing 'Suryavanshi', was selected. Within a short 14-day period, NID has submitted the complete set of signage for approval.
- k) The **Pradhanmantri Sang rahalaya or the Prime Ministers Museum & Library (PMML)** is a tribute to every Prime Minister of India since Independence, and a narrative record of how each one has contributed to the development of our nation over the last 75 years. It is a history of collective effort, and powerful evidence of the creative success of India's democracy. The Sangrahalaya goes on to tell the story of how our Prime Ministers

navigated the nation through various challenges and ensured the all-round progress of the country. Within this story is a message for the younger generation: there are greater horizons to conquer as we transform India into New India.

In this context and backdrop, on the 06th November 2025, **NID, Ahmedabad and PM Sangrahalaya signed an MoU** with an overall objective to establish a collaborative framework between NID and the PMML to leverage design expertise of NID, Ahmedabad for undertaking various design interventions, which includes Design of Exhibits and Exhibition Galleries, Promotional Materials and Collaterals, Design of Public Facilities / Utility, Design of Ticket Counter/s, Signage System and Overall Branding of the Sangrahalaya.

To create new designs for handicraftsmen and as well as to manufacture them, **Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation (APHDC) and National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad** on 02 April 2025 signed an **MoU** in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Handlooms & Textiles Government of Andhra Pradesh, Smt. S Savitha as well as Dr N.Yuvaraj, Secretary, Dept. of Industries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in the Secretariat.

- l) As per the MoU, the handicraftsmen would be given training to make products with banana fibre and creation with hyacinth. They would also be provided with marketing facility and awareness on packing and branding

image development.

- m) NID, Ahmedabad **signed an MoU** with the **National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU)** at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on 14 April 2025 on the occasion of All India Forensic Science Summit 2025. This MoU will allow promotion of interest in the teaching and research activities of both NID, Ahmedabad & NFSU in the specific field of forensic chemistry and forensic toxicology in particular.
- n) **NID, Ahmedabad and the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** on 13th June 2025 at NID Ahmedabad, reaffirming their commitment to a collaborative framework aimed at promoting design excellence and innovation across various domains of rail transport and allied services.
- o) Building upon the earlier **MoU** signed in 2023, between the **National Institute of Design (NID) Ahmedabad and the Human Spaceflight Centre (HSFC) of ISRO**, on the 12 September 2024, NID signed a project-specific MoU focused on the Development of Intra-Vehicular Activity (IVA) Space Suits for the Indian Human Spaceflight Programme, further strengthening our collaborative efforts in designing advanced systems and products for India's space missions.
- p) In view of the new scheme, called 'PM Vishwakarma', which aims at improving the quality as well as the reach of products and services of artisans

and craftspeople, to ensure that the Vishwakarmas are integrated into the domestic and global value chains and which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by the Government of India, with an initial outlay of Rs. 13,000 crores, on 17th September 2025, **NID, Ahmedabad and Ministry of MSME signed an MoU** to undertake the Skill Upgradation component under the scheme as a 'Design Knowledge Partner'. Out of the total 18 trades covered under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, NID will contribute to 9 trades (Carpenter (Suthar) Blacksmith, Sculptor (Murtikar, Stone Carver, Stone Breaker), Goldsmith (Sonar), Potter (Kumhaar), Cobbler (Charmakar, Shoemaker, Footwear Artisans), Basket / Mat / Broom Maker / Coir Weaver, Doll and Toy Maker, Tailor (Darji), which are under the core competency of the NID.

The NID designers shall impart training to those Vishwakarma Artisans for skill upgradation, product diversification and also branding and packaging. NID shall also work for capacity building for select clusters through Design Intervention.

Other information of National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad:

Patents

Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
3-Under Process	0	0	0

Designs

Filed	Examined	Registered
10	2-Under Process	8

Copyright

Applications Received	Applications Examined	Registrations	Total Disposal
2	2-Under Process	0	0

14.10.2 New National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

In 2007, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (erstwhile Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) envisioned the National Design Policy aimed at creating a design-enabled innovation economy and strengthening design education in the country. The National Design Policy had recommended setting up design institutes on the lines of NID, Ahmedabad in various parts of India to promote design programmes. Under this Action Plan, 4 new NIDs have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Amaravati), Assam (Jorhat), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) and Haryana (Kurukshetra). These institutes function as an autonomous body under DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The 4 new NIDs have also been brought under the ambit of NID Act, 2014 through NID (Amendment) Act, 2019. The institutes offer Bachelor of Design (B.Des) courses in Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile and Apparel Design. The Bachelor of Design (B.Des) commences with a two-semester rigorous Foundation Program followed by six semesters of specialized courses. Teaching methodology incorporates Industry and Field exposure.

New NIDs as Institutions of National Importance in different geographical regions of the country will help produce highly skilled man-

power in design which, in turn, will create job opportunities, both direct and indirect, by providing sustainable design interventions for crafts, handloom, rural technology, small, medium and large-scale enterprises; and out-reach programmes for capacity, capability and institution building.

14.10.3 NID Andhra Pradesh

The National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh (NID AP), established in September 2015, is the second autonomous design institute under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Building on the legacy of over five decades of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, NID AP was founded in line with the Government of India's National Design Policy. NID Andhra Pradesh has started functioning from its Permanent Campus from March 2024.

Noteworthy achievements at NID Andhra Pradesh

Mr. Vishrut h Balaji of Industrial Design (Batch 2022) won the prestigious **India's Best Design Awards-2025** for his excellence in designing a **remote acoustic monitoring unit** to detect the poaching of wetland birds and migratory species in Eastern India.

Ms. Lavanya Lodhi's film *Veins of Grace* advanced to the semifinals of the 52nd Student Academy Awards, organized by The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Selected among the top 2% from 3,127 global entries, this recognition highlights NID AP's excellence and places Indian student filmmaking on the prestigious international stage.

Andhra Pradesh MSME Development Corporation (APMSMEDC), National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh and Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) have collaborated together for conducting Workshops on Capacity Building of MSMEs in Modern and Green Packaging Techniques along with Branding Intervention under RAMP Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

Collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation (APHDC): Engagement in design competitions and product development initiatives focusing on natural fibres such as Water Hyacinth, including branding and packaging strategies.

NID AP in collaboration with APHDC imparted training to artisans in manufacturing Eco-friendly innovative hand-crafted products developed from water hyacinth. The sustainable Design-led product range preserving traditional crafts was launched by Lepakshi during CII Partnership Summit during November 2025 at Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

14.10.4 NID Madhya Pradesh

The National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh (NID MP), commenced its first academic session in July 2019 at its permanent campus located in Acharpura, Bhopal. As of 2025, the Institute has 292 undergraduate students enrolled across various design disciplines. NID MP continues to strengthen its academic environment, research culture, and industry engagement while contributing to the national design ecosystem.

(i) Notable Recent developments of NID, Madhya Pradesh

a. Convocation 2025

NID MP successfully hosted its 2nd Convocation Ceremony on 21 November 2025, celebrating the graduating batches of 2020–24 and 2021–25.

- Chief Guest: Dr. Tessy Thomas, Former Director General (Aero), DRDO
- Guests of Honour:
 - Mr. Anthony Lopez, Founder, Lopez Design
 - Mr. Sivaramakrishnan Ganapathi, Managing Director, Gokaldas Exports
- Degrees Conferred: 121 graduates

This event marked a significant step in strengthening the institute's role in shaping future design professionals.



(ii) Governance, Compliance & Institutional Strengthening

a. Trademark Registration

The NID Madhya Pradesh Logo has been formally registered as a Trademark with the Indian Patent Office.

- Certificate No.: 3928695
- Date: 28/11/2025
- Journal No.: 2238

b. Audits & Certifications

- Successfully completed the ISO 9001:2015 2nd Surveillance Audit on 16–17 June 2025.

c. Procurement Transparency

NID MP consistently ensured transparent and efficient procurement, maintaining 97–100% of purchases through GeM from January to November 2025.

(iii) Collaborations & MoUs

NID MP signed MoU with Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), Bhopal.

(iv) Capacity Building, Awareness & Outreach**a. Cybersecurity Initiatives**

As per MHA and MeitY guidelines, NID MP conducted:

- Monthly Cyber Jaagrookta Diwas
- Cyber Swachhata Pakhwada (Feb 2025)
- Safer Internet Day activities
- Participation in national cybersecurity workshops
- National Cyber Security Awareness Month (Oct 2025) under “Cyber Jagrit Bharat”
- VAPT testing, Security Audit, Security Certificate renewal, and VPN provisioning via MPSEDC

These initiatives significantly strengthened institutional digital security.

b. Swachhata & Environmental Initiatives

The Institute carried out wide-ranging activities under Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS) 2025, including:

- Monthly Shramdaan and cleanliness drives
- Blood donation and health camps
- A major cleanliness initiative at Narsingharh Fort
- Coverage of 10 Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs) under DPIIT directions

Environmental stewardship activities included plantation drives in January, March, and September 2025, and a major event on World Environment Day (05 June) under the theme “*Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam*”. More than 600 native saplings were planted in collaboration with the NGO, Citizen For Change Foundation.

c. Safety, Training & Welfare

The Institute organized:

- Fire safety and extinguisher training (March–April 2025)
- POSH Awareness Session (Jan 2025)
- One-day workshop under Rashtriya Karmayogi Programme (Phase II) on 30 Oct 2025
- Participation in MeitY’s Women’s Day Cybersecurity Workshop

d. Vigilance & Cleanliness Initiatives

- Vigilance Awareness Week: 27 Oct – 02 Nov 2025
- Special Campaign 5.0: Throughout October 2025 focusing on reducing pendency and improving cleanliness

standards

(v) Student & Alumni Achievements (2025)

1. Mr. Yohann D'Souza (Batch 2020–24) and Dr. Setu Sharma (Faculty Guide) received the Distinguished Poster Award for "*Enhancing Heritage Engagement*" at ICDHS 14 (IIT Delhi), 10–12 Oct 2025.
2. Deepesh Kumar and Bhavya Narayan (Industrial Design) were selected as Finalists for the Green Product Award 2025 (Germany) for their sustainable packaging concept *EcoSip*.
3. Mr. Sidak Bumrah won in the SIT Furniture Design Award 2025 for his project *Urban Flora*.
4. Mr. Vivek Mahajan's concept *Nothing Community Edition Phone 3a – Carpe Diem* was featured by Yanko Design.
5. Mr. Rushikesh (Final Year ID) was selected as a Finalist in the Product Design category of TISDC 2024 (Taiwan International Student Design Competition).
6. Alumna Ms. Ramaa Sahasrabuddhe (Batch 2019–23) won the Hyundai Award for Excellence in Sustainability & Creative Practice for her Masters project at the Royal College of Art, London (Sept 2025).
7. Mr. Dilu Maliackal (Batch 2019–23) won 2nd Best Short Film Award for "*Alvida – The Last Goodbye*" at the NFR Global Academy Awards (Jan 2025).
8. Mr. Kartik Mahajan (Batch 2019–23)
 - Won Best Screenplay Award for the animation film *Phool Dei* at the Himachal Short Film Festival 2025
 - Won Best Direction (Professional Category) at WAVES Summit 2025 (Create in India Challenge)
 - Recognized as one of the 24 Creative Minds of Tomorrow at the 56th IFFI Goa
9. Mr. Shubham Neware's documentary film "*Karma Gaabo Re*" received the Jury Diploma at Zero Plus International Film Festival 2025, Tyumen, Russia.
10. Ms. Samiksha Kherde's short film "*Kaagaz*" won 3rd Prize (Bronze Winner) at the Nagpur Film Festival 2025.
11. Ms. Modeera Fatima (Batch 2022–26) won the National Book Cover Design Competition organized by the French Institute of India & Hatchette India, announced at the Kerala Literature Festival 2025.
12. Mr. Utkarsh and Ms. Maithili Desai (Batch 2020–24) launched their own Design Studio, promoting young design entrepreneurship.
13. Ms. Maithili Desai (Batch 2020–24) contributed as an animator for the film "*Chalisa*", which won the Best Animation Award at the WAVES Summit 2025 and later became 1st Runner-up at BISFF 2025.
14. Ms. Medha Kulkarni (Batch 2021–25) won an award at the 28th Religion Today Film Festival, Trento, Italy (Aug 2025) for her animation film "*Sullinkayi*".

15. Mr. Soham Bhende (Final Year) won the Catalyst Grant at the Goa Open Arts Festival 2026.
16. Ms. Hessa won:
 - Work-in-Progress Lab Award (USD 5000)
 - IICT Award for her film "Azhi"
 - Received post-production support from Nube Studios, Prasad Corporation & Moviebuff.
 - Mr. Manas Holkar's documentary "Devi – A Woven History"
 - Became a Finalist at Fest5 International Film Festival, Kolkata
 - Won an award at the C2F2 Film Festival hosted by Amity University.

(vi) Major Academic & Cultural Events

a. Design Shivir 3.0 (May 2025)

A flagship five-day immersive design workshop for school students and young creatives, promoting hands-on learning, material exploration, and design orientation.

b. National Handloom Day 2025

Organized in collaboration with **IGRMS Bhopal**, the event highlighted India's diverse textile heritage with participation from artisans across multiple states and live demonstrations of weaving, embroidery, bamboo craft, and terracotta traditions.

c. Bhopal Literature Festival 2025

National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh has served as a Design Partner of Bhopal Literature and Art Festival 2025.

d. Tribal project - workshops for tribals

Janjatiya Shilpgram Mahotsav 2025, held from 9–11 May in collaboration with Vanya, Tribal Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, was a resounding success. Inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Mohan Yadav and concluded in the presence of Hon'ble Governor Shri Mangubhai Patel, along with Dr. Kunwar Vijay Shah, Tribal Minister, MP. The event saw the participation of over 1000 artisans and the recognition of 30 master artisans. NID Madhya Pradesh, through its Aadirang Project, curated mementos and welcome kits inspired by Baiga tribal art, celebrating the region's rich craft heritage. These specially designed gifts were presented to key dignitaries by NID MP representatives and were appreciated for their cultural depth and craftsmanship.



Registrar and other project coordinators aadirang of NIDMP presenting the memento to Honorable Governor of Madhya Pradesh

e. Madhya Pradesh Design Utsav (MPDU) 2025:

The Madhya Pradesh Design Utsav (MPDU) 2025 Held from February 20–22, 2025, at the NID MP campus, the Madhya Pradesh Design Utsav was a vibrant three-day celebration of creativity and culture inaugurated by Director Dr. Vidya Rakesh. The event fostered broad

collaboration, engaging approximately 300 school students in hands-on workshops while highlighting student entrepreneurship through a bustling marketplace. The festival featured a diverse array of artistic expressions, including the "Advait 2025" fashion show, the "Vichitra Chitra" Sanskrit play, and thought-provoking art installations like "Ant-finity." Beyond the arts, the Utsav encouraged camaraderie through open mic sessions, talent shows, and inter-college sports competitions with institutes like SPA and LNCT, concluding with an awards ceremony that honored the event's collaborative spirit.

14.10.5 NID Haryana

National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana was established in 2015. The Institute started operations from transit campus at Government Polytechnic at Umri, Kurukshetra and subsequently shifted its operations fully to its own campus in January 2022. The new campus is spread over 20 Acres area. The National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana, an Institution of National Importance under DPIIT, continues to strengthen its position in design education through significant academic, industry, and student-centric initiatives. NID Haryana provides full-time four-year Bachelor of Design programmes in Industrial Design, Communication Design, and Textiles & Apparel Design. During the year, the Institute achieved major milestones across integrated design services, student wellbeing, curriculum enhancement including life skill module, industry collaborations, awards, outreach activities, and flagship events.

NID Haryana Demonstrates Excellence Through Design and Innovation

1. Integrated Design Services: High-Impact Projects

UPSC 100-Year Centenary Logo & Commemorative Coin in Design

In a prestigious national assignment, NID Haryana designed the official Centenary Unit, refined the UPSC logo, and conceptualized the upcoming commemorative coin. The Centenary Unit was unveiled on 1 October 2025 during UPSC's 99th Foundation Day.



Jersey Design for Haryana Steelers (Pro Kabaddi League, Season 12)

NID Haryana collaborated with JSW Sports Pvt. Ltd. to design the Home & Away jerseys for the Haryana Steelers. Inspired by Kheti, the designs celebrate Haryana's agrarian identity, symbolizing resilience and community spirit.

Other Design Projects

- Workshop on **Haryana pavilion design for India International Trade Fair-2025**
- Logo Design for National Institute of Solar Energy (Under process)
- The cmf.tech by Nothing x gullylabs workshop at NID Haryana brought design and culture together in the best way

- A two-day, industry-led design workshop was conducted at NID Haryana in collaboration with Fenesta, a leading windows and doors solutions brand with 22 years of market presence

2. Student Wellbeing: Strengthening Support and Campus Life

NID Haryana expanded its Student Well-Being System, introducing structured support for academic, emotional, and social development.

Key Initiatives

- Comprehensive orientation programmes and peer-support for new students
- Strengthened student governance, Disciplinary Committee, ICC, and Anti-Ragging measures
- Human Values & Ethics programmes and Mentor–Mentee System
- Life-skills development (communication, leadership, personal organization)
- Professional counseling, medical support, yoga, fitness facilities
- Enhanced residential facilities with hygiene, cleanliness, and recreation
- Alumni engagement for mentoring, scholarships, and institutional feedback

Additional steps include the introduction of a Life Skills Module and an MoU with Heartfulness for wellbeing programmes.

3. Sessions and Engagements to Enhance NID Haryana's National Presence

To strengthen the institutional visibility of NID Haryana on prominent academic, professional, and industry platforms, the Institute actively participated in a range of high-impact events, workshops, conferences, and leadership programmes across the country. These engagements contributed significantly to extending NID Haryana's outreach, fostering collaborations, and reinforcing its presence in national-level discussions on design, education, innovation, and leadership.

Key Sessions and Representations

- **Visitor's Conference 2025 at Rashtrapati Bhawan**
Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, Actively represented the Institute at the prestigious Visitor's Conference this year.
- **Lead Speaker at 'Packaging for Prosperity' Platform at IIP Foundation Day**
Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, delivered a high-impact keynote address about contribution on innovation, sustainability, and global market opportunities in packaging.
- **Speaker at workshop on PMKVY 4.0 with Panipat Textile Sector, NSDC**
Education ACP incharge, Dr. Shruti Tomar, represented NID Haryana in sector-specific skill development deliberations under PMKVY 4.0

- **Speaker/Panelist at ADI's DoBeDo – Creative Leadership**
Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, shared insights on 'Creative Leadership' and innovation as part of a panel discussion organised by the Delhi chapter of the Association of Designers of India.
 - **Representation at International Gita Mahotsav**
Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, addressed a gathering of over 21,000 school students onsite, along with over 1 lakh school students online, and a global telecast spanning 52 countries, amplifying the Institute's visibility on a global platform.
 - **Speaker/Panelist in Education panel at 'Never Ending Story,' Chitkara University**
Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, represented NID Haryana's point of view on discussions revolving around Future of Design Education, and storytelling.
 - **Paper Presentation at SiDE Symposium, IIT Delhi**
ASD, Ms. Mamta Gautam, NID Haryana, presented a research paper at the *Sustainability in Design Education (SiDE) Symposium* hosted by IIT Delhi in collaboration with TU Delft, showcasing the Institute's contributions to sustainable design education.
 - Representation at Stakeholders' Consultation on Education & Skill Development 2041, Noida
 - Director NID Haryana, Prof. Ramneek Majithia, and Education ACP incharge, Dr. Shruti Tomar represented NID Haryana in the national consultation workshop on the "Functional Plan for Education and Skill Development 2041," engaging with policymakers and industry leaders.
 - Conducting Management Development Programmes on Intellectual Property Rights
 - IDS Lead, Mr. Trilok Chauhan, NID Haryana conducted 2 MDPs on "Intellectual Property Rights" for MSMEs at **Karnal** and **Ambala**, strengthening understanding of IPR frameworks relevant to design.
 - **Participation in L'Arte Dell'Auto Design Workshop at UPES Dehradun**
Industrial design students along with Mr. Trilok Chauhan, participated in the specialised workshop on automotive design and future mobility by Ferrari Designer. 2 of our students works were shortlisted for display by the eminent designer.
- 4. Awards & Achievements: National and International Stage**
- NID Haryana students and alumni achieved significant recognition in 2025:

Sr. No.	Award Name	Student/Alumni Name
1	Taiwan International Student Design Competition (The Bureau of European Design Associations Special Award)	Ridhima Saini
2	Won a Bronze medal in Technology at Worldskills Asia Taipei 2025.	Komal Panda
3	ServDes'25: 2nd Place	Lakshit Pathak, Aryan Manjrekar
4	Samsung Solve For Tomorrow, Top 40 Finalist	Aprajita
5	Paris Design Awards 2025	Gauravi Lad, Varun P Shenoy
6	Red Dot Design Concept 2025	Koshik Singh
7	Annecy Film Festival 2025	Arya Pandey
8	Agrikraft furniture competition by Craste (6th All India position)	Siya, Aastha, Snigdha, Shruti, Aadya
9	Amity Viksit Bharat (2nd Position Cash prize of 20000)	Siya, Aastha, Snigdha, Shruti, Aadya
10	IIT Roorkee Zenigma (3rd Position Cash prize of 10000)	Siya, Aastha, Snigdha, Shruti, Aadya
11	Designathon NIT Kurukshetra (1st Position Prize worth 3000)	Siya, Aastha, Snigdha, Shruti, Aadya
12	District Youth Festival (1st position in Story Telling)	Raj Kumari Baskey
13	District Youth Festival (3rd position in Poetry Writing)	Aadya Bharti
14	IF Design award (Product Design Student Category Final Top 10)	Komal Panda
15	Animators Guild India Fest 2025 (Official Selection)	Arundhati Bose (GP at lastbench Studio)
16	Red Dot Design Concept 2025	Monica Bhyrappa
17	Paris Design Awards 2025, Graphic Design (Artificial Intelligence Designs)	Anupriya Srivastava

These achievements reflect the Institute's academic rigor and culture of design excellence.

5. Industry and Academic Linkages Strengthened

To enhance experiential learning and research, NID Haryana signed MoUs with:

- CSIO-CSIR
- AIFOM

These partnerships support internships, collaborative research, and student placements.

6. Outreach: Expanding Design Awareness Nationwide

- Hosted a 5-Day Residential Curious Creators School Program, engaging Class 9–12 students from across India
- Organized Design Trek, a national-level design hackathon encouraging creative problem-solving among youth

7. Major Event: “ANVAYA –Celebrating Stories”

On 29 March 2025, NID Haryana hosted the inaugural edition of Anvaya – Celebrating Stories, a festival dedicated to exploring storytelling in design, culture, and society, Business & Branding. Organized by the Film & Photography Club, the event featured leading personalities such as:

Nina Sabnani, Vaibhav Kumaresh, Vineet Mahajan, Suresh Venkat, Faezeh Jalali, Sandhya Raman, Azmina Poddar, Samina Mishra, Upendra Singhal, Kalyan Joshi, and Kirit Bhai.

The festival saw enthusiastic participation from over 100+ external attendees, including students and faculty from NIFT Panchkula, FDDI Rohtak, WUD, Chitkara University, and LPU. This inaugural year, the festival received an overwhelming 182 film entries, out of which the top 15 short films were screened during the event. More than 100 Institutes from across India participated in the event.

During the Anvaya – Celebrating Stories 2025 festival at NID Haryana, the panel discussion on “Storytelling in Culture and Society” delved into the profound impact of narratives on cultural identity and tradition preservation. Moderated by Dr. Shruti Tomar, the session featured an ensemble of distinguished storytellers and artists:

Nina Sabnani: A filmmaker and educator renowned for her work in animation and visual storytelling.

Vaibhav Kumaresh: An acclaimed animator known for his contributions to Indian animation and storytelling.

Sandhya Raman: A textile artist whose work integrates storytelling with fabric art.

Samina Mishra: A documentary filmmaker and writer focusing on narratives around childhood and identity.

Faezeh Jalali: An actress and director recognized for her innovative storytelling in theatre.

Upendra Singhal: A storyteller dedicated to reviving traditional Indian narratives.

Another panel discussion was conducted on “Storytelling in Business and Branding” provided profound insights into the transformative power of narratives in the corporate realm.

- **Suresh Venkat:** With over two decades in media spanning radio, television, and digital platforms, Suresh has held pivotal roles at CNBC TV18 and Star TV. His multifaceted career encompasses editorial consultancy, anchoring, and acting, reflecting a deep understanding of narrative techniques across mediums.
- **Vineet Mahajan :** Recognized as one of India’s most awarded creative professionals, Vineet is the founder of Viem Collective, a consortium of over 250 strategic, creative, and technological experts. His portfolio boasts transformative campaigns for brands like Bata, Nescafé, and Coca-Cola.
- **Poojil T.:** Communications Associate in the Council’s Outreach team, where she focuses on data and visual storytelling.
- **Azmina Poddar :** With over 20 years of experience spanning design consulting, strategy, and visual communication. She has led branding initiatives as Director of Visual & Branding and Creative Head in multiple design studios.
- **Ramneek Majithia :** Director of NID Haryana, bringing insights into Design Leadership, along with the

intersection of design thinking in education and brand storytelling.



8. TALK SESSIONS: ‘DESIGN IN INDIA’ , ‘DESIGN FOR THE WORLD’:

- NID Haryana hosted an inspiring talk session with the legendary graphic designer and typographer Mr. Mahendra Patel
- NID Haryana had organized a series of Interactive Sessions with renowned people from Design Fraternity. The session with Ms. Alpana Khare, was organised.
- NID Haryana had the pleasure of hosting an inspiring and enriching interactive session with Mr. Prashik S. Khandare, a visionary in avant-garde and haute couture design.
- NID Haryana, hosted an insightful and inspiring session titled “From Designing Brands to Designing the

Future” with Sajith Ansar, Founder and CEO of Idea Spice.

- NID Haryana hosted an insightful and inspiring session with Amit Krishn Gulati on curiosity, learning to unlearn and relearn, and developing the confidence to navigate ambiguity, qualities that shape future design leaders.

9. Other Events:

- NID Haryana celebrated its 09th Foundation Day.
- The National Institute of Design, Haryana, celebrated National Sports Day from 29th to 31st August 2025, commemorating the birth anniversary of the legendary hockey wizard Major Dhyan Chand. The three-day event was organized to promote fitness, unity, and sportsmanship in alignment with the Fit India Movement
- National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana celebrated National Handloom Day on 7th August 2025, reaffirming its commitment to preserving and promoting India's rich textile and craft heritage.
- National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana hosted its 4th Annual Sports Event, JOSH 2025
- An awareness program organized at NID Haryana on “Secure Your Digital World – Awareness and Legal Aid Against Cyber Fraud” by the staff and students of Lala Ami Chand Monga Memorial College of Law, Shahabad

Ambala under District Legal Services Authority Kurukshetra

- Sensitisation workshops were conducted for staff and students of NID Haryana, as part of awareness and sensitisation sessions by the institute's internal complaints committee.

14.10.6 NID Assam

1. National Institute of Design (NID), Assam commenced its academic session from July 2019. The campus is located at Tocklai village in Jorhat, Assam. NID Assam's presence in Jorhat gives a great opportunity to young creative talent and design aspirants from North East India and across the country.
2. The Students' Activities Committee organised a Seminar DOTWOT Workshop 2025 on 21st and 22nd April, 2025, at the campus. to foster creative thinking and conceptual design through guided exercises using AI visualisation tools.
3. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) under the Ready to Use Culture Development Technology, in the light of the Make in India Initiative, selected the logo design developed by Bedansu Haloi, a student in the VIII semester of the Institute.
4. NID, Assam, signed a MoU with Meghalaya Basin Service Agency on 25th July, 2025 on the occasion of Submit for Rural Empowerment (Leveraging Pradhan Mantri Janajatiya Vikash Mission) Organised by Meghalaya Basin

Service Agency. The Director and Registrar of NID Assam represented the Institute.

5. Two students namely Manisha Pruseth of 7th Semester and Shubhra of 8th from Textile and Apparel Design have been selected to go and participate in the Handloom Hackathon, to be held at IIT Delhi.
6. The Design Innovative Centre, Department of Design, IIT Guwahati, in collaboration with the District Administration Jorhat and NID, Assam, successfully conducted three days programme: Abhilasha 25; from 29th August to 31st August, 2025, with the participation of More than 1600 students across the district.
7. Dr J. P. Sampath Kumar, Director, NID Assam, participated in " Handloom Hackathon " organized by the Ministry of Textiles in coordination with seven other partners, including IIT Delhi and IIHT. His entry won second place in the event under the theme, " Innovation in Design & Operations ". The entry was out of more than 1000 entries received by the organizers and 310 entries were shortlisted for the final round held on 4th August 2025 at IIT, Delhi. His work in the handloom sector is aimed at improving the productivity of the handloom in a single operation by probably 80 to 100%, which can help reduce the cost of the fabric.
8. Prof. J.P. Sampath Kumar, Director of the Institute, was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award at LEAP 2025 by the London School of Digital Business for his dedication and impactful work in the education industry.
9. 45 number of students of batch 2021-22 have graduated with B. Des Degree.

14.10.7 Present number of Students in NIDs-

Name of NID	Established in	Number of students (including EWS)			
		B. Des	M.Des.	PhD	Total
NID, Ahmedabad	1961	703	1201	28	1932
*Ahmedabad	1961	703	450	28	1181
*Gandhinagar	2004	NA	419	NA	419
*Bengaluru	2007	NA	332	NA	332
NID Andhra Pradesh	2015	266	-	-	266
NID, Assam	2019	267	-	-	267
NID Haryana	2015	280	-	-	280
NID, Madhya Pradesh	2019	292	-	-	292

14.10.8 Total financial support offered by DPIIT to five (5) NIDs during last 3 financial years*(in Rs. crores)*

S. No	NID	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant
1.	NID Andhra Pradesh	7.44	0.65	8.09	10.1	6.2 9.16	16.3	9.3	4.76	14.06
2	NID Haryana	7.91	0.26	8.17	9.63	1.55	11.18	9.16	1.75	10.91
3	NID Madhya Pradesh	12.42	3.52	15.94	13.09	3.00	16.09	12.33	1.13	13.46
4	NID Assam	10.52	3.69	14.21	12.74	1.29	14.03	13.75	2.77	16.52
5	NID Ahmedabad	36.70	15.96	52.66	44.11	16.81	60.92	41.12	13.09	54.21
	Total	74.99	24.08	99.07	89.67	28.85	118.52	85.66	23.50	109.16

14.11 Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)**14.11.1 Introduction**

14.11.1.1 The Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) was established in the year 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, to provide skilled manpower for shop floor in footwear industry. The Institute was given the status of Institution of National Importance' (INI) through FDDI Act, 2017.

14.11.1.2 It has 12 campuses located at Noida, Fursatganj (Raebareli), Chennai, Kolkata, Rohtak, Chhindwara, Guna, Jodhpur, Ankleshwar (Surat), Banur (Chandigarh), Patna and Hyderabad.

14.11.1.3 The FDDI Act, 2017 has brought FDDI in the league of some of the premier institution of the country. Now, it has the autonomy to design its course as per the requirement of the industry and award its

own degree to the students. FDDI can now independently develop and conduct courses leading to Graduate and Post-graduate degrees, Doctoral and Post-doctoral course and research in the areas of footwear and leather products design and development and allied fields.



Mr. Vivek Sharma, IRS, Managing Director (MD), FDDI, Mr. R.K. Jalan, Member FDDI - GC discuss future pathways for the footwear industry with Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal

14.11.1.4 The invaluable guidance and unwavering support received from the Government of India—particularly the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce

& Industry (MoC&I)—together with the State Governments and other concerned authorities and agencies, have been instrumental in enabling FDDI to evolve as a strategic think-tank and nodal institution for footwear policy advocacy in India.

14.11.1.5 The institute, now approaching four decades of excellence has been playing a pivotal role in supporting Indian footwear industry through its academic programmes, Testing and R&D, Centers of Excellence, Consulting, and Govt. of India Projects.

14.11.2 Training & Education:

With 12 state-of-the-art campuses strategically located across the country—FDDI ensures that world-class education, skill development, and career opportunities are accessible to learners nationwide. The Institute imparts industry-oriented training through its four specialized schools: the School of Footwear Design & Production (FDP), the School of Fashion Design (FD), the School of Leather Goods & Accessories Design (LGAD), and the School of Retail & Fashion Merchandise (RFM). Through, these schools, FDDI offers Bachelor and Master degree programmes in the areas of Footwear Design & Production, Fashion Design, Leather Lifestyle & Product Design and Retail & Fashion Merchandise, besides offering short term industry specific programmes and prepare future leaders and innovators for the evolving global market.

FDDI partners with top Indian exporters, multinational retail players, and government bodies, supporting their workforce development needs through customized training and industrial consultancy.

14.11.3 International Testing Centres (ITCs):

FDDI operates two International Testing Centres (ITCs) in Noida and Chennai, accredited by SATRA, UK, with the Noida facility additionally recognized by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), RITES, and all Paramilitary Forces. Equipped to test leather, footwear (safety, fashion, and sports), components, textiles, and plastics, these centres provide globally benchmarked quality assurance to leading national and international brands, including Louis Vuitton, Dior, Jimmy Choo, Adidas, Nike, Puma, Reebok, Zara, Renault, and Nissan.

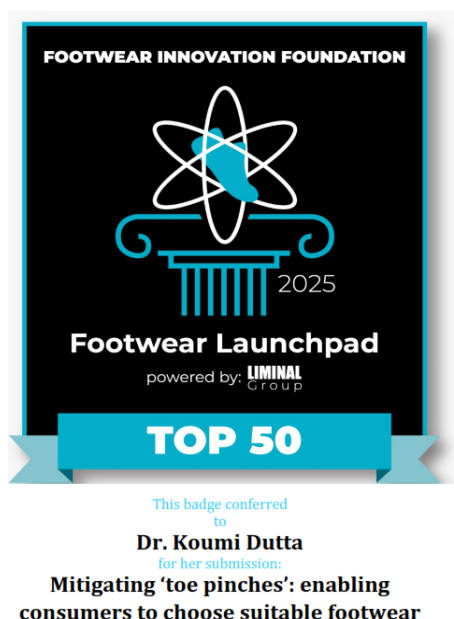
In 2025, the International Testing Centre demonstrated strong growth and further solidified its position as a trusted government-affiliated facility for the footwear and allied sectors. The Centre expanded its domestic and international customer base, strengthened industry engagement, and enhanced its Associate Membership Program with value-added services. ITC also represented FDDI at major global platforms such as the Düsseldorf Safety Fair, explored new testing capabilities including protective glove testing, and continued its contribution to national standards and product development—particularly supporting the Ministry of Home Affairs' "One Nation, One Uniform" initiative. Additionally, significant progress was made in advancing quality initiatives such as the Green Label for sustainable footwear and the Mark of Excellence for performance-tested products.

To further broaden its national footprint, ITC initiated NABL accreditation and BIS certification processes for the Chennai laboratory, with completion targeted within the current financial year. The Centre also revitalized its Associate

Membership Program to support industry capacity-building through technician training, laboratory establishment assistance, and technical capability enhancement. Collectively, these initiatives reinforced ITC's position as a comprehensive, reliable, and forward-looking testing, certification, and industry-support partner.

14.11.4 Centre of Excellence (CoEs):

FDDI's Centres of Excellence (CoEs) serve as national hubs for advanced research, innovation, training, and industry collaboration in the footwear, leather, and allied sectors. With state-of-the-art technology, modern laboratories, and expert faculty, they support product development, material innovation, testing and certification, digital design solutions, and skill enhancement. By bridging industry and academia, the CoEs provide specialized services, consultancy, and technology upgradation for manufacturers, MSMEs, startups, and artisans, strengthening India's competitiveness in the global footwear and fashion ecosystem.



In 2025, the CoEs achieved notable milestones in research and innovation. The Jodhpur CoE submitted three design concepts to the Footwear Innovation Foundation (FIF), USA, with one concept—Avoiding Toe Pinch with Image Projections—ranking among the top 50 globally and earning an invitation to the FIF Boot Camp in the United States.

The Centre also developed two digital solutions: a Footwear Wear Assessment mobile application and a 2D baropodography-based tool for contoured insole development using algorithmic transformation.

Further, FDDI partnered with ICAR (Kolkata) to explore flexible, plant-based leather-like materials derived from natural extracts. These innovations were showcased at the All India Leather Products and Allied Sourcing Fair (AILPA 2025), held from 28th to 30th October 2025 in Kolkata, highlighting FDDI's commitment to sustainable materials and future-ready product development.



Tote Bag and Hard Good made from plant-based leather-like material from natural extracts

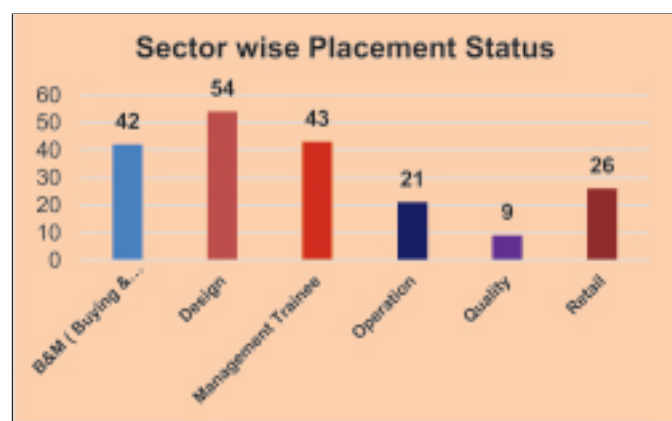
14.11.5 Design, Development & Incubation Center:

FDDI's Design, Development & Incubation Centers act as the creative and entrepreneurial

hubs for India's growing fashion and lifestyle ecosystem. Leveraging its rich infrastructure, expert design faculty, and market orientation, FDDI provides a full spectrum of support for startups, designers, and MSMEs in the footwear, leather goods, and fashion apparel sectors.

14.11.6 Placements Overview:

In 2025, FDDI achieved a strong placement season with an overall placement rate of 82% for the B.Des/M.Des and BBA/MBA (Retail & Fashion Merchandise) batch, despite a challenging economic environment. The successful outcome reflected sustained industry trust and the coordinated efforts of the Central Placement Cell and campus teams.



More than 130 recruiters participated, including long-standing partners and new organizations from footwear, fashion, retail, e-commerce, and lifestyle sectors. Global brands such as Skechers South Asia, Inditex (Zara), Uniqlo, major conglomerates like OfBusiness and ABFRL, lifestyle leaders including HiDesign and HFL Group, top Indian footwear companies like RedTape, Walkaroo, Metro Brands, XO Footwear, Superhouse, and alumni-led enterprises Evertrade Group and Mochiko Group, along with Amazon, formed a diverse recruiter base.

Students were selected for a wide spectrum

of technical, creative, and managerial roles, including Technical Sales, Design, Production, Sourcing, E-commerce, Quality Assurance, Social Media, Visual Merchandising, Retail Operations, Product Development, Graphic Design, and Buying & Merchandising, reflecting their multidisciplinary capabilities and industry readiness.

14.11.7 Convocation of Pass Out Batches:

FDDI organized a series of Convocation Ceremonies during 2025, celebrating the academic achievements of its graduating batches and reaffirming its commitment to excellence in footwear, fashion, leather goods, and retail education. A total of 947 students were awarded degrees through ceremonies held at multiple locations.



Shri Vivek Sharma, IRS, MD, FDDI giving memento to the Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu during the Convocation ceremony held on 1st December 2025

The central convocation for the 2024 and 2025 batches, encompassing campuses at Ankleshwar, Chandigarh, Guna, Kolkata, Patna, Noida, Rohtak and Chennai, was held on 1st December 2025 and was graced by Her Excellency, the Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, as the Chief Guest, with Shri

Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, and Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, Government of India, as Guests of Honour.



Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu conferring medal to a meritorious student during the Convocation ceremony held on 1st December 2025

Campus-level Convocation Ceremonies were organised at Chhindwara for the 2024 and 2025 batches on 7th November 2025, at Kolkata for the 2024 batch on 17th February 2025, at Banur (Chandigarh) for the 2023 and 2024 batches on 10th January 2025, and at Chennai for the 2024 batch on 8th January 2025.



The Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu delivering the 'Keynote Address'



Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of India addressing graduating students

These ceremonies were graced by eminent dignitaries including Prof. Indra Prasad Tripathi, Vice Chancellor, Raja Shankar Shah University; Prof. (Dr.) J.P. Sampath Kumar, Director, NID Assam; the Hon'ble Governor of Punjab and Administrator of Chandigarh, Shri Gulab Chand Kataria; Mr. Abdul Wahab, Regional Chairman (South), Council for Leather Exports and Managing Director, KH Exports India Pvt. Ltd.; along with other distinguished academicians and industry leaders as Chief Guests and Guests of Honour.

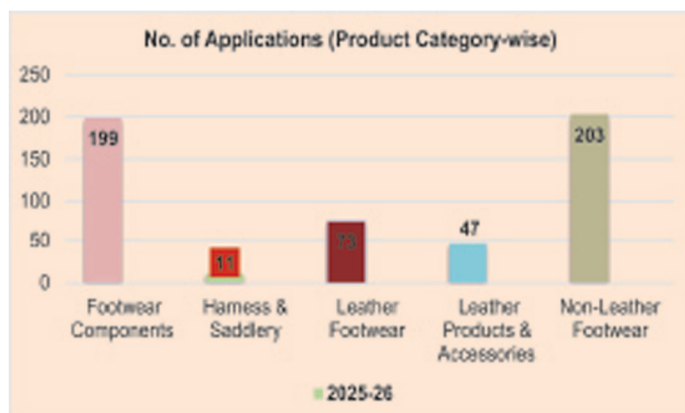
14.11.8 Implementation of Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Scheme:

FDDI and CLRI, functioning under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), serve as the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for the Product

Sector under the Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) scheme.

Applications Received	
Product Category	No. of Applications (2025-26)
Footwear Components	199
Harness & Saddlery	11
Leather Footwear	73
Leather Products & Accessories	47
Non-Leather Footwear	203

The scheme is not only accelerating the economic growth of the leather and allied sector but also enhancing the sector's manufacturing and production capabilities. During the year 2025-26, total 533 IDLS applications have been received.



14.11.9 Ongoing Projects-Status Under EIF Sub-Scheme:

The proposals for the "Creation of the Department of Non-Leather Products and Accessories at six FDDI campuses (Noida, Banur, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, and Chhindwara)", "Construction of a New Laboratory Building at FDDI Noida Campus", "Construction of Girls' Hostels (250-capacity each) at FDDI Banur and Hyderabad Campuses", and "Establishment of

an International Students' Hostel (250-capacity) at FDDI Noida Campus" have been approved by the Empowered Committee under the Establishment of Institutional Facilities (EIF) sub-scheme of the Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) 2021-26 with total budgetary outlay of ₹117.12 crore.



Construction of New Lab Building at FDDI, Noida in progress



Construction of Girls Hostel at FDDI, Banur in progress

14.11.10 Creation of Department of Non-Leather Products and Accessories at 6 FDDI Campuses:

The non-leather footwear and products segment has emerged as a rapidly growing category, attracting global brands and gaining prominence in both domestic and international markets. With applications ranging from footwear to upholstery, luggage, purses, jackets, and

belts, the sector is driven by rising consumer demand for sustainable, affordable, and innovative solutions. Recognizing this growing opportunity, FDDI has established dedicated Non-Leather Departments at six campuses—Noida, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Banur, and Chhindwara—where training programmes have already commenced.



Demonstration at FDDI, Chennai

Trainees are being equipped with design, manufacturing, and business skills to promote sustainable non-leather products, strengthening India's position as a competitive global player in this emerging sector.

14.11.11 Resettlement Course for Armed Forces Personnel at FDDI:

To equip Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and Other Ranks (ORs) from the Army, Navy, and Air Force with essential skills for a smooth transition into civilian careers/entrepreneurial ventures, Certificate Course in Footwear Manufacturing and Retailing sponsored by the Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) has commenced/likely to commence at FDDI, campuses.



In accordance with the list of courses for TRG Year 2025-26: JCOs/OR & their equivalent ranks, the courses have been started/scheduled at Noida, Chennai, Guna, Jodhpur, Banur, Patna and Hyderabad campuses of FDDI for a target of 1320 defence personnel during the current cycle. This meticulously designed course being conducted by the experts of FDDI provide armed forces personnel with the necessary skills and insights to seamlessly transition into the fields of Footwear Manufacturing and Retailing thus, enabling them to explore new career opportunities post-retirement.

14.11.12 Empanelment as Implementing Agency to Conduct Training Programs Under the ESDP of the Ministry of MSME for FY 2025-26:

FDDI has been empaneled as Implementing Agency to conduct training programs under the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India. FDDI is initiating activities under the MSME Entrepreneurship Development Program to support new and existing entrepreneurs in footwear, leather goods, and related manufacturing areas.

14.11.13 Empanelment as Implementing Partner (IP) for Undertaking Training Programme Under Samarth Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector (SCBTS) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India:

FDDI is implementing Samarth across its campuses for a target of 2500 candidates. The training is active and follows all RSA guidelines. Participants learn core shop floor skills, including cutting, stitching, finishing, material handling, and quality checks. Each batch runs in monitored classrooms with CCTV recording, standardized documentation, and structured lesson plans. Master Trainers with valid UID deliver the sessions and maintain the required training standards.

14.11.14 Empanelment as Implementing Agencies in MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme:

FDDI is initiating its support to the MSME LEAN initiative to strengthen productivity and process improvement within small enterprises. The institute is preparing to conduct LEAN awareness and capability building sessions at campuses for workers, supervisors, and unit owners. The focus will be on simple improvement tools that MSME units can adopt quickly. Participants will learn 5S, visual controls, basic process mapping, and workflow discipline. FDDI will use its labs to demonstrate practical scenarios so MSME teams can see how small operational changes improve efficiency, reduce waste, and support better quality. This initiative positions FDDI to play a larger role in

helping clusters move toward structured and disciplined production practices.

14.11.15 Workshops, Seminars, Webinars, Guest Lectures & Industrial Visits:

To meet industry expectations and equip students with relevant knowledge and practical skills, FDDI conducted a series of workshops, seminars, and webinars throughout the year. These sessions covered design innovation, sustainability, financial literacy, market dynamics, and entrepreneurship, combining theory with hands-on exposure and insights from industry leaders and experts.



Sneaker Artistry: Exploring Customization' workshop in progress



Students working during 'Tinkering Studio' workshop



From Left: Col. Santosh Jha, Vice President - WF, Mr. Sunil Dahiya, EVP – WV and Mr. Vivek Sharma, IRS, MD, FDDI during the exchange of MoU

14.11.16 Industry Collaboration & MoUs:

In 2025, FDDI significantly expanded its industry engagement by entering into a series of strategic collaborations and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with leading national and international institutions across the footwear, fashion, retail, and leather sectors. These partnerships strengthened academic rigor, enhanced research capabilities, and created enriched opportunities for students and faculty.

During the year, FDDI partnered with IIT Delhi to advance research and innovation, collaborated with the Wadhvani Foundation(WF) to boost career readiness and entrepreneurial skills, and established academic and research cooperation with the University of Northampton (UoN), United Kingdom (UK) to support global exposure and capacity building.



From Left: Mr. Mathew Hanes, Global Director, UoN and Mr. Vivek Sharma, IRS, MD, FDDI exchanging the MoU

It also joined hands with INFED–IIM Nagpur to strengthen the entrepreneurial and managerial ecosystem, and with IIT Jodhpur to foster creativity, product innovation, and interdisciplinary learning.

Further, collaborations with NID Andhra Pradesh supported design-led knowledge exchange, while the partnership with Pleach India Foundation enabled the hosting of a major National Seminar & Exhibition on the Footwear Heritage of India. Additionally, an MoU with CIPET Hyderabad advanced joint efforts in footwear design, polymer science, and material research, collectively positioning FDDI as a dynamic institution with strong industry alignment and a future-focused academic vision.

15.1 The Government's efforts for safeguarding of public employment for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are instrumental in ensuring inclusive growth of the Nation, free from discrimination and sufferings. In accordance with the policy of the Government of India, an SC/ST Cell has been created in the Department under a Liaison Officer of the rank of Director with the objective of ensuring proper implementation of the instructions issued from time to time relating to reservation for SCs/STs in Government service. The SC/ST Cell in the Department is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the instructions of the Government on the reservation of SC/ST in services in the Department as well as in its various attached/subordinate offices, inspection of reservation rosters, ensuring submission of regular returns to the Department of Personnel & Training.

15.2 Similarly, a nodal officer has been appointed in the rank of Deputy Secretary, for ensuring proper implementation of the instructions issued from time to time in respect of OBCs in government service.

15.3 Periodic directions are also issued by the Department to all administrative sections as well as the appointing authorities under its control to ensure proper implementation of the

directives on reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled Persons.

15.4 Representation of Person with Disabilities in Service

15.4.1 Section 3(1) of the RPwD Act requires the appropriate government to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been making efforts in the matter and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time are being implemented in the Department and circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department, ensuring its compliance.

15.4.2 The breakup of number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons working in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and its Attached/Subordinate offices and Autonomous Bodies is as follows:

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

PROFORMA

S. N.	Category of Post	Sanctioned strength	In position	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	OBCs	No. of Physically Handi-capped Persons	No. of Ex-Servicemen
1	Group A	2712	1892	297	112	609	51	3
2	Group B	1264	642	105	57	127	6	3
3	Group C&D	1654	819	201	67	211	31	16

16.1 The Constitution of India upholds gender equality as a fundamental principle, guiding the government to design and carry out measures that advance women's participation and progress in every field. Through well-structured policies and focused programs, continuous efforts have been made to enhance women's social and economic empowerment by weaving gender perspectives into overall development planning. These initiatives aim to build awareness about women's rights, strengthen laws and institutions that protect them, and create enabling conditions for women to exercise their rights fully and achieve their aspirations.

16.2 The Government of India has always emphasized the importance of empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development, fostering an environment free from violence and discrimination. Recognizing these priorities and aiming to address concerns related to the safety and dignity of women in workplaces, the government enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Act establishes a comprehensive set of institutional and legal measures, requiring every Ministry/Department to have an Internal Complaints Committee to

address complaints of sexual harassment of women at the workplace. The department has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee meeting all its requirements, including its composition and hierarchy.

16.3 In addition to constituting the Internal Complaints Committee, the department has implemented several proactive measures to create a positive and supportive environment for women employees, in line with government directives. As part of these efforts, the department has also sensitized all officers and staff about the Sexual Harassment Electronic Box (SHe-Box), the Government of India's online platform for filing workplace sexual harassment complaints. Awareness initiatives were undertaken to ensure that employees are informed about the purpose, accessibility, and confidentiality of SHe-Box, thereby strengthening grievance redressal mechanisms and reinforcing the department's commitment to a safe, inclusive, and discrimination-free workplace. The department remains dedicated to promoting a gender-inclusive and encouraging work environment where women employees are valued as equal partners and are actively encouraged to suggest improvements to working conditions.

Implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department

17 CHAPTER

17.1 Official Language Policy of the Union Government

17.1.1 The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal department to ensure appropriate compliance of the Official Language Policy in all the Ministries/Departments and subordinate offices of the Union Government. The Department of Official Language implements the official language policy through various constitutional provisions, rules and orders. It sets out goals and programmes with respect to Official Language Hindi every year through its annual programme. In the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade efforts are being made to achieve these goals. The Official Language Division of the Department has completed all types of translation as well as Official Language implementation work in a time bound manner.

17.2 Compliance of Official Language Rules

17.2.1 The provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are being implemented in the Department. All documents viz. Resolutions, General Orders, Rules, Notifications, Administrative and Other Reports, Press Communiques, Administrative and Other Reports and Official Papers to be laid before a House or Houses of Parliament, Contract, Agreements, Licenses, Permits, Tender Notices,

Tender Forms etc. specified under Official Languages section 3(3) of the Act have been issued bilingually i.e. both in Hindi as well as English. Similarly, as per Rule-5, all the letters received in Hindi were answered to in Hindi only. During the quarter ending September 2025, the original Hindi correspondence has been approximately 78 percent in 'A' region, 73 percent in 'B' region and 60 percent in 'C' region.

17.3 Implementation of Official Language Hindi

17.3.1 Orders, rules, resolutions and directions received from the Department of Official Language were circulated from time to time for smooth implementation of the Official Language Policy in all the attached/subordinate offices of the Department. A review has been done for quarterly progress reports from all subordinate offices every quarter. There has been commendable progress in the progressive use of official language Hindi in some subordinate offices of the Department.

17.3.2 In order to promote Hindi typing work on e-office in the department, workshops were organized by Rajbhasha Section for all Sections/Officers of the department and through these workshops the officers/employees have been briefed about the solutions of problems being faced while working in Hindi. Official language inspection of 15 Sections was carried out to

assess the status of progressive use of official language by the Hindi Section. This year 21 employees of the department have been nominated in Hindi typing training programme being run by the Department of Official Language for training in Hindi typing.

17.3.3 A Hindi workshop and discussion programme was conducted to provide information about the new amendments made in the form of quarterly progress report and the constitutional provisions of official language Hindi by the Department of Official Language. In addition, a joint workshop was also organized to review and obtain feedback on the official language training 'Hindi Parivar Apke Dwar' organized throughout the last year in the department.

17.4 Monitoring of Official Language Implementation in the Department

17.4.1 For monitoring and evaluation of the status of progressive implementation of the Official Language Hindi in the Department, an Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department constituted under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary and in-charge of Official Language. All Officers of the level of divisional heads i.e. Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Senior Development Officers are members of this committee. Total 03 meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held during the reported period and measures to promote progressive use of Hindi were discussed and follow-up actions have been ensured on the decisions taken in the meetings of the committee.

17.5 Organizing Hindi Fortnight in the Department

17.5.1 This year, the fifth Hindi Diwas celebrations were organized by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs under the chairmanship of hon'ble Home Minister at Gandhinagar, Gujarat on 14-15 September 2025. The officers/employees of Hindi section of the department have participated in the function. Further, officers / employees of subordinate offices of the department also attended the function. To encourage Officers/ Officials of the Department to do most of their work in Hindi, the Hindi Pakhwada has been organized in the Department from 16th September 2025 to 30th September 2025. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, the messages of the Hon'ble Home Minister, Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, Hon'ble Minister of State in Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the appeal of the Secretary have been circulated in all the sections of the Department and in all of the attached and subordinate offices under the administrative control of the Department.

17.5.2 This year during the Hindi Pakhwada, a total of 05 Hindi competitions have been organized for officers/employees of the department in Vanijya Bhawan and Udyog Bhawan uniformly. Five competitions were organized in respect of daily working of office i.e Hindi noting and drafting, essay writing, official language rules and usage, Hindi typing and Translation competition. Officers/Officials of the Department participated enthusiastically in these competitions. To motivate more and more officers/employees to participate in these competitions, this year the number of awards

have been increased by dividing the reward for each competition into two each. Thus, provision was made for award of two first prizes (Rs.

2500/-), two second (Rs. 2000/-), two third (Rs. 1500) and incentives (Rs. 1000 four).



Conducting Hindi Pakhwada from 16 to 30 September, 2025

17.6 Cash Reward Incentive Scheme for Noting/Drafting

17.6.1 The cash award incentive scheme for making original official noting/drafting in Hindi started by the Department of Official Language has also been implemented in the department. Under this scheme entries were invited from the officers/employees of the department for the year 2024-25. 12 officers/employees of the department have participated by sending their entries as per the prescribed eligibility in this scheme. With the approval of Officer in-charge of the official language, an evaluation committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of an officer of the level of Director to select the entries for the first (two), second (three) and third (five) awards as laid down guidelines of making official noting/drafting originally in Hindi scheme. The committee has met twice and selected entries of 10 officers/employees out of 12 entries.

17.7 Inspection by Parliamentary Committee on Official Language

17.7.1 The Empowered Parliamentary Committee on Official Language carried out Official Language Inspection of the ministries/departments and their attached/subordinate offices to review the progress of Official Language. From January, 2025, till now Official Language Inspection of a total of seven subordinate offices of the department, namely; Trade Mark Office, Mumbai; Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI), Thane, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) Dehradun, Joint Chief Controller of Explosives, Agra, Joint Chief Controller of Explosives, Vadodara, Joint Chief Controller of Explosives, Bhopal and Patent Office, Mumbai and Patent Office, Kolkata has been carried out by the said committee. These Official Language Inspections have increased the progressive use of official language Hindi in the attached/subordinate offices of the

department and ensured compliance of official language rules. In compliance of the official language implementation, 02 subordinate offices of the department viz. copyright office, Dwarka new Delhi and trade mark registry, Kolkata were notified under official language

rule 10(4) during the period of review. Due to the instructions and orders issued by this department from time to time, most of the official language inspections of the offices were successful and the committee has expressed satisfaction over the working of Hindi in these offices.



Inspection by the Parliamentary Official Language Committee

17.8 Participation in the meeting of the Central Official Language Implementation Committee

17.8.1 The work done in Hindi by all the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government is reviewed by a Central Official Language Implementation Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Official Language). Its main objective is to promote the progressive use of official language Hindi in official work. Two meetings of this committee are held in a year. The second of this year and 47th meeting of the committee was held under the chairmanship of Ms. Anshuli Arya, Secretary, Department of Official Language at Kartavya Bhavan-1 on 06 November, 2025. The meeting was attended by

Ms. Nidhi Kesarwani, IAS, Joint Secretary and Officer in-charge official Language and Shri B. L. Meena, Deputy Director (OL) on behalf of the department. This committee reviewed the progress of the department's data regarding the progressive use of official language Hindi and progress in use of Hindi and suggested to achieve the prescribed targets.

17.9. Conduct of Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee

17.9.1 Hindi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Cabinet Minister is constituted in all the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government. In this committee hon'ble members of parliament and scholars of official language Hindi are

nominated as non-official members of the Committee. The first meeting of the newly constituted Hindi Advisory Committee of the department has been held on 24 November, 2025 at Vanijya Bhawan New Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry. The meeting was attended by Shri Jitin Prasad Ji, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, 03 Hon'ble members of parliament as

non-official members and 07 other non-official members and successful discussions were held on enhancing the implementation of official language. In this meeting, several important suggestions were given by the members of the committee to promote the use of Hindi in the Offices on which follow-up action is being taken.



First meeting of reconstituted Hindi Advisory Committee of the Department under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry

17.10 Publication of In-House Magazine 'Sugandhi'

17.10.1 To promote the creativity of the officers/staff of the department and its attached/subordinate offices, the department publishes its Annual in-house magazine 'Sugandhi' every year. The 11th issue of this year's magazine was published by selecting

from the articles and writings received from the officers/employees of the department and its subordinate/attached offices. The magazine was released in the Hindi Advisory Committee meeting held on 24 November, 2025 by the Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry. This issue of the magazine has also been issued to all ministries/departments.



Release of 11th issue of in-house magazine 'Sugandhi' by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry

17.11 Online Portal for Hindi Quarterly Reports

17.11.1 This year, an innovative initiative has been implemented by the department to electronically receive quarterly progress reports from the sections of the department. For this purposed an online portal has been developed in the department in collaboration with NIC. Through this portal the quarterly reports have been received from time to time and transparency and accountability in data

has also been ensured. Further, it is in line with the paperless policy of the government and the preceding figures are also digitally protected on NIC servers, which can be easily viewed and retrieved anytime in the future. A similar portal is being developed in collaboration with NIC for receiving quarterly progress reports online from the attached/subordinate offices to the department.

18.1 Vigilance Section of the Department is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Additional/Joint Secretary appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), who functions as the nodal point in the vigilance set up of the Department. Vigilance Section is entrusted with the following major functions:

- i. Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptations and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning.
- ii. Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) on anti-corruption measures.
- iii. Processing and initiation of disciplinary proceedings involving vigilance angle against Group 'A' and Group 'B' Officers of DPIIT and such officers of attached/subordinate offices under this Department in whose cases the appointing authority is President.
- iv. Maintenance of Property Folders and issue of permission/sanction under AIS/CCS (Conduct) Rules/FR&SR in respect of officers/officials of DPIIT.
- v. Identification of sensitive posts/sections/divisions and ensure rotational transfer of the officials posted in these posts/sections/divisions in phased manner.
- vi. Circulation of orders/instructions of DoPT & CVC concerning vigilance matters.
- vii. Generation and maintenance of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of Officers/Officials of DPIIT in SPARROW in respect of IAS/IPS/IES/LRS/IOFS/DoT/ISS/CSS/CSSS/CSCS/SSS Cadre. Maintenance of APARs of officers/officials of the Department in respect of which SPARROW has not been introduced.
- viii. There are part time Chief Vigilance Officers for attached and subordinate offices under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and autonomous bodies under its purview. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/ subordinate offices and autonomous bodies.
- ix. Preventive vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis on identification of areas sensitive/prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions etc. issued by the DoPT and CVC from time to time in this regard are followed. All the attached/ subordinate officers are sensitized to follow them in true spirit.
- x. Vigilance Clearance is being issued for officials of DPIIT for promotion/deputation/superannuation/NFU/NFSG/empanelment/ex-India leave etc.

18.2 Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW), 2025 was organized from 27th October to 2nd November, 2025 with the theme "Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility, **सतर्कता: हमारी साझा जम्मेदारी**" wherein employees of DPIIT undertook Integrity pledge on 27.10.2025. As part of observation of Vigilance Awareness

Campaign (18.08.2025 to 17.11.2025), Workshops on 'Conduct Rules' and 'Workplace Ethics' were organised on 13.10.2025 and 30.10.2025 respectively. In addition, a quiz competition on CCS(Conduct) Rules, 1964 and CCS(CCA)Rules, 1965 was also organized on 11.11.2025 for officers/officials of the Department.

19.1 The Department consciously and diligently upholds the values of integrity, transparency and accountability in its day-to-day public dealings. The Department endeavors to add value to services and to speed up the process of decision making and timely implementation by adopting modern management systems and practices. The Department is committed to:

- i. Continuously consult the stakeholders and other interest groups / stakeholders in reviewing the policies and procedures to reflect their views, perceptions and concerns on the policy documents.
- ii. Consider the stakeholders and interest groups as partners in progress and accord them respect and cordiality, encourage them to come out with innovative concepts and procedures to provide for cross-fertilization of ideas that help overall promotion of industrial climate.
- iii. Create more effective channels of communication for a interface with the stakeholders and other interest group through e-governance with widespread use of electronic mode.
- iv. Maintain the confidentiality of the personal and business information disclosed to the Department.
- v. Simplifying procedures for industrial

approvals keeping minimum controls that are considered critically essential.

- vi. Place in the public domain all changes in law and procedures through appropriate media channels as and when these are finalized.

19.2 Quick disposal of cases and redressal of grievances is accorded top priority. Towards this, the Department continues to issue on the spot written acknowledgments to all queries and applications and responds to all queries within time bound manner. A detailed list of service provided including standards thereof is at Table 20.1.

19.3 For successful implementation of the Citizen's - Charter, the Department expects cooperation of the users. An indicative list of expectations is given below:

- i. Submission of duly completed application forms in all respects.
- ii. Proper utilization of central financial assistance released to States Governments/UT Administrations for specific projects and making efforts for the timely completion of these projects.
- iii. Extending courtesies to officials of the Department.
- iv. Always keeping proper records of letters and communications with the Department.

- v. If the user has an appointment with an officer in the Ministry, please arrive 15 minutes prior to the appointment.
- vi. If the user wants to cancel an appointment, please give a written notice via fax or email at least two days in advance.
- vii. Send reports in the prescribed format as per prescribed timelines.
- viii. To check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.
- ix. Give their suggestions/inputs on drafts placed on Ministry's website/those circulated to them.
- x. State representatives should attend the conference with complete information.

19.4 Service Audit

19.4.1 The Department is committed to periodical audit of the quality of the services based on stringent benchmarks and standards set, both at the unit and national levels. It is envisaged to hold independent surveys to capture the stakeholder's perceptions and assessment of the quality of services.

19.5 Information Support

19.5.1 The Department's cell for investment Promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

19.5.2 Printed publications of the Department can be obtained from any outlet of the controller of Publications. Users may

visit Department's website (<https://dpiit.gov.in>) for downloading relevant forms for making applications for Industrial Entrepreneurs-Memorandum, letter of intent, Foreign Collaboration etc.

19.6 Investor facilitation cell at Invest India

19.6.1 Investor facilitation Cell (IFC) at Invest India is the first point of reference for foreign and domestic investor and acts at the primary support for all queries and provides handholding and liaisons services. Its experts, specializing across different countries, India States and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle from pre-investment to after-care. Queries could be raised through filling up a web-form at Invest India's website or by writing an email to **contact@investindia.org.in** and Telephone **Number 011-23072328**

19.7 Grievance Redressal

19.7.1 DPIIT is committed to redressal of all grievances received from stakeholders so as to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the country. In order to ensure a well-coordinated and timely disposal, DPIIT has put in place a mechanism to promptly examining all grievances and to send replies within prescribed timelines. Senior Officers regularly review the redressal of grievances and issue directions for providing effective redressal, wherever required. The grievance pertaining to this department can be submitted through Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS): <https://pgportal.gov.in>.

Table 19.1
List of Some Services/ Transaction included in the Citizen's Charter

S.No.	Services
1.	Grant of ad-hoc permission for manufacture and sale of cement without standard mark for a maximum period of 150 days.
2.	Certification of essentiality for import of capital goods required for initial setting up of new projects or expansion of the existing projects.
3.	Release of funds to National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) and Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI).
4.	Inclusion of Paper Mill in Schedule I of Newsprint Control Order 2004.
5.	Release of Plan and Non-plan funds to Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI). and Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries (DCPPAI)
6.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Explosives sector.
7.	Issuing Industrial License for compulsory licensable items under IDR Act, 1951 and Issuing Arms License under Arms Act, 1959 as per powers delegated to Secretary, DPIIT
8.	Issuing Acknowledgement for Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)
9.	Recognition Of Competent Authority(CA), Inspecting Authority(IA), Well -Known Material Testing Laboratory, Well-Known Steel Maker, Well-Known Foundry/Forge, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Maker And Well Known Remnant Life Assessment Organisation under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
10.	Issue of Central Boilers Board (CBB) Authorization cards to Competent Persons under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components during manufacture, erection & use.
11.	Grant of Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers.
12.	Approval of pressure parts materials for boilers & boiler components made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
13.	Miscellaneous approvals/clarifications under the Boilers Act, 2025/ Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
14.	Release of funds to SPVs/SIAs for project under IIUS/MIIUS.
15.	Preparation and scrutiny of Bills to make payment to private firms/suppliers.
16.	Essentiality Certificate for project in Consumers Industry.
17.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Light Engineering Industry.
18.	Release of Wholesale Price Index.
19.	Approval Foreign visit of Ministers/officers of the State Government concerning industry sector.
20.	Release of funds.

21.	Views on MOUs Agreements, Guidelines etc.
22.	Views on NITs, EOIs, RFPs etc.
23.	Concurrence to foreign deputations.
24.	Views on SFC/EFC NOTES/Cabinet Notes.
25.	Misc. Administrative matters having financial implications.
26.	Payments of bills by PAO.
27.	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO.
28.	Issue of annual account of GPF.
29.	Certificate of Recognition to start-ups.
30.	Processing applications for Section 80-IAC (Income Tax) Exemption for Startups.
31.	Processing applications for Section 56 (Angel Tax Exemption) for start-ups.
32.	Query Resolution for Startups.
33.	Grievance redressal related to procurement from start-ups.
34.	Release of grant under the scheme 'Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP).
35.	Coordination of activities of NPC and QCI.
36.	Release of funds to National Productivity Council (NPC).
37.	Dissemination and identification of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department and e-transfer the proposal.

Useful Addresses Information and Facilitation Counter

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Address	Tel. No./Email
1	Shri Jai Prakash Shivhare, Joint Secretary	Room No.221, Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi	011-23038875 Js-jps@gov.in
2	Shri Dalip Kumar Chawla, Deputy Secretary	Room No.226A, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi	011-23062947 dalip.chawla@gov.in
3	Ms. Uma Lohani, Section Officer	Room No.472, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi	011-23061711 rti.omsection@gov.in

20.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 since its inception. A dedicated RTI Cell has been set up in the Department for receiving the RTI Applications/Appeals for the entire Department and forwarding the same to the concerned CPIOs in the Department and transferring to other Public Authorities concerned. RTI Section keeps record of all the RTI applications/Appeals being received in the Department and also monitors their timely disposal.

20.2 All the Director/Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing information/documents to the citizens. Further, all Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary level officers have also been designated as First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) for addressing the Appeals filed by the Appellant under Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005.

20.3 DPIIT has provided the required information on the Department's Website (<http://dpiit.gov.in>) under suo motu disclosure on proactive basis. All the items which are required to be published in public domain proactively in terms of Section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 have been uploaded on the Department's website and are updated on regular basis.

20.4 During the financial year 2025-26 (up to 31.12.2025), total number of 1137 RTI applications and 92 First Appeals have been received in the Department. Quarter-wise breakup of RTI applications and First Appeals received during 2025- 26 is given below:

Quarter	No. of RTI Applications	No. of First Appeals
1st Quarter (1st April to 30th June, 2025)	311	24
2nd Quarter (1st July to 30th September, 2025)	435	34
3rd Quarter (1st October to 31st December, 2025)	391	34
Total	1137	92

20.5 A Report under the RTI Act, is furnished to the Central information Commission (CIC) on quarterly basis.

ANNEXURE-A

Compliance to Cyber Security Guidelines

With the pervasive use of Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) across all facets of governance and service delivery, the threat landscape has grown increasingly complex. Cyberattacks—such as malware, ransomware, phishing, and data breaches—pose significant risks to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems. Such incidents can disrupt essential services, compromise sensitive data, and adversely impact national interests.

To mitigate these risks, cybersecurity has become a critical priority for the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Effective cybersecurity practices safeguard systems, networks, applications, and data from unauthorized access, ensuring operational integrity and maintaining stakeholder trust.

DPIIT is undertaking the following measures to strengthen its cybersecurity posture:

1. Governance and Oversight

- A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) have been appointed for DPIIT, supported by a Deputy CISO from NIC.
- All attached organizations under DPIIT have designated their respective CISOs.

- DPIIT officers and officials are regularly sensitized on cyber hygiene and adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Cyber Security for Government Employees.
- Cybersecurity incidents are reported to NIC-CERT and CERT-In within prescribed timelines, and timely action is taken on alerts shared by these agencies.

2.

Network Protection (Udyog Bhawan and Vanijya Bhawan)

- VLAN segmentation is being implemented to improve administration, reduce network traffic, contain broadcast domains, and enforce security policies.
- Mandatory MAC binding is enforced for all connected nodes.
- Visitors and vendors are provided controlled network access through the Swagat Wi-Fi service.
- Separate SSIDs are used for DPIIT employees.
- Network devices (routers and switches) are updated with the latest security patches.

- Functional network segmentation is currently underway at Vanijya Bhawan.

3. Endpoint & Device Security

- Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) tools have been deployed across all DPIIT endpoints in compliance with CERT-In guidelines.
- Non-compliant devices are isolated from the network.
- Regular patching of desktops, laptops, printers, and scanners is being carried out.
- A host-based firewall has been implemented on all endpoints to prevent lateral movement of malicious vectors.
- Partial endpoint hardening has been completed, including disabling admin user accounts, configuring departmental DNS and NTP servers, and enabling OS auto-update features.
- DPIIT has been onboarded onto the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK).

4. Cloud Resource Security

- Periodic Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VA/PT) is conducted for virtual machines hosted on NIC/NICSI cloud infrastructure.

5. Websites, Portals and Applications

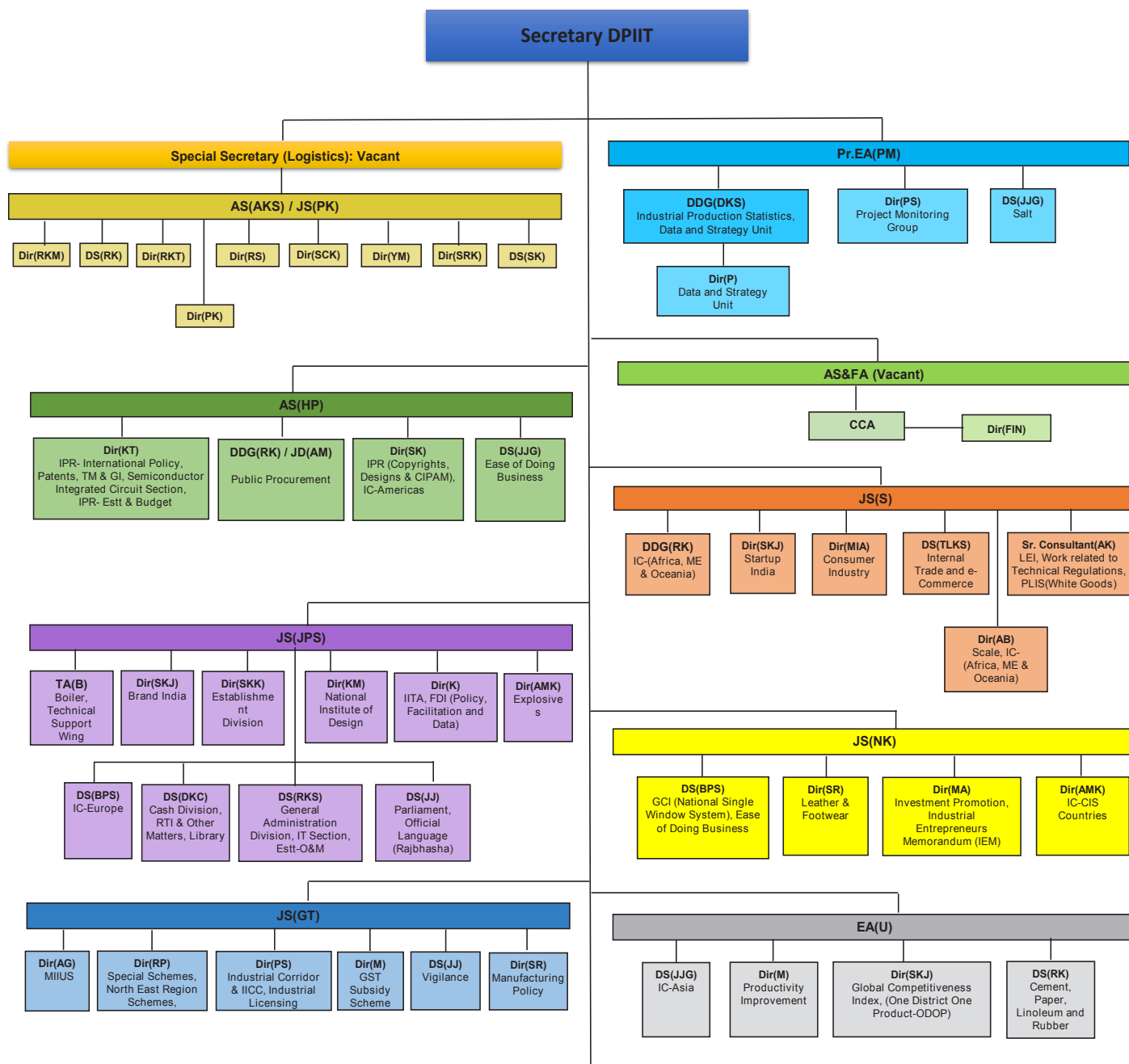
- Access to cloud resources is strictly controlled and allowed only through secure channels.
- All DPIIT websites, portals, and applications are hosted on NIC/MeitY-empaneled cloud platforms.
- The DPIIT website operates on the secure NIC cloud and STQC certification for GIGW 3.0 compliance has been planned.
- Automated email and SMS alerts are enabled for timely notifications.
- Advisories and guidelines are shared with application owners to ensure regular security audits and the maintenance of valid SSL certificates.
- Developers are provided with cybersecurity guidelines to strengthen application-level security controls and mitigate vulnerabilities.

6. Audits and Compliance

- A comprehensive security audit by CDAC has been completed and all recommended remedial measures have been implemented.
- An ICT audit by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) has been conducted and associated corrective actions have been carried out.

- Architecture diagrams (High-Level and Low-Level Design) of the ICT network have been prepared and are updated continuously based on directives from the competent ministry authority.
- A comprehensive digital asset inventory has been prepared and is maintained on an ongoing basis.
- The approved Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) is under implementation.
- Awareness sessions are conducted as required by the Department's CISO/IT Cell.
- Key Initiatives Planned for 2026
- Completion of a Comprehensive Security Audit (CSA) of all DPIIT digital assets, including endpoints, web applications, mobile apps, APIs (including whitelisting), databases, hosting infrastructure, cloud platforms, network infrastructure, and Aadhaar-related compliance as mandated under the Aadhaar Act, to be undertaken.
- Further segmentation of DPIIT's VLAN into smaller subnets to restrict malware propagation.
- Full implementation of the Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) approved by CERT-In.
- Strengthening cybersecurity posture across all organizations under DPIIT.
- Maintaining an authorized software whitelist for installation on departmental systems.
- Enforcing separate administrative and user access to minimize unauthorized actions.
- Restricting internet access to users approved by the CISO.
- Prohibiting the use of external devices unless formally authorized and scanned for malware.
- Banning mobile hotspot and public network connections within DPIIT premises.
- Ensuring secure disposal of IT assets.
- Implementing Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for portals and applications.
- Conducting regular VA/PT of all digital assets and ensuring full compliance.
- Implementing mandatory cybersecurity architecture features as per MeitY guidelines (F. No. M-13/988/2024-CSG dated 24 August 2024).
- Implementation of guidelines for conducting comprehensive audits and preparing Software Bills of Materials (SBOM) and Hardware Bills of Materials (HBOM), as communicated to all concerned units.

Secretary DPIIT



APPENDIX-II

Sl. No.	Name and Type of Organisation
A	ATTACHED OFFICES
1	Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.
2	Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur
B	SUBORDINATE OFFICES
3	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mumbai
4	Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur
5	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts, New Delhi
C	AUTONOMOUS BODIES
6	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur
7	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Institute (IRMRI), Thane
8	National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh
9	National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC) Limited, New Delhi
10	National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
11	National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh
12	National Institute of Design (NID), Madhya Pradesh
13	National Institute of Design (NID), Assam.
14	National Institute of Design (NID), Haryana
15	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
16	Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi.
17	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida
D	OTHER BODIES (Central Public Sector Enterprises)
18	India International Convention and Exhibition Centre (IICC), New Delhi.
19	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC)

APPENDIX III

STATE WISE BREAK-UP OF INVESTMENT INTENTIONS(IEM PART A)										
Name of the State	2021		2022		2023		2024		Up to Dec 2025	
	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs.incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs.incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs.incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs.incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs.incrore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	47	9373	54	16137	51	12238	35	30830	29	95889
Arunachal Pradesh	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	151
Assam	17	1221	14	18582	9	1324	11	2169	5	3818
Bihar	21	11004	7	1305	8	850	6	516	2	175
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	2
Chhattisgarh	98	31564	35	7443	42	10196	29	46540	23	26285
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	2787	11	493	17	509	7	257	7	320
Daman & Diu	6	700	5	2	3	109	6	132	3	2
Delhi	7	901	22	15102	24	3285	23	5728	19	8215
Goa	7	163	5	2065	6	1549	0	0	2	51
Gujarat	214	92566	191	100089	190	62535	170	74857	108	41316
Haryana	44	5714	38	3302	60	18911	45	28542	30	2858
Himachal Pradesh	5	591	9	400	9	169	8	141	5	268
Jammu & Kashmir	5	681	12	1385	19	2354	35	9500	5	598
Jharkhand	10	1347	7	4270	13	774	8	542	4	232
Karnataka	114	61726	103	70695	66	21097	53	18245	54	27601
Kerala	4	121	3	16	5	423	4	106	3	1635
Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	113	21859	75	11956	61	22163	60	7348	29	31563
Maharashtra	273	277335	232	38986	264	59551	209	177018	141	129214
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Meghalaya	0	0	4	358	2	112	0	0	1	11
Mizoram	1	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Odisha	60	137939	55	72345	50	210837	42	86393	33	52639
Pondicherry	5	406	3	1305	3	75	1	92	5	680
Punjab	40	8016	26	3789	26	2940	18	434	14	929
Rajasthan	61	42452	45	22155	60	16289	32	16293	20	7479
Sikkim	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
TamilNadu	115	29636	68	9383	94	20010	51	19831	46	11607
Telangana	41	4614	34	5887	59	13242	37	4566	21	60991
Tripura	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	160
UttarPradesh	114	17278	71	10375	70	21577	49	31855	51	20571
Uttarakhand	27	5609	30	1744	17	1235	16	841	13	930
WestBengal	27	5535	26	4532	37	6486	31	39306	17	4199
Grand Total	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852	986	602082	702	530416

APPENDIX IV

SECTORWISE INVESTMENT INTENTION BASED ON PART A DURING LAST FIVE YEARS										
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	2021		2022		2023		2024		Up to Dec 2025	
	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. incrore)	No.Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. incrore)
Metallurgical Industries	100	172208	90	86165	102	30730	56	65381	62	51606
Agricultural Machinery	4	217	1	100	0	0	5	178	2	55
Boilers & SteamGen.Plants	5	1858	5	436	4	100	0	0	2	559
Cement & Gypsum Products	51	20348	12	9081	26	11328	11	4512	8	6816
Ceramics	7	720	14	1718	17	1528	22	1381	6	398
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	163	69040	111	75018	91	27021	90	71808	46	172203
Comm/Office/Holdequpts	38	4020	17	3198	21	4014	19	2563	19	24258
Defence Industries	1	60	1	60	0	0	0	0	1	30
Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	75	13611	53	8032	37	7899	42	3802	24	2234
Dye-Stuffs	1	71	1	0	2	100	3	280	1	1625
Earth-Moving Machinery	2	177	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
Electricals Equipment	158	65979	91	42968	108	110436	122	233829	85	107965
Fermentation Industries	205	42880	145	27542	119	23024	35	6720	15	3523
Fertilizers	9	1112	7	1616	12	9779	14	41127	5	8424
Food Processing Industry	105	12781	126	12037	141	13277	93	6094	70	10836
Fuels	11	2316	7	19063	12	1398	8	19881	3	1276
Glass	9	5712	4	1612	2	1129	3	545	1	338
Glue And Gelatin	4	716	1	136	3	145	2	4	1	51
Industrial Instruments	1	100	1	50	11	327	3	216	0	0
Industrial Machinery	15	1908	21	2477	30	2205	14	1586	7	397
Leather	1	48	2	295	4	396	1	56	0	0
MachineTools	4	790	3	279	2	55	7	278	1	112
Math,Survey, Drawing Inst.	1	0	0	0	3	170	1	60	0	0
Medical And SurgicalEquip	9	556	6	461	8	454	5	143	5	613
Misc.Industries	54	7338	39	8129	75	5763	60	9821	43	4251
Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Ind	71	10047	45	2611	80	7821	76	12952	31	5451
Others	130	287045	122	90319	142	201440	125	66438	118	80986
Paper AndPulp	24	2851	19	2321	16	7091	17	974	10	2339
Photographic RawFilm/Paper	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PrimeMovers	5	1574	4	65	7	243	1	108	2	423
RubberGoods	14	899	15	3040	9	203	4	969	7	1360
Scientific Instruments	0	0	1	50	4	176	1	54	0	0
Soaps, Cosmetics And Toiletries	8	864	17	226	3	1069	6	838	2	19
Sugar	32	15776	23	4604	16	4512	12	2007	17	4375
Telecommunications	7	5368	7	2089	5	1300	3	510	4	8380
Textiles	86	11520	93	11381	76	11900	48	4210	44	5524
TimberProducts	6	2110	5	365	6	1085	3	444	1	1101
Transportation Industry	62	7040	71	6460	62	21702	66	41865	55	22369
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	10	1718	5	97	10	1030	8	448	3	519
Grand Total	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852	986	602082	702	530416

APPENDIX V

STATEWISE BREAK UP OF IEMs IMPLEMENTED (during the last five years)										
BASED ON PART B OF IEM FORM FILED BY ENTREPRENEURS										
Name of the State / UTs	2021		2022		2023		2024		Up to Dec 2025	
	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	47	10350	46	45217	49	10536	64	23662	45	50680
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	93	6	126
Assam	4	452	13	633	12	18778	18	1528	11	1229
Bihar	2	71	4	646	11	1257	11	2307	11	1091
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0
Chhattisgarh	70	16492	27	2766	17	1310	30	18235	22	4747
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	68	16	3226	9	186	13	3005	28	11756
Daman & Diu	3	176	2	642	2	2824	5	328	3	133
Delhi	2	106	0	0	7	2924	8	1066	6	1425
Goa	3	62	4	488	5	730	3	121	2	127
Gujarat	110	104968	154	39259	180	61407	219	208025	230	246595
Haryana	19	3562	20	2891	37	6652	41	5358	29	7369
Himachal Pradesh	8	1473	9	1131	9	829	4	2245	11	434
Jammu & Kashmir	5	126	5	169	3	298	13	344	14	1924
Jharkhand	11	2728	10	15489	10	446	19	1243	7	1127
Karnataka	43	6327	57	8042	41	6368	49	7272	48	14454
Kerala	4	79	2	1	2	102	4	165	2	3
Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	63	14500	53	7153	67	12801	99	18674	91	11700
Maharashtra	171	45855	201	35675	189	52201	208	42949	124	61308
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	306	3	1414	5	179
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	93
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	30	89167	22	37266	29	25138	37	80875	31	104041
Pondicherry	3	6	1	0	2	93	1	5	1	25
Punjab	29	5627	31	4466	29	32182	37	7144	27	7874
Rajasthan	14	7571	43	17403	37	8868	39	16880	47	20651
Sikkim	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	1	74
Tamil Nadu	40	13684	60	9268	42	6746	60	7763	49	7166
Telangana	25	6739	34	3915	31	3464	24	6158	38	4858
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	60	11333	53	8896	96	13720	86	28115	69	11890
Uttarakhand	22	4489	21	1665	22	1829	32	2773	22	4175
West Bengal	20	1967	26	3735	27	4930	36	6011	16	5842
Grand Total	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925	1165	493765	998	583096

APPENDIX VI

SECTOR WISE INVESTMENT IMPLEMENTED BASED ON PART B										
	2021		2022		2023		2024		Up to Nov 2025	
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)	No.Filed	Inv.(Rscr)
Metallurgical Industries	107	129984	66	43055	69	13204	71	74149	65	209301
Agricultural Machinery	6	843	7	1864	2	1395	4	514	4	1284
Boilers & SteamGen.Plants	1	612	0	0	3	16	2	90	5	2098
Cement & Gypsum Products	35	23674	32	16734	39	17220	38	31824	31	11642
Ceramics	13	1151	10	1287	19	2229	33	1986	17	2135
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	70	60924	137	25086	112	68421	126	50630	138	81169
Comm/Office/Hold Equpts	17	1617	16	4915	21	3670	31	3405	14	6578
Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0
Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	30	3599	23	3185	38	8165	44	7083	48	18077
Dye- Stuffs	4	368	1	0	4	212	0	0	4	543
Earth-Moving Machinery	2	302	2	401	3	9428	1	409	1	38
Electricals Equipment	65	18879	81	68682	75	26528	96	40555	99	34904
Fermentation Industries	34	2741	35	4665	39	5058	42	7276	24	24237
Fertilizers	6	5964	7	214	7	6247	10	662	17	1028
Food Processing Industry	72	7236	102	15679	120	31017	173	36888	139	12073
Fuels	1	10	3	79	6	18224	1	21	3	70117
Glass	5	1069	6	1721	6	2859	5	122497	5	3062
Glue And Gelatin	0	0	3	169	2	290	2	142	1	39
Industrial Instruments	1	0	3	362	4	38	3	137	2	201
Industrial Machinery	6	581	13	552	9	944	23	2206	23	3364
Leather	0	0	2	61	0	0	3	305	1	0
Machine Tools	1	36	1	10	1	0	4	73	6	562
Math, Survey, Drawing Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical And Surgical Equip	2	213	2	74	1	54	2	231	5	577
Misc. Industries	41	4270	38	3987	50	9488	74	46464	76	18460
Misc.Mechanical & Engg.Ind	38	5338	56	6599	58	4543	61	9727	37	6521
Others	74	23413	53	8113	63	4738	70	13753	55	17979
Paper And Pulp	25	1591	27	4216	23	2571	25	4255	20	2725
Photographic Raw Film/Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Movers	10	4381	13	3773	17	1960	7	1473	5	1913
Rubber Goods	2	207	17	11246	12	4104	12	2032	9	3554
Scientific Instruments	0	0	2	137	1	263	1	54	0	0
Soaps, Cosmetics And Toiletries	5	448	13	1718	3	322	11	326	7	1596
Sugar	26	4641	25	3025	33	4654	34	8815	17	2087
Telecommunications	8	10286	1	35	4	1218	7	773	2	367
Textiles	50	5579	64	9068	59	10024	72	9793	68	23854
Timber Products	2	560	1	265	4	1001	5	952	8	1458
Transportation Industry	45	27087	37	6844	51	16082	61	12613	39	19138
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	8	374	17	2243	10	738	10	1592	3	415
Grand Total	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925	1165	493765	998	583096

APPENDIX – VII

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
2014-15	42763	22631	5978	14328
2015-16	46904	16851	6326	21987
2016-17	45444	28967	9847	30271
2017-18	47854	60330	13045	47695
2018-19	50667	85436	15284	51781
2019-20	56284	80088	24936	55945
2020-21	58502	73170	28391	52943
2021-22	66440	66590	30074	35964*
2022-23	82811	49961	34134	60046
2023-24	92168	18438	103057	126003
2024-25	110375	15728	33504	40817
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	102244	26181	12451	15934

**Disposal of 15991 applications u/s 21(1) was deferred due to extension of the prescribed period of limitation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and disposed in 2022-23.*

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2014-15	9327	7459	7147
2015-16	11108	9426	7904
2016-17	10213	11940	8276
2017-18	11837	11850	10020
2018-19	12585	12661	9483
2019-20	14290	13642	12256
2020-21	14241	13847	9147
2021-22	22699	15764	15262
2022-23	22698	21905	23400
2023-24	30388	29207	30672
2024-25	43005	38009	30349
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	33060	33422	23521

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
2014-15	210501	168026	41583	83652
2015-16	283060	267861	65045	116167
2016-17	278170	532230	250070	290444
2017-18	272974	306259	300913	555777
2018-19	338576	337541	316798	519185
2019-20	348918	338551	294172	419566
2020-21	444126	465915	255993	294961
2021-22	462910	431520	261408	318878
2022-23	466580	395405	231977	292154
2023-24	476274	721934	279719	433754
2024-25	552190	156403	382834	471719
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	486370	76603	90195	147425

4. Geographical Indications

Year	Filed	Registered
2014-15	47	20
2015-16	17	26
2016-17	32	34
2017-18	38	25
2018-19	32	23
2019-20	42	22
2020-21	58	5
2021-22	116	50
2022-23	211	55
2023-24	134	160
2024-25	275	62
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	287	27

5. Copyright

F. Y.	Applications Received	Applications Examined	Registrations	Total Disposal
2015-16	14812	9325	4505	16203
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	21546
2019-20	21905	19460	16048	19490
2020-21	23043	20724	16402	19193
2021-22	30988	29105	20673	20837
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36744	56263	38003	45731
2024-25	44095	43940	26767	27027
2025-26 (up to 31/12/2025)	42474	39606	25132	25207

Appendix VIII

Completed projects under IIUS/MIIUS

Sl. no	Scheme Name	Name of the Project	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved GoI grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released GoI grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Completed on
1	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06-09-04	59.99	44.99	44.54	03-03-08
2	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02-07-04	152.83	50.00	49.50	17-06-08
3	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	09-03-04	143.00	50.00	49.50	21-11-08
4	IIUS	Foundry/Pump/ Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	14-03-05	55.57	39.66	39.08	31-03-09
5	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25-03-04	54.31	40.49	39.28	30-08-10
6	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab *	Punjab	06-09-04	17.19	12.24	13.16	30-08-10
7	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14-03-05	73.02	41.8	41.39	30-09-10
8	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Belgaum	Karnataka	28-10-04	24.78	18.58	18.02	30-09-10
9	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	02-07-04	57.06	29.32	29.02	30-09-10
10	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	14-03-05	113.51	45.08	43.50	30-09-10
11	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	28-10-04	65.20	47.23	46.76	10-03-11
12	IIUS	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14-03-05	68.49	33.25	32.91	04-07-11
13	IIUS	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28-10-04	135.50	49.12	47.65	30-08-11
14	IIUS	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	06-09-04	40.2	30.15	29.85	24-03-12
15	IIUS	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	04-11-04	66.16	49.62	48.13	20-07-12
16	IIUS	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia*	WB	04-03-05	58.85	25.40	34.89	04-10-12
17	IIUS	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	24-03-08	67.26	42.88	42.45	12-04-13
18	IIUS	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28-10-04	52.87	26.79	26.53	30-06-13
19	IIUS	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha	02-07-04	88.62	50.00	49.50	31-03-14
20	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	04-03-05	14.34	9.32	9.04	31-03-14
21	IIUS	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	24-11-04	61.00	45.61	44.36	31-12-14
22	IIUS	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chattishgarh	04-03-05	58.82	21.16	20.94	31-03-15
23	IIUS	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	31-12-04	60.55	42.60	42.174	31-03-15
24	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	02-07-04	30.67	23.01	22.31	31-03-15
25	RIIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19-11-10	88.43	59.95	58.15	31-03-15
26	RIIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31-05-10	82.55	60.00	58.20	31-03-16

27	RIIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31-01-12	44.90	32.59	31.62	31-03-16
28	RIIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01-10-10	62.28	52.63	51.05	18-10-16
29	RIIUS	Narol Textiles Infra. Env. Management, Narol	Gujarat	19-11-10	196.56	58.28	56.53	29-03-17
30	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	27-03-08	44.75	22.39	21.78	28-04-17
31	MIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05-03-15	48.48	12.62	12.62	30-07-18
32	MIUS	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01-03-16	31.306	7.69	7.69	31-08-18
33	IIUS	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13-08-08	65.63	47.79	46.37	30-09-18
34	MIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-16	10.16	2.54	2.54	01-11-18
35	MIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05-03-15	49.83	12.26	12.26	09-01-19
36	MIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10-08-15	41.76	8.74	8.74	09-01-19
37	MIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05-03-15	75.00	12.75	12.75	18-11-19
38	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05-03-15	22.54	7.00	7.00	15-01-20
39	MIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01-03-16	63.75	38.76	38.76	12-05-20
40	MIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05-03-15	59.02	43.51	43.51	22-05-20
41	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05-03-15	31.83	9.43	9.43	31-07-20
42	MIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28-03-16	114.06	49.55	49.55	10-11-20
43	MIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J & K	10-08-15	32.98	12.92	12.92	15-12-19
44	MIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-16	25.62	7.316	7.316	30-10-20
45	MIUS	Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Aizawl	Mizoram	01-03-16	18.02	14.18	14.18	11-02-21
46	MIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrori	HP	05-03-15	57.55	18.85	18.85	15-06-22
47	MIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05-03-15	71.69	20.61	20.61	15-06-22
48	MIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05-03-15	39.26	10.51	10.51	07-12-23
49	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29-03-05	41.01	15.72	15.25	02-02-24
50	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah*	WB	29-03-05	95.03	38.68	38.29	02-02-24
51	RIIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26-03-10	81.90	58.28	56.53	02-02-24
52	MIUS	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10-08-15	32.91	12.85	12.85	13-02-24

* Released GoI grant is more than Approved GoI grant due to downward revision in the project cost or interest earned on central grant; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have been requested to refund the excess amount.

Appendix-IX

Details of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) - CAG Para

Year	No. of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA report on which ATNs are pending		
		No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
2023-24	0	0	0	0
2024-25	0	0	0	0
2025-26	0	0	0	0



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