

INDIA'S EXPANDING ROLE IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

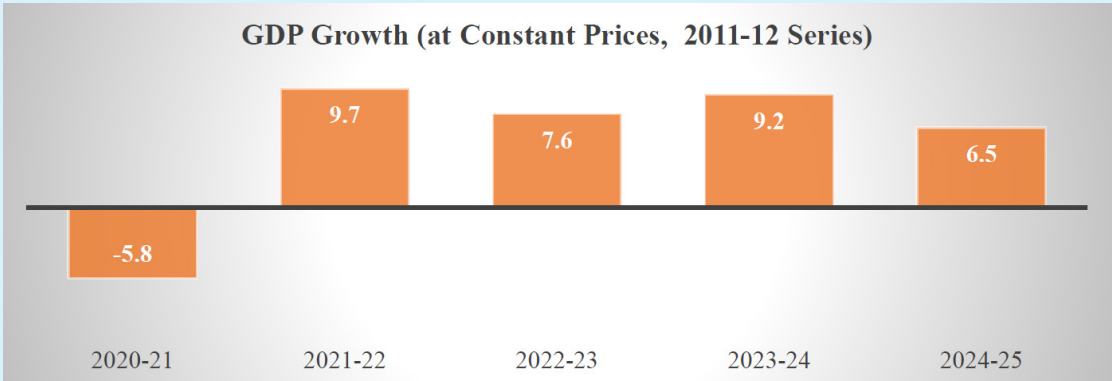
Sustained economic growth and significant progress in poverty reduction over the past decade have strengthened India's integration into the global economy, reinforcing its position as a major economic force. With its expanding market potential and growing investment appeal, India is increasingly becoming a focal point for global businesses seeking new opportunities. Supported by a favourable demographic dividend, rapid digital transformation, and a strong focus on manufacturing and innovation, India's role and influence in the global economic landscape continue to expand.

India's Economic Momentum:

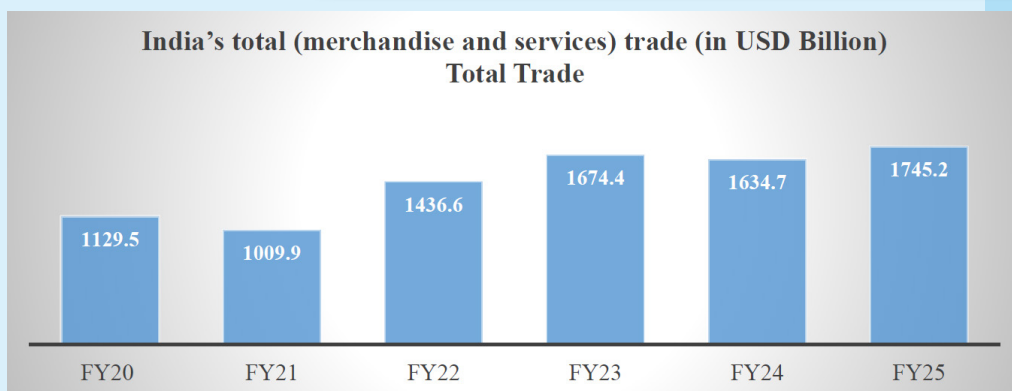
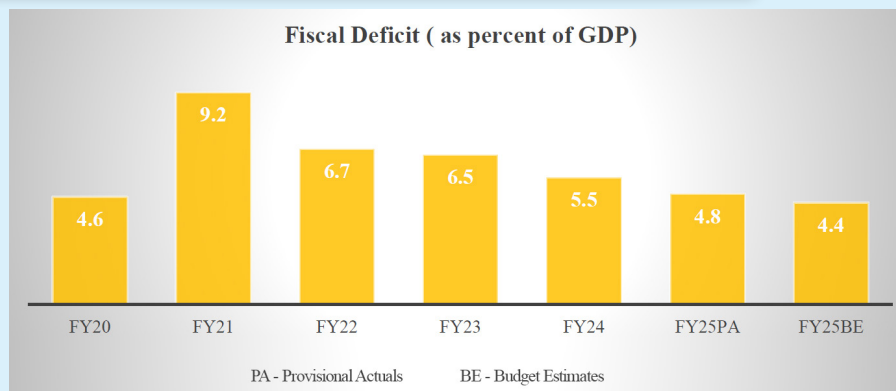
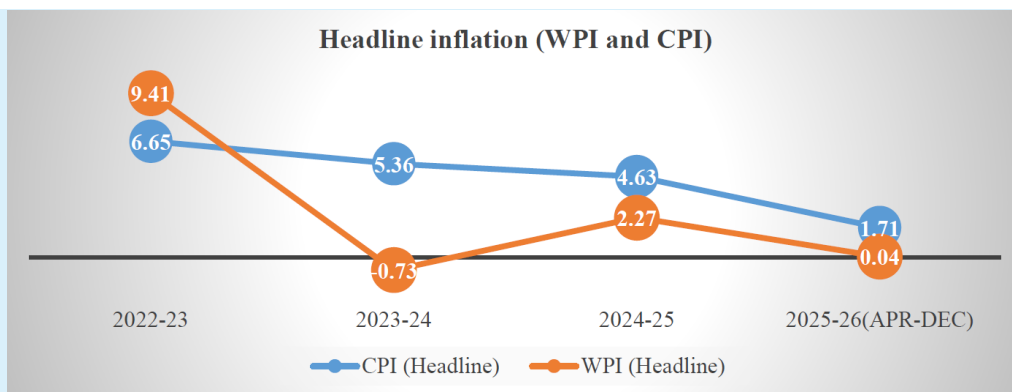
Resilience and Global Confidence

- India's real GDP is projected to grow by 7.6% in FY26, compared with 7.1% in FY25, while nominal GDP is estimated to expand by 8.9%
- Merchandise exports reached an all-time high of USD 441.78 billion in 2025-26.
- Engineering exports rose by 4.86% in FY 2025–26, reaching USD 122.43 billion from USD 116.75 billion in FY 2024–25.
- Cumulative FDI inflows amounted to USD 1.14 trillion between April 2000 and December 2025.
- Total FDI inflows in FY26 stood at USD 94.52 billion, with FDI equity inflows accounting for USD 58.84 billion.
- FDI inflows into miscellaneous mechanical and engineering industries totaled USD 4.92 billion during Jan 2000 to Mar 2026.
- Actual Overseas Direct Investments (ODI) outflows amounted to USD 16.27 billion during 2025-26 (April-October)
- India signed Free Trade Agreements with the UK, Oman, New Zealand marking a significant milestone in strengthening bilateral trade and investment ties.
- India's ranking in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index improved from 44th in 2018 to 38th in 2023, reflecting enhanced trade infrastructure and efficiency.

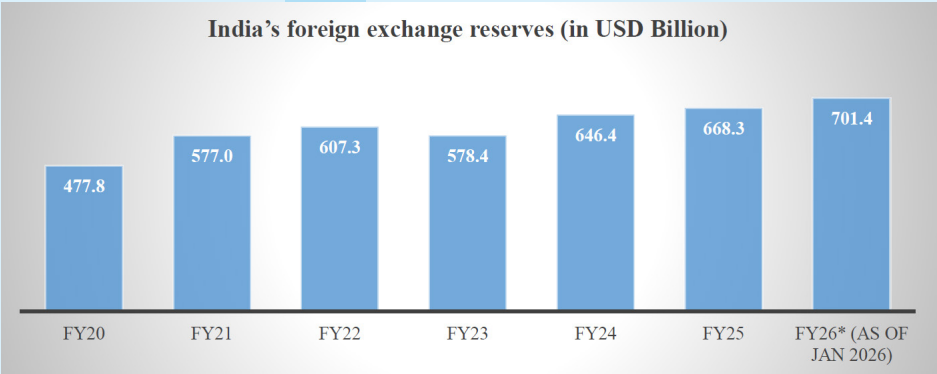
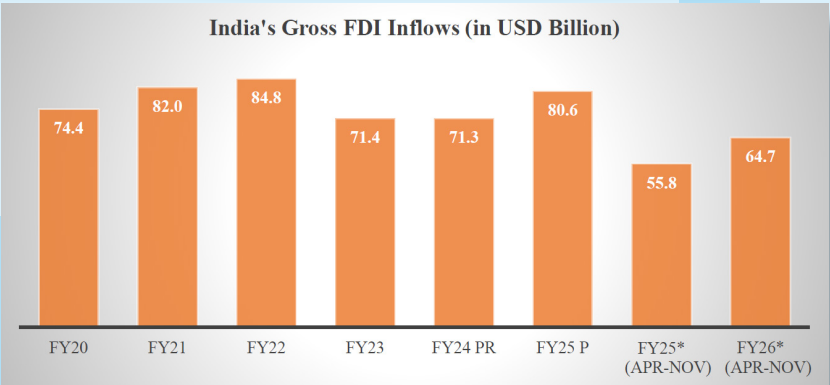
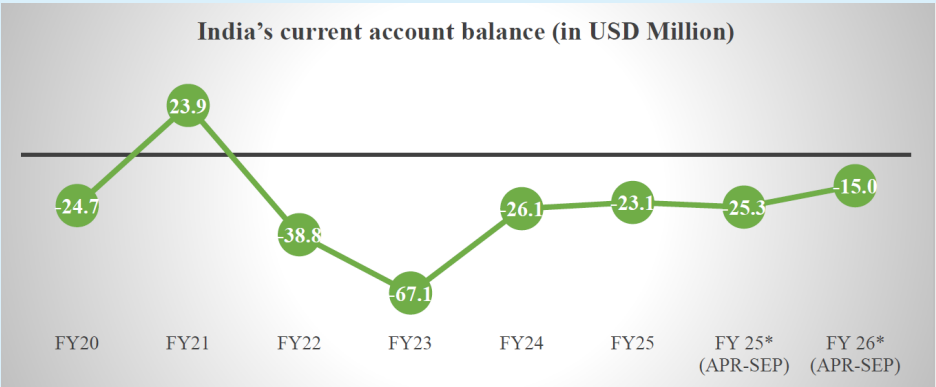
Indian Economy A snapshot (2025-26)



Indian Economy- A snapshot (2025-26)



Indian Economy- A snapshot (2025-26)



Advantage INDIA

Business-friendly government

- A reform-oriented government is actively driving growth through a mix of investment-friendly reforms and coordinated monetary and fiscal policies.
- Innovative policy initiatives have been launched to boost business sentiment and attract global enterprises to the Indian market.

Economic progress in recent years

- India continues to be among the fastest-growing major economies, with nominal GDP expanding from USD 1.75 trillion in FY15 to USD 3.91 trillion in FY26 (Second Advance Estimates).
- India has made significant strides in poverty reduction, with 415 million people moving out of multidimensional poverty between 2005 and 2021, according to the UNDP's 2023 Multidimensional Poverty Index report.

Demographic dividend

- With over 65% of its population under 35, India has a large and dynamic workforce with the potential to drive productivity and economic growth.
- According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), India is set to remain one of the youngest countries until 2055.
- India's working-age population is expected to grow to 1 billion by 2047, sustaining the demographic dividend well into the next few decades.

Promise for world-class infrastructure: Plethora of

opportunities for Global investors

- India's infrastructure sector is poised for strong growth, supported by planned investments of USD 1.4 trillion by 2025.
- The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) was launched to mobilise large-scale investments across critical sectors, including energy, roads, railways and urban development.
- Significant efforts have been undertaken to expand and modernise the National Highways network through flagship programmes such as the Bharatmala Pariyojana, which subsumes initiatives including the National Highway Development Project (NHDP) and the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-East Region (SARDP-NE).
- Under the UDAN scheme, 220 destinations, including airports, heliports and water aerodromes, are targeted for development by 2026, with 1,000 routes planned to enhance air connectivity across underserved regions.
- The USD 1.3 trillion Gati Shakti National Master Plan has emerged as a key initiative to drive integrated infrastructure planning and improve efficiency across the infrastructure ecosystem.
- More than 80% of the country's infrastructure spending has gone toward funding for transportation, electricity, and water and irrigation.
- The Union Budget 2026–27 aims to strengthen India's long-term growth trajectory through increased public investment, infrastructure development and greater private sector participation, aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Noticeable improvement in business sentiment, driven by a series of impactful reforms

- Over the years, the Indian government has launched several initiatives to strengthen the national economy. These policies and programmes have played a key role in enhancing financial stability for citizens while supporting overall economic growth. India's rapid economic expansion has significantly boosted its demand for exports.
- A number of the government's flagship programmes, including Make in India, Start-up India, Digital India, the Smart City Mission, and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation are designed to unlock substantial opportunities across the country.
- India ranked 38th among 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2025, reflecting its growing innovation capabilities.
- The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) programme has strengthened India's manufacturing ecosystem by promoting domestic value addition and enhancing competitiveness across priority sectors.
- Under the Export Promotion Mission, the Government introduced key measures to support MSME exports, including a

2.75% interest subvention on pre- and post-shipment credit and collateral guarantee coverage of up to 85% through CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises).

Rising economic influence

- The Indian economy continues to rank among the fastest-growing major economies globally, supported by broad-based growth across manufacturing, services and infrastructure, along with steady improvements in industrial and business activity.
- Infrastructure remains a key pillar of India's economic development, reinforcing its position as an emerging global economic power. The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), along with other strategic initiatives, is playing a critical role in accelerating infrastructure growth and investment.
- India continues to expand its renewable energy capacity and has achieved a significant clean energy milestone by generating 50% of its power from renewable sources, five years ahead of its 2030 target.
- India is advancing towards its Net Zero Emissions target by 2070 through the five-pronged climate action strategy, 'Panchamrit'.
- India's external sector demonstrated resilience in FY26 despite a challenging global trade environment.



INDIA at a Glance

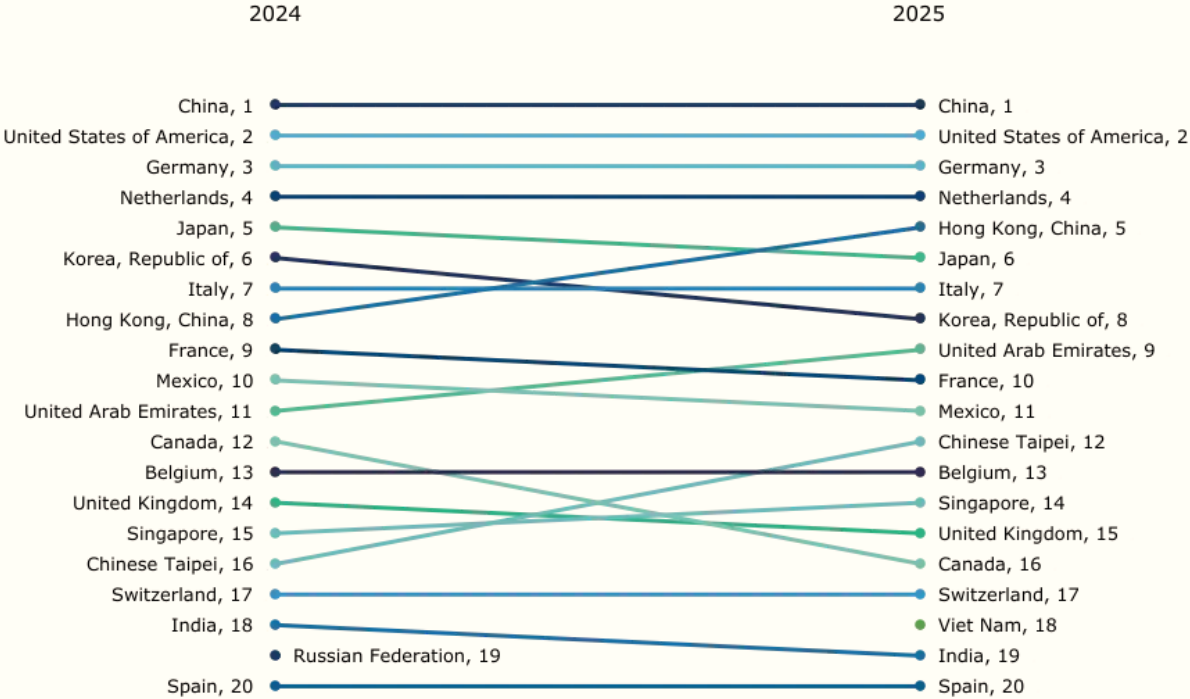
Indicators (Calendar-year wise)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP at Current Prices (USD Billion)	3084.5	3249.9	3500.9	3760.8	3916.3
Real GDP growth (Annual percent change)	9.7	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.6
GDP per capita, current prices (USD per capita)	2181.1	2280.0	2434.4	2592.0	2675.3
Inflation rate, average consumer prices (Annual % change)	5.5	6.6	5.4	4.6	2.1
Population (Million)	1414.2	1425.4	1438.1	1450.9	1463.9
Indicators (Fiscal-year wise)	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Merchandise Export (USD Billion)	422.0	451.1	437.1	437.7	441.7
Merchandise Import (USD Billion)	613.1	716.0	678.2	721.2	776.0
Engineering Export (USD Billion)	112.2	107.0	109.30	116.75	122.43
Engineering import (USD Billion)	176.81	203.54	221.11	243.24	274.78
Total FDI Inflow (USD Billion)	84.84	71.36	71.30	80.62*	64.73*
FDI Equity Inflows in Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries (USD Million)	411.17	103.58	284.37	153.68	268.16

Source: IMF; D/o Commerce, Govt. of India; DPIIT, GoI, *Provisional, @(up-to Nov) (P)

Trade

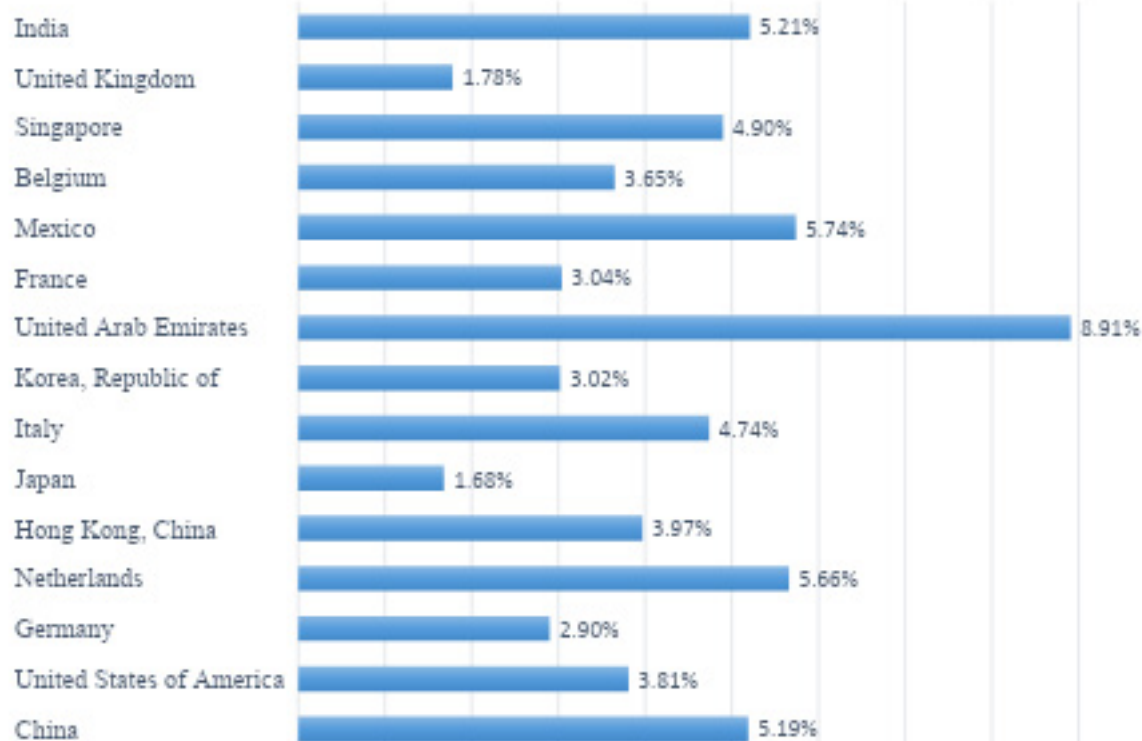
India remains among the world's top 20 merchandise exporting economies, reflecting its growing integration with global trade. Continued policy reforms, expanding manufacturing capabilities, and strengthened trade and logistics infrastructure are enhancing India's competitiveness in international markets. Supported by a diversified export base and sustained trade engagement, India continues to reinforce its role as a reliable and significant participant in the global economy.

Top 20 rankings in world merchandise trade
Exports 2024 vs 2025



Source: WTO Trade statistics

Growth in merchandise trade, Average Annual Percentage Change (2015–2025)



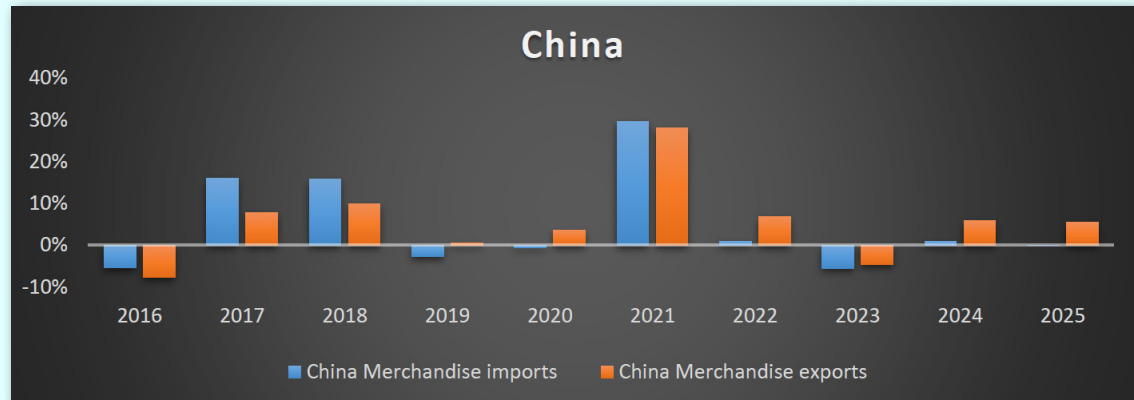
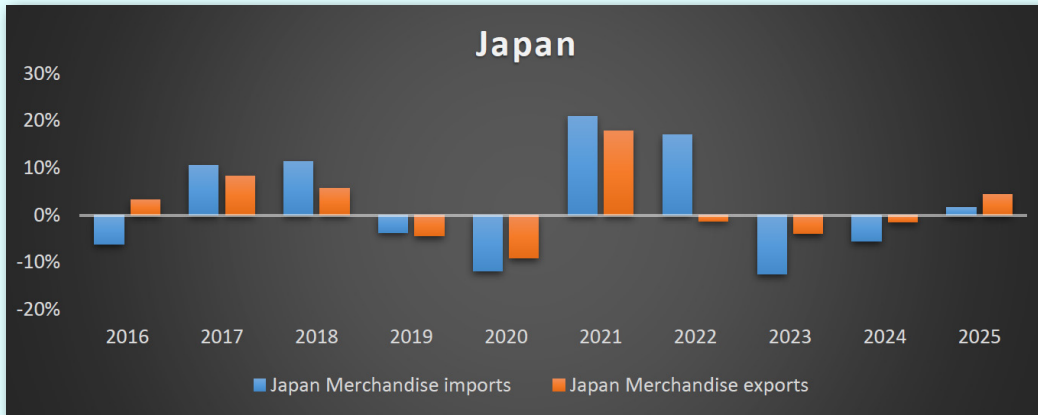
Source: WTO Trade statistics

India's external trade ecosystem continues to evolve through sustained policy reforms, industrial development, and trade facilitation measures. A diversified export base, improving logistics, and enhanced manufacturing competitiveness have strengthened India's integration with global value chains. As one of the world's leading trading economies, India continues to consolidate its position as a dependable partner in global commerce.

Merchandise Exports and Imports of India & Selected Economies

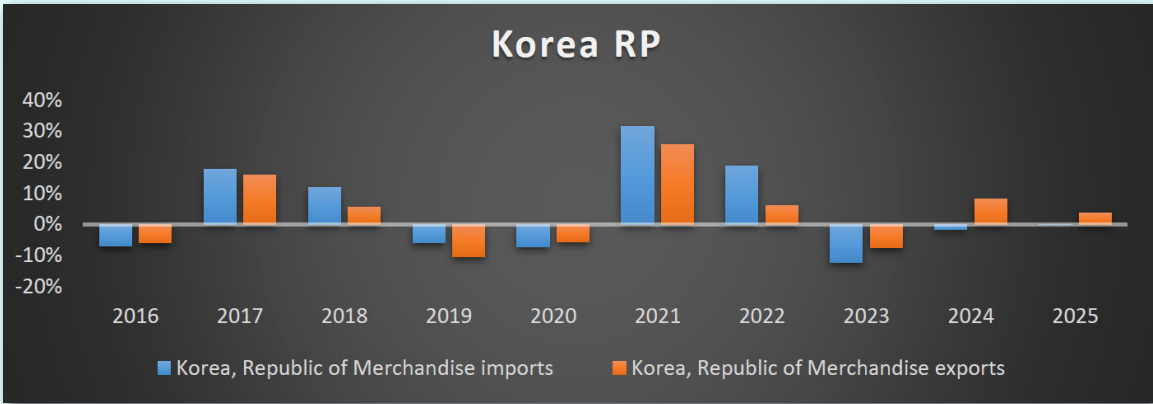
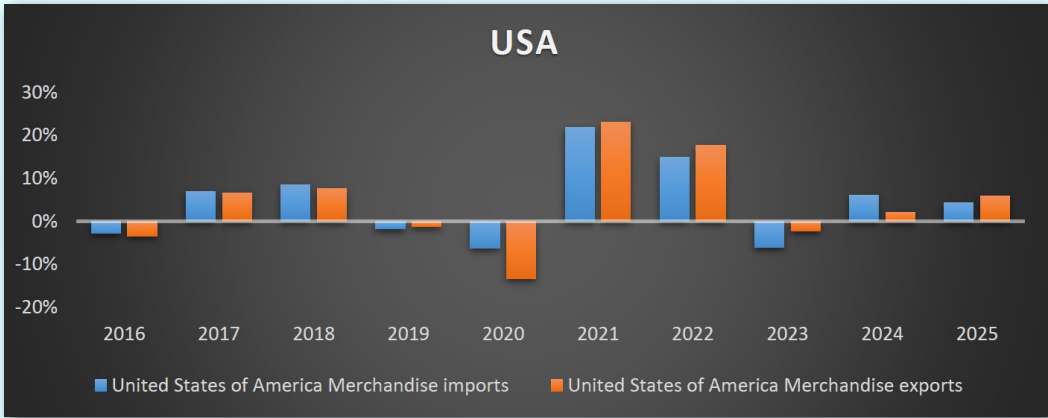
(Year-on-year percentage change in US\$ values)





Merchandise Exports and Imports of India & Selected Economies

(Year-on-year percentage change in US\$ values)



Source: WTO Trade statistics

India's Merchandise Trade Performance in Last Five Years (US\$ billion)

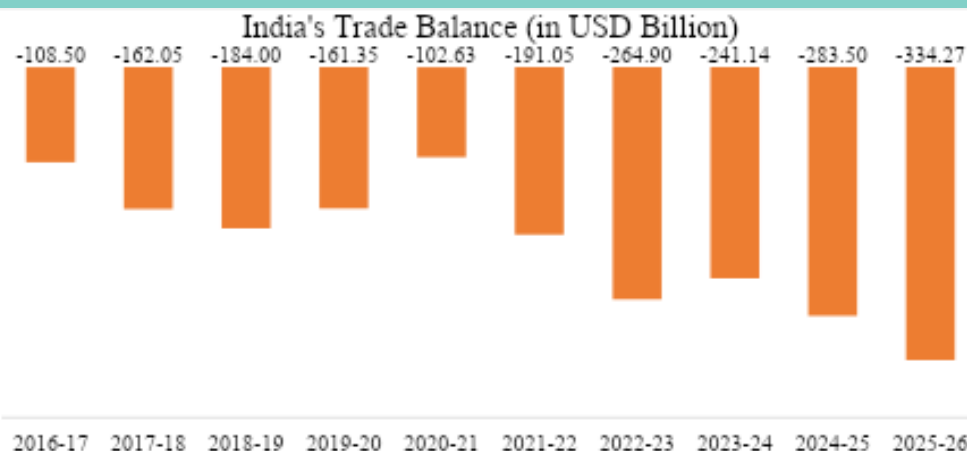
India's merchandise trade has remained at a high level over the past five years, with total trade increasing from US\$ 1,035.06 billion in 2021–22 to US\$ 1,217.76 billion in 2025–26. While merchandise exports have remained broadly stable at around US\$ 440 billion, imports have recorded a steady increase, reflecting

rising domestic demand and higher requirements for energy, raw materials, and capital goods. Consequently, the merchandise trade deficit widened during the period. The sustained expansion in overall trade highlights the increasing scale of India's engagement with the global economy.

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
India's Total Export	422.00	451.07	437.07	437.70	441.75
India's Total Import	613.05	715.97	678.21	721.20	776.01
India's Trade Balance	-191.05	-264.90	-241.14	-283.50	-334.27
Total Trade	1035.06	1167.04	1115.29	1158.90	1217.76

Source: DGCI&S

The merchandise trade deficit exhibited a fluctuating trend over the period, narrowing significantly in 2020–21 before widening thereafter. The deficit increased from US\$ 191.05 billion in 2021–22 to US\$ 334.27 billion in 2025–26, primarily on account of faster growth in merchandise imports than exports. The trend reflects the import needs of a growing economy, particularly for energy, raw materials, and capital goods.



Source: DGCI&S

List Of Top 15 Trading Partners Of India

Below is a list highlighting 15 of India's top trading partners – countries that imported the most Indian shipments by dollar value during 2025-26. Also shown is each import country's percentage of total Indian exports.

Rank	Country / Region	Share% in Total Indian Exports
1	USA	19.6%
2	CHINA P RP	3.2%
3	U ARAB EMTS	8.3%
4	RUSSIA	1.1%
5	SAUDI ARAB	2.7%
6	SINGAPORE	2.9%
7	IRAQ	0.7%
8	GERMANY	2.4%
9	INDONESIA	1.2%
10	NETHERLAND	5.2%
11	KOREA RP	1.3%
12	HONG KONG	1.4%
13	JAPAN	1.4%
14	AUSTRALIA	1.9%
15	SWITZERLAND	0.3%

Source: DGCIS



Foreign Trade Policy 2023: A Concrete Plan to Strengthen India's Global Grip

- A unique and more flexible policy with no time limit attached
- Promotes international trade settlement in Indian Rupees
- Focuses on export promotion through coordination among exporters, states, districts, and Indian Missions abroad
- Simplifies SCOMET licensing procedures to ease high-tech and dual-use item exports
- Supports e-commerce exports by planning designated export hubs
- Prioritizes manufacturing growth to enhance export competitiveness
- Special one-time Amnesty Scheme for default in Export Obligations

India's Participation in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)

- India – New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
- India Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)
- India - EFTA States Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)
- India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)
- India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
- ASEAN-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement
- India-Republic of Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
- Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA)
- Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
- India MERCOSUR PTA
- India Afghanistan PTA
- India-Chile Preferential Trading Agreement
- India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement
- Agreement of Cooperation with Nepal to Control Unauthorised Trade
- Agreement on Economic Cooperation between India and Finland
- India-Africa Trade Agreement
- Trade Agreement between India and Argentina
- Agreement of Trade, Commerce and Transit between the Government of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan

Major Schemes

(A) Duty Exemption/Remission/Incentive Schemes

- Issuance under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)
- Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported process of manufacture and distribution Products (RoDTEP)
- Advance Authorisation (AA) Scheme
- Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)
- Schemes for Gems & Jewellery Sector (Advance Procurement/replenishment, Replenishment Authorisation, Diamond Imprest Authorisation, etc.

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

- Benefit in the interest rates being charged by the banks to the exporters on their Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credits.

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

- Allows import of capital goods (except those specified in negative list in Appendix 5 F) for preproduction, production and post-production at zero customs duty. Capital goods imported under EPCG Authorisation for physical exports are also exempt from IGST and Compensation Cess, leviable thereon under the subsection (7) and subsection (9) respectively, of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as provided in the notification issued by Department of Revenue

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

- Units undertaking to export their entire production of goods and services (except permissible sales in DTA), may be set up under the Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme, Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme or Bio-Technology Park (BTP) Scheme for manufacture of goods, including repair, re-making, reconditioning, re-engineering, rendering of services, development of software, agriculture including agro-processing, aquaculture, animal husbandry, bio-technology, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry and sericulture

(E) Deemed Exports

- Refund under Drawback and TED for deemed exports

(F) Export Promotion Mission

- NIRYAT PROSAHAN
- NIRYAT DISHA

Engineering Trade

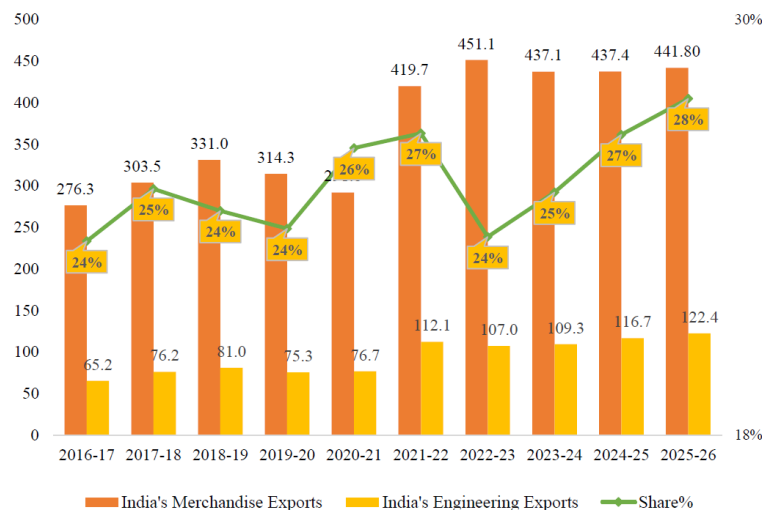
The Indian engineering sector achieved astounding growth over the last few years driven by increased investments in infrastructure and manufacturing following some much-needed reform measures by the incumbent government. The engineering sector, being closely associated with the two sectors aforesaid, is of strategic importance to Indian economy. Development in sectors such as infrastructure, power, mining, oil and gas, refinery, steel, automotive and consumer durables are driving demand in the engineering sector.

India's engineering exports

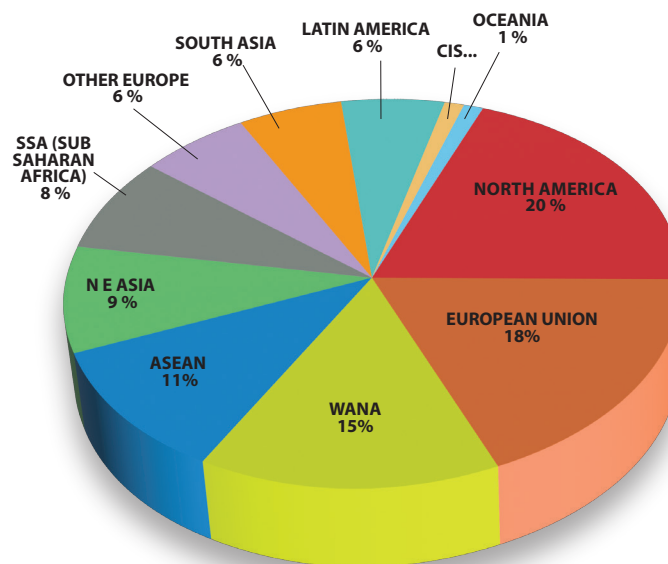
India's engineering exports registered steady growth over the last decade, rising from US\$ 65.2 billion in 2016-17 to a projected US\$ 122.4 billion in 2025-26—an increase of nearly 88%. Engineering exports consistently accounted for around one-fourth of India's total merchandise exports, with their share increasing from 24% in 2016-17 to an estimated 28% in 2025-26. After recording moderate growth up to 2018-19, engineering exports declined to US\$ 75.3 billion in 2019-20, reflecting the impact of the global economic slowdown and trade disruptions. Exports recovered gradually in 2020-21 before witnessing a sharp rebound to US\$ 112.1 billion in 2021-22, supported by strong global demand and economic recovery. Engineering exports reached US\$ 122.4 billion in 2025-26.

Region-wise India's engineering exports during 2025-26

North America and European Union remained the top two exported destination for Indian engineering in 2025-26 with shares of 20% and 18% respectively in India's global engineering exports. WANA and ASEAN were next in the queue holding shares of 15% and 11% respectively



Source: DGCI&S



Source: DGCI&S

- India ranked 38th among 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2025, marking a significant improvement from 81st position in 2015.
- India's industrial GVA recorded a 7.0% year-on-year growth in H1 FY26, accelerating from FY25, with manufacturing GVA witnessing strong expansion in both Q1 and Q2, reflecting strengthening domestic production capabilities.
- Strategic self-sufficiency efforts have accelerated in critical minerals, semiconductors, shipbuilding, alongside broader resilience across energy and defence ecosystems, reflecting lessons from recent supply-chain disruptions.
- In December 2025, Google announced AI-focused investments and collaborations to accelerate India's artificial intelligence ecosystem, including USD 8 million in funding for four government-backed AI Centres of Excellence in healthcare, education, urban governance and agriculture.
- As of March 27, 2026, India's foreign exchange reserves reached Rs. 65,20,745 crore (USD 688.05 billion).

Top Engineering Export Destinations

Rank	Countries	Share% in total Indian engineering exports
1	U S A	16.0%
2	UAE	6.1%
3	GERMANY	4.1%
4	SAUDI ARAB	4.0%
5	U K	3.9%
6	SINGAPORE	3.7%
7	CHINA	2.9%
8	ITALY	2.8%
9	MEXICO	2.8%
10	KOREA RP	2.5%
11	SOUTH AFRICA	2.4%
12	JAPAN	2.2%
13	BRAZIL	2.0%
14	NEPAL	2.0%
15	FRANCE	1.9%

Source: DGC&S

Major Investments in Recent Years

- The electronics and IT hardware sector received the highest PLI budget allocation at USD 1.02 billion, followed by automobiles and auto components at USD 318 million) and pharmaceuticals at USD 275.9 million for FY26.
- Co-working space providers, including Urban Vault, Incuspaze, The Executive Centre and Awfis, are increasing investments in ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) practices to meet the growing demand for sustainable workplaces.
- Emirates NBD Bank acquired a controlling stake in RBL Bank through a USD 3.0 billion primary capital infusion, marking the largest foreign direct investment in India's financial services sector.
- In March 2026, Infosys announced the acquisition of US-based Optimum Healthcare IT, strengthening its capabilities in healthcare digital transformation and expanding its presence in the provider segment through AI-powered cloud and consulting solutions.
- Reliance Industries completed the merger of Star Television Productions Ltd (STPL) into JioStar India Private Ltd, consolidating the 'STAR' brand within its media joint venture with The Walt Disney Company in December 2025.
- Jio Financial Services Limited (JFSL) and Allianz, Germany, incorporated Allianz Jio Reinsurance Limited (AJRL) as a joint venture to operate in India's reinsurance market.
- In October 2025, Chennai-based Trusted Aerospace Engineering (TASE Global) acquired US-based Joined Alloys for USD 12.7 million, enhancing its aerospace manufacturing and specialised process capabilities.
- In September 2025, Tata Advanced Systems Limited inaugurated an advanced armoured vehicle manufacturing facility in Berrechid, Morocco, marking a significant milestone in India's overseas defence manufacturing presence.
- Wheels India Limited's expanded into Europe with a capital infusion into its wholly owned subsidiary, WIL Europe GmbH, incorporated in Germany in July 2025.
- Tata Motors has re-entered South Africa's passenger vehicle market after a six-year hiatus, launching three SUV ranges and a compact hatchback.
- In April 2024, Infosys acquired Germany-based In-Tech, an engineering R&D services provider specialising in e-mobility, autonomous driving and electric vehicle technologies.

Recent Developments

- India ranked 38th among 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2025, marking a significant improvement from 81st position in 2015.
- India's industrial GVA recorded a 7.0% year-on-year growth in H1 FY26, accelerating from FY25, with manufacturing GVA witnessing strong expansion in both Q1 and Q2, reflecting strengthening domestic production capabilities.
- Strategic self-sufficiency efforts have accelerated in critical minerals, semiconductors, shipbuilding, alongside broader resilience across energy and defence ecosystems, reflecting lessons from recent supply-chain disruptions.
- In December 2025, Google announced AI-focused investments and collaborations to accelerate India's artificial intelligence ecosystem, including USD 8 million in funding for four government-backed AI Centres of Excellence in healthcare, education, urban governance and agriculture.
- As of March 27, 2026, India's foreign exchange reserves reached Rs. 65,20,745 crore (USD 688.05 billion).

TAX and other regulatory measures



The taxation system in the Republic of India is quite well structured. The Department of Revenue of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India is responsible for the computation; levy as well as collection of most the taxes in the country. However, some of the taxes are even levied solely by the Local State Bodies or the respective governments of the different states in the nation.

Changes in the Indian taxation system

Over a period of 10 years to 15 years, the tax system in the nation has undergone some significant changes. The entire system has been tremendously reformed. The slabs for the imposition of taxes have been modified. Besides that, the rates at which any particular tax is being levied have been restructured as well as the various laws that govern the levying of taxes were being simplified. All of these reformations have resulted in the following:

- Better compliance
- Better enforcement
- Easy payment of the levied taxes

Tax Reforms to boost Manufacturing Sector

- Exemption from income tax for five years to non-residents providing capital goods, equipment or tooling, to any toll manufacturer in a bonded zone.
- Provision of safe harbour to non-residents for component warehousing in a bonded warehouse.
- Deferred duty payment window to trusted manufacturers.

- Increase the limit for duty-free imports of specified inputs used for processing seafood products for export, from the current 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the FOB value of the previous year's export turnover.
- Duty-free imports of specified inputs extended to export of shoe uppers in addition to leather or synthetic footwear.
- Extension of time for the export of final product from the existing 6 months to 1 year, for exporters of leather or textile garments, leather and synthetic footwear.
- Exemption from basic customs duty on specified parts used in the manufacture of microwave ovens.
- Exemption from basic customs duty on components and parts used in aircraft manufacturing.
- Exemption from basic customs duty on raw materials imported for manufacture of aircraft parts used in maintenance, repair, or overhaul requirements defence units.
- Regular importers with trusted longstanding supply chains to be recognized in the risk system.
- Export cargo using electronic sealing to be provided through clearance from the factory premises to the ship.
- A special one-time measure to facilitate sale in domestic tariff area at concessional rate of duty by eligible manufacturing units of SEZs.

Three-pronged approach to help MSMEs grow as 'Champions'

Equity Support

- Dedicated ₹10,000 crore SME Growth Fund.
 - Top up the Self-Reliant India Fund (2021) with ₹2,000 crore.
- 

Liquidity Support through TReDS

- Mandate TReDS as the transaction settlement platform for all purchases from MSMEs by CPSEs, serving as a benchmark for other corporates
- Introduce a credit guarantee support mechanism through CGTMSE for invoice discounting on the TReDS platform.
- Linking GeM with TReDS to encourage cheaper and quicker financing.
- TReDS receivables as assetbacked securities, to develop a secondary market and enhance liquidity and settlement of transactions.

Professional Support

- Government to facilitate Professional Institutions to develop 'Corporate Mitras' especially in Tier-II and Tier-III towns, to help MSMEs meet compliance requirements at affordable costs.
- 

Direct Taxes

- Interest awarded by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals to natural persons will be exempt from income tax, and related Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) will be removed.
- Tax Collected at Source (TCS) rate on overseas tour programme packages will be reduced to 2%, without any amount-based stipulation.
- TCS rate under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) for education and medical purposes will be reduced from 5% to 2%.
- Supply of manpower services will be explicitly included under payments to contractors for TDS purposes, attracting TDS at 1% or 2% only.
- A rule-based automated scheme will be introduced for small taxpayers to obtain lower or nil TDS certificates without approaching the assessing officer.
- Depositories will be enabled to accept Form 15G/15H from investors and transmit them directly to relevant companies.

- The timeline for revision of returns will be extended from 31 December to 31 March, with payment of a nominal fee.
- Staggered timelines for filing returns:
 - » ITR-1 and ITR-2: up to 31 July
 - » Non-audit business cases and trusts: up to 31 August
- TDS on sale of immovable property by non-residents will be deducted using the resident buyer's PAN-based challan, removing the requirement for Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN).
- A one-time 6-month foreign asset disclosure scheme will be introduced for small taxpayers, including students, young professionals, tech employees and relocated Non-Resident Indians (NRIs).
- Category A:
 - » Undisclosed overseas income/assets up to Rs. 1 crore (US\$ 0.11 million)
 - » Payment of 30% tax + 30% additional tax, with immunity from prosecution
- Category B:
 - » Asset value up to Rs. 5 crore (US\$ 0.55 million)
 - » Rs. 1 lakh (US\$ 1,090) fee, with immunity from penalty and prosecution.

Attracting Global Business and Investment

- Tax holiday till 2047 for foreign companies providing global cloud services using data centres located in India, subject to Indian customer servicing through Indian resellers.
- Safe harbour of 15% on cost for related-party data centre service providers.
- Safe harbour for bonded warehouse component warehousing for electronic manufacturing at 2% of invoice value.

- Five-year income tax exemption for non-residents supplying capital goods or tooling to toll manufacturers in bonded zones.
- Five-year exemption on non-India sourced income for non-resident experts under notified schemes.
- MAT exemption for non-residents taxed on a presumptive basis.

Tax Administration

- A Joint Committee of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) will integrate Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) requirements into IndAS, eliminating separate ICDS accounting from tax year 2027–28.
- The definition of accountant under Safe Harbour Rules will be rationalised to support globally competitive Indian firms.

Other Tax Proposals

- Buyback taxation will shift to capital gains for all shareholders, with additional tax for promoters.
- TCS on specific goods (alcoholic liquor, scrap, minerals, tendu leaves) will be rationalised to 2%.
- Securities Transaction Tax (STT) rates on futures and options will be increased.
- Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) reforms:
 - » MAT to become final tax from 1 April 2026
 - » MAT rate reduced to 14%
 - » Set-off of brought-forward MAT credit allowed only in the new tax regime, limited to 25% of tax liability

GST

GST has marked a major shift in India's indirect tax system by

replacing fragmented central and state taxes with an integrated framework. It has helped create a common national market and support the vision of One Nation, One Tax. Since its implementation in 2017, GST has evolved through continuous reforms, digital systems and stronger Centre-State coordination. The number of GST taxpayers have increased from 66.5 lakh in 2017 to 1.65 crore in May 2026.

Additionally, the Next-Generation GST reforms of 2025 further simplified the structure through lower rates, exemptions and easier processes. These measures aim to benefit households, MSMEs, farmers, artisans, exporters and various trade sectors.

GST subsumed 17 different taxes and 13 cesses into a common framework. Earlier, India's indirect tax system included several Central and State-level taxes, creating differences in rates and structures. This added hidden costs for trade & industry and led to cascading of taxes, often described as "tax on tax". Also, supported by a strong IT infrastructure, it aimed to broaden the tax base and improve tax discipline.

The 56th meeting of the GST Council approved the **Next-Gen GST**

reforms to improve the lives of common people and simplify tax processes for businesses. The reforms revised rates and exemptions, which came into effect from 22nd September 2025. Hailed as GST 2.0, these reforms mark a new phase of tax reform that reinforce growth prospects.

GST Reforms 2025: Relief for Common Man, Boost for Businesses.
Details are given below

- **Streamlined Rate Structure:** The tax structure has primarily moved to **two slabs - 5% and 18%**.
- **Luxury and Sin Goods Tax: A 40% rate** on luxury and sin goods has been introduced to help maintain revenue balance while ensuring a **fairer tax structure**. This includes lottery/online gaming, tobacco, aerated drinks, high-end cars, yachts and private aircrafts.
- **Easier Compliance:** GST 2.0 also makes registration and return filing easier, while speeding up refunds and lowering costs. This brings procedural ease for businesses, especially MSMEs and startups.



Labour Laws in India

The empowerment of labour is the cornerstone of an empowered, prosperous, and *Aatmanirbhar* India. Reflecting this vision, India’s employment landscape has witnessed remarkable progress, with total employment rising from 47.5 crore in 2017–18 to 64.33 crore in 2023–24, representing a net addition of 16.83 crore jobs in just six years. During the same period, the unemployment rate declined sharply from 6.0% to 3.2%, and 1.56 crore women entered the formal workforce, highlighting the Government’s sustained commitment to inclusive labour force participation and broad-based economic empowerment.

The strengthening of the labour market has also contributed to wider socio-economic transformation, as reflected in the declining share of the population living below the international poverty line. At the same time, India’s social protection architecture has expanded rapidly, evolving into one of the largest social protection systems in the world and reinforcing the country’s commitment to inclusive and sustainable development.

In order to simplify and strengthen the framework governing workers’ rights, the Government consolidated 29 labour laws into four comprehensive Labour Codes- namely,

- The Code on Wages, 2019,
- The Industrial Relations Code, 2020,
- The Code on Social Security, 2020 And
- The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.

This historic reform ensures that workers gain easier access to security, dignity, health, and welfare measures, reinforcing India’s commitment to a fair and future-ready labour ecosystem.

Code 1:

The Code of Wages, 2019

The Code on Wages, 2019 seeks to simplify, consolidate, and rationalize the provisions of four existing laws- *The Payment of Wages Act, 1936; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.*

Highlights
Universal Minimum Wages: The Code establishes a statutory right to minimum wages for all employees across both organized and unorganized sectors. Earlier, the Minimum Wages Act applied only to scheduled employments covering ~30% of workers.
Introduction of Floor Wage: A statutory floor wage shall be set by the Government based on minimum living standards, with scope for regional variation. No state can fix minimum wages below this level, ensuring uniformity and adequacy nationwide.
Criteria for Wage Fixation: Appropriate Governments will determine minimum wages considering workers’ skill levels (unskilled, skilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled), geographic areas, and job conditions such as temperature, humidity, or hazardous environments.
Gender Equality in Employment: Employers shall not discriminate on the basis of gender, including transgender identity, in recruitment, wages, and employment conditions for similar work.

Highlights

Universal Coverage for Wage Payment: Provisions ensuring timely payment and preventing un-authorized deductions will apply to all employees, irrespective of wage limits (currently applicable only to employees earning up to ₹24,000/month).

Overtime Compensation: Employers must pay all employees overtime wages at least twice the normal rate for any work done beyond the regular working hours.

Responsibility for Wage Payment: Employers, including companies, firms, or associations, shall pay wages to employees employed by them. Failure to do so makes the proprietor/ entity liable for unpaid wages.

Inspector-cum-Facilitator: The traditional role of “Inspector” is replaced with “Inspector-cum-Facilitator,” emphasizing guidance, awareness, and advisory roles alongside enforcement to improve compliance.

Compounding of Offences: First-time, non-imprisonable offences can be compounded by paying a penalty. Repeat offences within five years, however, cannot be compounded.

Decriminalization of Offences: The Code replaces imprisonment for certain first-time offences with monetary fines (up to 50% of the maximum fine), making the framework less punitive and more compliance-oriented.

Code 2:

The Industrial Relations Code, 2020

The Industrial Relations Code (IR Code) has been prepared after amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the *Trade Unions Act, 1926*, the *Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946* and the *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947*. The Code acknowledges the fact that survival of worker depends upon survival of industry.

Highlights

Fixed Term Employment (FTE): Allows direct, time-bound contracts with full parity in wages and benefits; gratuity eligibility after one year. The provision reduces excessive contractualization and offers cost efficiency to employers.

Re-skilling Fund: To train retrenched employees, this fund has been set up from the contribution to be made by an industrial establishment for an amount equal to 15 days' wages for every worker retrenched. This is in addition to retrenchment compensation. The amount will be credited to the workers account within 45 days of retrenchment.

Trade Union Recognition: Unions with 51% membership get recognition as the Negotiating Union; otherwise, a Negotiating Council is formed from unions, not less than 20% membership of trade union. Such an arrangement strengthens collective bargaining.



Highlights

Expanded Worker Definition: Covers sales promotion staff, journalists, and supervisory employees earning up to ₹18,000/month.

Broader Definition of Industry: Includes all systematic employer-employee activities, regardless of profit or capital, widening access to labour protections.

Higher Threshold for Lay-off/Retrenchment/Closure: Approval limit raised from 100 to 300 workers; States may enhance the limit further. The provision will simplify compliance and contribute to formalization.

Women's Representation: Ensures proportional representation of women in grievance committees for gender-sensitive redressal.

Standing Orders Threshold: Raised from 100 to 300 employees, easing compliance and enabling flexible workforce management.

Work-from-Home Provision: Permitted in service sectors by mutual consent, improving flexibility.

Industrial Tribunals: Two-member tribunals consisting of judicial and administrative member for quicker dispute resolution.

Direct Tribunal Access: Parties may approach tribunals directly after failed conciliation within 90 days.

Notice for Strikes/Lockouts: Mandatory 14-day notice for all establishments to promote dialogue and minimize disruptions.

Expanded Definition of Strike: Includes "mass casual leave also within its ambit" to prevent flash strikes and ensure lawful action.

Highlights

Decriminalization & Compounding: Minor offences made compoundable with monetary penalties, promoting compliance over prosecution.

Digital Processes: Enables electronic record-keeping, registration, and communication for transparency and efficiency.

Code 3:

The Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security incorporates existing nine Social Security Acts viz; *The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923*; *The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948*; *The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952*; *The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959*; *The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961*; *The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972*; *The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981*; *The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996* and; *The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008*.

Highlights

Expanded ESIC (Employees' State Insurance) Coverage: ESIC now applies pan-India, eliminating the criteria of "notified areas." Establishments with fewer than 10 employees may voluntarily opt in with mutual consent of employers and employees. Coverage would be mandated for hazardous occupation and extended to plantation workers.

Time-bound EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) Inquiries: A five-year limit has been set for initiating EPF inquiries and recovery proceedings, to be completed within two years (extendable by one). Suo-moto reopening of cases has been abolished, ensuring timely resolution.

Highlights

Reduced EPF Appeal Deposit: Employers appealing EPFO orders now need to deposit only 25% of the assessed amount (down from 40–70%), reducing financial burden and ensuring ease of business and access to justice.

Self-assessment for Construction Cess: Employers can now self-assess cess liabilities in respect to Building and Other Construction Work, previously assessed by the notified Government authority. It reduces procedural delays and official intervention.

Inclusion of Gig and Platform Workers: New definitions are included- “aggregator,” “gig worker,” and “platform worker” to enable social security coverage. Aggregators to contribute 1-2% of annual turnover (capped at 5% of payments to such workers).

Social Security Fund: A dedicated fund to finance schemes for unorganised, gig, and platform workers, covering life, disability, health, and old-age benefits has been proposed. The amount collected through the compounding of offences will be credited to this Fund and used by the Government.

Expanded Definition of Dependents: Coverage extended to maternal grandparents and in case of female employees it also includes dependent parents-in-law, broadening family benefit access.

Uniform Definition of Wages: “Wages” now include basic pay, dearness allowance, and retaining allowance; 50% of the total remuneration (or such percentage as may be notified) shall be added back to compute wages, ensuring consistency in calculating gratuity, pension, and social security benefits.

Commuting Accidents Covered: Accidents during travel between home and workplace are now deemed employment-related, qualifying for compensation.

Highlights

Gratuity for Fixed-Term Employees: Fixed-term employees become eligible for gratuity after one year of continuous service (earlier five years).

Inspector-cum-Facilitator System: Introduces randomized web-based, algorithm-driven inspections for transparency and wider compliance. Inspectors now act as facilitators to support adherence and reduce harassment.

Decriminalization & Monetary Fines: The code has replaced imprisonment with monetary fines for certain offences. The employer will be given mandatory 30 days’ notice for compliance before taking any legal action.

Compounding of Offences: First-time offences punishable with fines are compoundable- for fine-only: 50% of maximum fine and for fine/imprisonment cases: 75% of maximum fine- reducing litigation and improving ease of doing business.

Digitization of Compliance: Mandates electronic maintenance of records, registers, and returns, cutting costs and improving efficiency.

Vacancy Reporting: Employers shall report vacancies to specified career centres before recruitment, promoting transparency in employment opportunities.

Code 4:

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020

The Code has been drafted after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the 13 Central Labour Acts- *The Factories Act, 1948; The Plantations Labour Act, 1951; The Mines Act, 1952; The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act,*

1955; *The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958*; *The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961*; *The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966*; *The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970*; *The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976*; *The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979*; *The Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981*; *The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986* and; *The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996*.

Highlights
Unified Registration: A uniform threshold of 10 employees is set for electronic registration. One registration for an establishment has been envisaged in place of 6 registrations in the Acts. This will create a centralised database and promote ease of doing business.
Extension to Hazardous Work: The Government can extend the Code’s provisions to any establishment, even with one employee, engaged in hazardous or life-threatening occupations.
Simplified Compliance: Introduces one license, one registration, one return framework for the establishments, reducing redundancy and compliance burden.
Wider Definition of Migrant Workers: The definition of inter-state migrant workers (ISMW) now covers workers employed directly, through contractors, or migrate on their own. Establishments must declare the number of ISMW. Benefits include: a lump-sum annual travel allowance to native place once in 12 months and portability of public distribution system and social security benefits across states along with access to a toll-free helpline.
Health and Formalization: Free annual health check-ups for employees,

Highlights
Formalization via appointment letters: Appointment letters specifying job details, wages, and social security will be given to enhance transparency and accountability.
Women’s Employment: Women can work in all types of establishments and during night hours (before 6AM, beyond 7PM) with consent and safety measures, fostering equality and inclusion.
Expanded Media Worker Definition: “Working journalists” and “cine workers” now include employees in electronic media and all forms of audio-visual production.
National Database for Unorganised Workers: A national database to be developed for unorganized workers including migrants to help migrant workers get jobs, map their skills and provide other social security benefits.
Victim Compensation: Courts can direct at least 50% of fines imposed on offenders to be paid as compensation to victims or their legal heirs in case of injury or death.
Contract Labour Reform: Applicability threshold has been raised from 20 to 50 contract workers. All India license valid for 5 years against work-order based license to be provided to the contractor. For contract labour, beedi and cigar manufacturing and factory: a common license is envisaged and provision of deemed license after expiry of prescribe period is introduced. Moreover, the license shall be auto-generated. Provision of contract labour board has been done away with and provision for appointment of designated authority to advise matters on core and non-core activities is introduced.

Highlights

Safety Committees: Establishments with 500 or more workers will form safety committees with employer-worker representation, enhancing workplace safety and shared accountability.

National Occupational Safety & Health Advisory Board: A single tripartite advisory board replaces six earlier boards to set national safety and health standards across sectors, ensuring uniformity and quality.

Decriminalisation & Compounding of Offences: Offences punishable by fine only to be compounded by paying 50% of the maximum fine; those involving imprisonment or fine or both by 75%. Criminal penalties (imprisonment) replaced by civil penalties like monetary fines, promoting compliance over punishment.

Revised Factory Thresholds: Applicability increased from 10 to 20 workers (with power) and 20 to 40 workers (without power), reducing compliance burden for small units.

Highlights

Social Security Fund: Establishes a fund for unorganised workers, financed through penalties and compounding fees, for their welfare and benefit delivery.

Contract Labour- Welfare & Wages: Principal employers to provide welfare facilities like health and safety measures to contract workers. If the contractor fails to pay wages, the principal employer has to pay unpaid wages to the contract labour.

Working Hours & Overtime: Normal working hours capped at 8 hours/day and 48 hours/week. Overtime allowed only with worker consent and paid at twice the regular rate.

Inspector-cum-Facilitator System: Inspectors will now act as facilitators with an objective to help employers comply with law, rules and regulations rather than merely policing them.

Way Forward - Ambitious targets to facilitate business and to attract investments

- India is poised to become third largest with projected GDP of USD 7.3 trillion by 2030.
- India has set itself an audacious goal to become a \$30 trillion economy by 2047 under the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' initiative.
- Merchandise exports is also targeted to reach USD 1 trillion by 2030–31.
- India is also emerging as a significant player in high-value exports.
- The engineering industry has been de-licensed and allows 100% foreign direct investment (FDI).
- India's automotive industry is worth more than USD 222 billion and is set to become the 3rd largest in the world by 2030.
- India's machine tools market size is projected to reach USD 3.51 billion by 2034.
- The Indian electrical equipment market is set to experience significant growth in the coming years, with a forecasted incremental growth of USD 76.24 billion at a CAGR of 14.3% from FY24 to FY28.
- India's digital economy is projected to account for 20% of GDP by 2029-30.
- India's manufacturing sector continues to strengthen, with the potential to reach USD 1 trillion by FY26.

Important Information

Ministries/Apex offices	Departments	Important links / websites
President of India		https://presidentofindia.nic.in/
Prime Minister's Office (PMO)		https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/
Cabinet Secretariat		https://cabsec.gov.in/
NITI Aayog - National Institution for Transforming India		https://www.niti.gov.in/
Reserve Bank of India		https://www.rbi.org.in/
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	https://www.agriwelfare.gov.in/
	Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)	http://dare.nic.in/
	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	https://www.icar.org.in/
Ministry of AYUSH		https://ayush.gov.in/
Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC)	https://chemicals.gov.in/
	Department of Fertilizers (FERT)	https://fert.gov.in/
	Department of Pharmaceuticals	https://pharma-dept.gov.in/
Ministry of Civil Aviation		https://www.civilaviation.gov.in/
Ministry of Coal		https://www.coal.nic.in/
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Department of Commerce	https://www.commerce.gov.in/
	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)	https://dpiit.gov.in/
	Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)	https://www.dgft.gov.in/CP/
	Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)	https://www.dgtr.gov.in/
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (DCA)	Department of Consumer Affairs	https://consumeraffairs.gov.in/
	Department of Food and Public Distribution	https://dfpd.gov.in/

Ministries/Apex offices	Departments	Important links / websites
Ministry of Communications	Department of Posts	https://www.indiapost.gov.in/
	Department of Telecommunications (DOT)	https://www.dot.gov.in/
Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)		https://www.mca.gov.in/content/mca/global/en/home.html
Ministry of Culture		https://culture.gov.in/
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	Department of Defence	https://mod.gov.in/
	Department of Defence Production	https://www.ddpmod.gov.in/
	Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare	https://desw.gov.in/
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)		https://www.mdoner.gov.in/
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)		https://www.moes.gov.in/
	India Meteorological Department (IMD)	https://mausam.imd.gov.in/
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY)		https://meity.gov.in/
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)		https://moef.gov.in/
Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)		https://www.mea.gov.in/
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Department of Economic Affairs	http://dea.gov.in/
	Department of Expenditure	https://doe.gov.in/
	Department of Financial Services	https://financialservices.gov.in/
	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	https://dipam.gov.in/
	Department of Revenue	https://dor.gov.in/
	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)	https://dpe.gov.in/

Important Information

Ministries/Apex offices	Departments	Important links / websites
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (AH&D)	https://dahd.gov.in/
	Department of Fisheries	https://dof.gov.in/
Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI)		https://www.mofpi.gov.in/
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)		https://www.mohfw.gov.in/
	Department of Health and Family Welfare	https://www.mohfw-dohfw.gov.in/
	Department of Health Research	https://dhr.gov.in/
Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises		https://heavyindustries.gov.in/en
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)		https://www.mha.gov.in/en
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)		https://mohua.gov.in/
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Department of Higher Education	https://www.dohe-education.gov.in/
	Department of School Education and Literacy	https://www.dsel-education.gov.in/
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Ministry of I&B)		https://mib.gov.in/
Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoWR)	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	https://www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/
	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	https://www.jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/
Ministry of Labour & Employment		https://labour.gov.in/
Ministry of Law and Justice	Department of Justice	https://doj.gov.in/
	Department of Legal Affairs	https://legalaffairs.gov.in/
	Legislative Department	https://legislative.gov.in/

Ministries/Apex offices	Departments	Important links / websites
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)		https://msme.gov.in/
Ministry of Mines		https://mines.gov.in/
Ministry of Minority Affairs		https://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)		https://mnre.gov.in/
Ministry of Panchayati Raj		https://panchayat.gov.in/
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MPA)		https://mpa.gov.in/
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (PERSMIN)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)	https://darpg.gov.in/
	Department of Pension & Pensioner's Welfare	https://doppw.gov.in/
	Department of Personnel and Training	https://dopt.gov.in/
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG)		https://mopng.gov.in/
Ministry of Power		https://powermin.gov.in/
Ministry of Railways		https://www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		https://morth.gov.in/
Ministry of Rural Development		https://rural.gov.in/
Ministry of Science and Technology	Department of Bio-Technology (DBT)	https://dbt.gov.in/
	Department of Science and Technology (DST)	https://dst.gov.in/
	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)	https://www.dsir.gov.in/
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways		https://shipmin.gov.in/
	Directorate General of Shipping	https://dgma.gov.in/

Important Information

Ministries/Apex offices	Departments	Important links / websites
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship		https://www.msde.gov.in/
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		https://socialjustice.gov.in/
	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	https://depwd.gov.in/
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)		https://www.mospi.gov.in/
Ministry of Steel		https://steel.gov.in/
Ministry of Textiles (TEXMIN)		https://www.texmin.gov.in/
Ministry of Tourism		https://tourism.gov.in/
Ministry of Tribal Affairs		https://tribal.nic.in/
Ministry of Women and Child Development		https://wcd.gov.in/
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		https://yas.gov.in/
Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser		https://www.psa.gov.in/
Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)		https://dae.gov.in/
Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)		https://www.isro.gov.in/DOS&ISROHQ.html
Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)		https://www.cbic.gov.in/





Vanijya Bhavan (1st Floor)
International Trade Facilitation Centre
1/1 Wood Street, Kolkata 700 016
Tel: 91-33-22890651/52/53
e-mail: eepch@eepcindia.net
www.eepcindia.org

©EEPC India September 2026
CIN: U51900WB1955NPL022644