

**REPORTING PROFORMA FOR COMMERCIAL WINGS****FRE/COM/201/01/2023****Name of the Mission (Country): High Commission of India, Freetown (Sierra leone)****MONTHLY REPORT: JULY 2025****a) Trade in goods****(i) Quantitative Data****a) Total trade in goods during****MONTHLY REPORT: JULY 2025****A. Trade in goods****a) Total trade in goods during:**

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US\$ in millions						
<u>Status</u> P – Provisional F – Final R – Revised Final	July 2024 (R)	July 2025 (F)	% Growth	April – July 2024 (R)	April – July 2025 (F)	% Growth
India's export to Sierra Leone	28.36	22.23	-21.62	105.69	101.64	-3.83
India's import from Sierra Leone	1.05	2.47	135.91	6.26	8.66	38.43

(Source: Department of Commerce: India &amp; Trade Map Statistics)

**b) Top 10 items of Export from India to Sierra Leone during (July 2025)**

S.No.	Commodity (6 digit HS tariff line)	Value (US\$ m illion)	Quantity in Thousands Units	Unit of Measur ement	% share in total import of the commodity
1.	Other Medicine Put Up For Retail Sale – HS Code 300490	7.18	594,939	MTs	N/A
2.	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel loaders; with a 360 degree revolving super structure – HS Code 842952	1.68	27	MTs	N/A
3.	Semi/Wholly Milled Rice W/N Polished/Glazed – HS Code 100630	1.51	3,872,500	MTs	N/A
4.	Plastics, articles for the conveyance or packing of goods n.e.c in heading no. 3923 – HS Code 392390	0.49	376,467	MTs	N/A
5.	Other Petroleum Oils And Oils Obtained From bituminous Minerals Etc – HS Code 271019	0.37	211,059	MTs	N/A
6.	Melamine Resins: – HS Code 390920	0.36	339,200	MTs	N/A

7.	Phenolic Resins – HS Code 390940	0.36	254,700	MTs	N/A
8.	Exercise Books – HS Code 482020	0.34	331,870	MTs	N/A
9.	Medicaments; containing penicillins, streptomycins or their derivatives for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, packaged for retail sale – HS Code 300410	0.24	19,510	MTs	N/A
10.	Sacks And Bags (Incl Cones)Of Other Plastics – HS Code 392329	0.24	119,211	MTs	N/A

(Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, India)

\*Data shown above are the most recent data available as of July 2025

**c) Top 6 items of Import from Sierra Leone to India during (July 2025)**

S.N o.	Commodity (6 digit HS tariff line)	Value (US\$ million)	Quantity in Thousands Units	Unit	% share in total export of the commodity
1.	Crude Palm Kernel / Babasu Oil and Its Fractions – HS Code 151321	0.82	427,760	MTs	N/A
2.	Refined Palm Oil And Its Fractions – HS Code 151190	0.24	214,180	MTs	N/A
3.	Cashew Nuts Fresh/Dried In Shell – HS Code 080131	0.16	112,425	MTs	N/A
4.	Oil-Cake and other residue of palm nut/kernel – HS Code 230660	0.08	558,140	MTs	N/A
5.	Pine Apples Prepared Or Preserved – HS Code 200820	0.00	0	MTs	N/A
6.	Iron Ores And Concentrates Non-Agglomerated Other Than Roasted Iron Pyrites – HS Code 260111	0.00	0	MTs	N/A

(Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, India)

\*Data shown above are the most recent data available as of July 2025

**d) Potential products of Exports from India to Sierra Leone**

S.No.	Commodity (6 digit HS tariff line)	Rationale (Max.200 words)
1.	Other Medicine Put Up For Retail Sale – HS Code 300490	<p>With reference to the Trade Statistics of the Department of Trade and Industry in India.</p> <p>The listed commodities are the top 10 demanded by Sierra Leone for this Month i.e. <b>July 2025</b>.</p> <p>From this data we noticed that there is decline in the importation of Rice and an increase in Medicine and Mechanical Shovels, Excavators and Shovels Loaders, hence they are first and second respectively. In addition, a few products were included to the top 10 list of commodities imported to Sierra Leone in this month like Exercise Books, Plastics, etc.</p> <p>Thanks to a bilateral agreement and competitive prices, importing goods into Sierra Leone has become affordable.</p>
2.	Mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel loaders; with a 360 degree revolving super structure – HS Code 842952	
3.	Semi/Wholly Milled Rice W/N Polished/Glazed – HS Code 100630	
4.	Plastics, articles for the conveyance or packing of goods n.e.c in heading no. 3923 – HS Code 392390	
5.	Other Petroleum Oils And Oils Obtained From bituminous Minerals Etc – HS Code 271019	
6.	Melamine Resins: – HS Code 390920	
7.	Phenolic Resins – HS Code 390940	
8.	Exercise Books – HS Code 482020	

9.	Medicaments; containing penicillins, streptomycins or their derivatives for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, packaged for retail sale – HS Code 300410	
10.	Sacks And Bags (Incl Cones)Of Other Plastics – HS Code 392329	

**e) Significant trends in trade and investment:**

S.No.	Category	Details of significant trends (Max.200 words)	Analysis (Max.200 words)
1.	Agriculture Sector	<p>Significant Trends – July 16, 2025 (Agricultural Risk in Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Sierra Leone’s agricultural sector has incurred an alarming \$2.9 billion in losses over the past two decades due to unmanaged production risks, according to the World Bank’s new <i>Agricultural Sector Risk Assessment Report</i>. On average, \$128 million equivalent to 3.5% of GDP is lost annually to natural shocks such as flooding, pest outbreaks, and erratic rainfall.</p> <p>Rice, the country’s primary staple, accounts for 42% of total agricultural losses, amounting to \$1.2 billion between 2003 and 2021. Cassava is also highly vulnerable. Flooding, which recurs roughly every four years, is the most economically damaging hazard, frequently reducing yields by over 15%. Livestock diseases, including Newcastle and Peste des petits ruminants, further compound losses due to weak veterinary systems and input shortages.</p> <p>In addition to climate threats, systemic risks like price volatility, exchange rate fluctuations, and limited access to credit destabilize the sector. The World Bank urges a shift from reactive to proactive strategies, recommending early warning systems, climate-smart agriculture, expanded extension</p>	<p>The World Bank’s findings underscore a critical weakness in Sierra Leone’s agricultural sector: the absence of effective risk management systems. With \$2.9 billion in losses over two decades driven by flooding, erratic rainfall, pests, and diseases the sector is increasingly exposed to both climate and market-related shocks. Rice, the backbone of national food security, disproportionately bears the brunt of these losses, threatening livelihoods and economic stability.</p> <p>The recurrence of major shocks every 3–4 years highlights a pattern of predictable crises met with insufficient preparedness. Compounding these are systemic issues like inadequate veterinary services, weak access to quality inputs, and financial instability due to credit and exchange rate volatility. These challenges have trapped the sector in a cycle of low productivity and high vulnerability.</p> <p>The report’s emphasis on shifting from crisis response to long-term resilience marks a pivotal recommendation. Risk-informed investment strategies including climate-smart agriculture, early warning systems, and institutional reform are necessary not just to mitigate losses, but to unlock the sector’s growth potential. Without urgent and sustained action, agriculture will continue to underperform. However, with targeted investment and stronger governance, it can transform into a resilient engine for inclusive economic development in Sierra Leone.</p>

		<p>services, and improved seed and water systems.</p> <p>The key message is clear: without urgent risk-informed investments and institutional reform, agriculture will remain a national vulnerability instead of a driver of inclusive economic growth.</p>	
2.	Agriculture Sector (Rice Cultivation Record)	<p>Significant Trends – July 21, 2025 (Record Rice Production in Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Sierra Leone achieved a major agricultural milestone in 2024, with national paddy rice production reaching a record 1.39 million metric tons, as reported by a government survey. This marks significant progress in the country's food security strategy and reflects reduced dependency on rice imports a longstanding burden on foreign exchange reserves.</p> <p>The production surge is largely attributed to Inland Valley Swamp (IVS) and upland farming systems. IVS areas, which offer higher yields and lower environmental impact, grew steadily from 410,000 metric tons in 2022 to over 440,000 in 2024. However, upland farming driven by slash-and-burn practices expanded even more rapidly, raising concerns about deforestation, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Agriculture Minister Henry Musa Kpaka acknowledged the dual progress in output and farmer engagement but emphasized the need to shift further production to environmentally sustainable IVS systems. While other ecologies such as Boli, Mangrove, and Riverine made modest contributions, they add important biodiversity and geographic resilience.</p> <p>This trend highlights the growing role of rice as a strategic asset, not</p>	<p>Sierra Leone's record paddy rice production in 2024 reflects a significant shift toward agricultural self-sufficiency and improved food security. The milestone indicates not only rising yields but also increasing farmer participation, particularly in Inland Valley Swamp (IVS) and upland ecologies. This progress reduces reliance on rice imports, easing pressure on the country's foreign exchange reserves and boosting rural incomes.</p> <p>However, the trend also exposes a critical policy challenge: sustainability. While upland farming contributed substantially to the production increase, its expansion through slash-and-burn techniques poses serious environmental risks, including deforestation, soil erosion, and biodiversity loss. This threatens long-term agricultural productivity and climate resilience.</p> <p>In contrast, IVS systems offer a more sustainable and high-yielding alternative, yet they have not kept pace with the rapid growth of upland cultivation. This imbalance underscores the need for targeted investments in IVS infrastructure, irrigation, and seed technology.</p> <p>The current trajectory presents both opportunity and risk. Rice has the potential to become a strategic economic and food security asset, but only if growth is managed through climate-smart, data-driven policies. Without urgent ecological safeguards and sustainable planning, short-term gains may give way to long-term setbacks. The future of Sierra Leone's rice sector depends on getting this balance right.</p>

		just for food security but for rural employment and economic resilience. The challenge ahead lies in balancing productivity with climate-smart, sustainable farming to ensure long-term gains in the rice sub-sector.	
3.	Agriculture Sector (Rice Production)	<p>On July 21, 2025, Sierra Leone marked a significant milestone with a 35% increase in domestic rice production in 2023, resulting in a sharp reduction of rice imports by over 60%. This shift signals major progress toward national food security and macroeconomic stability. Rice remains the country's staple crop, accounting for 34% of agricultural value-added product (VAP) and supporting about 75% of rural households, many living below the poverty line.</p> <p>Despite historical yield gaps compared to regional neighbors, increased investment, improved farming practices, and a 9.5% expansion in cultivated area fueled this surge. Domestic production reached nearly 2 million metric tons in 2021, largely from upland and lowland farming systems.</p> <p>Besides rice, cassava and groundnuts remain vital to rural livelihoods, contributing 18% and 5% to agricultural VAP respectively. Cassava's resilience to poor soils supports food security, although farmers face challenges from pests and low-yield varieties. This trend underscores Sierra Leone's gradual but promising transformation toward agricultural self-sufficiency and reduced dependence on volatile food imports. Continued investment in irrigation, improved seeds, and rural infrastructure will be crucial to sustain growth and build economic</p>	<p>On July 21, 2025, Sierra Leone's agricultural sector achieved a critical breakthrough with a 35% increase in domestic rice production in 2023, leading to a dramatic 60% reduction in rice imports. This milestone reflects substantial progress in the country's pursuit of food security and economic stability. Rice, which accounts for 34% of agricultural value-added product (VAP) and supports about 75% of rural households many living in poverty remains central to the economy and livelihoods.</p> <p>The surge in production, despite historically lower yields compared to neighboring countries, was driven by increased investment, better farming techniques, and a 9.5% expansion in cultivation area, particularly across upland and lowland systems. This progress indicates the effectiveness of recent agricultural policies and support programs.</p> <p>Complementing rice, cassava and groundnuts continue to play essential roles, contributing 18% and 5% to agricultural VAP, respectively. Cassava's adaptability to poor soils makes it vital for food security, although challenges like pests and low-yield varieties persist.</p> <p>Overall, this trend highlights Sierra Leone's steady move toward self-sufficiency and reduced reliance on food imports. Sustained investment in irrigation, seed technology, and rural infrastructure will be essential to maintaining momentum and reinforcing agriculture as a foundation for inclusive, long-term economic resilience.</p>

		resilience, positioning agriculture as a cornerstone of long-term national stability.	
4.	Global Economic and Financial Sector	<p>At the July 23, 2025, G20 meeting in South Africa, IMF First Deputy Managing Director Gita Gopinath presented a cautious global economic outlook. Despite some resilience, growth is projected to remain sluggish at 2.8% in 2025 and 3.0% in 2026, significantly below the historical average of 3.7%. Key factors dampening growth include persistent trade tensions, policy uncertainty, and weakening demand in major economies like the U.S. and China.</p> <p>Inflation is easing but more slowly than expected, forecasted at 4.3% in 2025 and 3.6% in 2026. Global trade remains volatile with mixed signals due to tariffs and front-loaded shipments. Gopinath urged G20 leaders to address trade conflicts, rebuild fiscal buffers, ensure debt sustainability, and implement tailored monetary policies while safeguarding central bank independence.</p> <p>Structural reforms are essential to boost productivity and tackle demographic challenges, especially aging populations. For emerging and developing nations, mobilizing domestic revenues potentially increasing tax intake by up to 7% of GDP is critical for public finance improvements.</p> <p>Debt restructuring efforts continue, focusing on reducing borrowing costs and expanding frameworks to middle-income countries. Gopinath also highlighted the need for stronger financial oversight, especially over non-bank institutions, and investment in modern cross-border payment</p>	<p>At the July 23, 2025 G20 meeting, IMF Deputy Managing Director Gita Gopinath highlighted the fragile state of the global economy. The forecast of below-average growth rates (2.8% in 2025 and 3.0% in 2026) underscores persistent vulnerabilities driven by trade tensions, policy uncertainty, and declining demand in economic powerhouses like the U.S. and China. The slower-than-expected decline in inflation adds complexity to policy decisions, requiring careful calibration of monetary policies to balance growth and price stability. Gopinath's call for coordinated action addressing trade conflicts, rebuilding fiscal space, and ensuring debt sustainability reflects the need for a multifaceted approach to global economic challenges. Structural reforms are essential to enhance productivity and manage demographic shifts, particularly in aging societies, signaling long-term priorities beyond immediate crises.</p> <p>For emerging markets, improving domestic revenue mobilization offers a pathway to greater fiscal independence and resilience, reducing reliance on external borrowing. Ongoing debt restructuring efforts, especially for middle-income countries, are vital to alleviate borrowing costs and maintain financial stability.</p> <p>The emphasis on robust financial sector oversight, modernization of payment systems, and Africa's growth potential signals a forward-looking agenda. Unlocking Africa's development through reforms and targeted investments could drive global growth and help rebalance economic dynamics in the years ahead.</p>

		<p>systems.</p> <p>Lastly, she emphasized Africa's growth potential, calling for targeted reforms, investments, and international support to unlock development on the continent.</p>	
5.	Energy Sector	<p>The completion of the 33kV transmission power line between Bo and Kenema marks a significant advancement in Sierra Leone's energy infrastructure. This 70 – kilometre overhead line, connecting new substations in Bandajuma (Bo) and Bandama (Kenema), will soon provide stable electricity to over 300,000 people in the southern and eastern regions. The upgrade includes modernizing older substations with advanced transformers, boosting power delivery capacity and improving local distribution.</p> <p>Once activated, the project will connect approximately 54,000 households, with 37,000 new customers benefiting from prepaid meter installations. This initiative addresses long-standing power shortages along the Bo-Kenema corridor despite the regional CLSG power network's availability.</p> <p>Supported by the Government of Sierra Leone, the African Development Bank, and the UK's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, this project enhances Sierra Leone's integration into the CLSG network linking Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. The stable power supply is expected to benefit homes, businesses, schools, and health facilities, fostering economic growth and improving quality of life.</p> <p>The project's near completion, with commissioning imminent, highlights the country's commitment to</p>	<p>The completion of the 33kV transmission line between Bo and Kenema represents a pivotal step in Sierra Leone's efforts to strengthen its energy infrastructure, particularly in underserved southern and eastern regions. By connecting new substations and upgrading existing ones, the project significantly enhances power capacity and distribution efficiency, addressing chronic electricity shortages that have hindered socio-economic development along the Bo-Kenema corridor.</p> <p>The connection of over 54,000 households, including 37,000 new prepaid meter customers, marks a substantial expansion of electricity access, which is essential for improving living standards, boosting local businesses, and supporting vital institutions like schools and health facilities. This infrastructure upgrade will reduce reliance on unstable power sources, promote business growth, and attract investment by providing a more reliable energy supply.</p> <p>Backing from key development partners such as the African Development Bank and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office underscores international confidence in Sierra Leone's energy strategy and fosters regional integration via the CLSG power network. As commissioning approaches, this project embodies a crucial milestone in Sierra Leone's sustainable development agenda, emphasizing the role of energy accessibility in driving economic resilience and inclusive growth.</p>

		expanding reliable electricity access, a critical driver for sustainable development in underserved regions.	
6.	Energy Sector	<p>The U.S. Government’s approval of a \$480 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with Sierra Leone marks a major milestone in bilateral relations and economic development. This substantial investment focuses on modernizing Sierra Leone’s energy sector by expanding the national power grid, improving electricity distribution, and strengthening sector institutions. The Sierra Leonean government’s commitment of \$14.2 million alongside the MCC underscores strong local ownership and collaboration.</p> <p>Sierra Leone’s selection as one of only 12 countries worldwide and just five in Africa eligible for this Compact signals rising international confidence in its governance reforms and development potential. Reliable, affordable electricity has long been a critical barrier to private sector growth; this Compact aims to remove that obstacle, unlocking new investment, stimulating job creation, and fostering deeper U.S.-Sierra Leone economic ties.</p> <p>President Julius Maada Bio’s leadership and strategic focus on infrastructure and reform have been pivotal in securing this agreement, positioning Sierra Leone as a credible and forward-looking partner. The Compact is expected to catalyze broader trade and investment partnerships, reinforcing the country’s investor-friendly climate and supporting long-term sustainable growth. The government now prepares for implementation and expanded collaboration with the</p>	<p>The approval of the \$480 million MCC Compact represents a transformative step for Sierra Leone’s energy sector and broader economic development. By focusing on expanding and modernizing the national power grid, improving electricity distribution, and strengthening institutional capacity, the Compact addresses critical infrastructure gaps that have historically hindered private sector growth and economic diversification. The Sierra Leonean government’s co-investment reflects strong local commitment and ownership, enhancing prospects for effective implementation.</p> <p>Sierra Leone’s selection as one of the few eligible countries worldwide underscores growing international confidence in its governance reforms and economic potential. Reliable and affordable electricity is essential to attracting investment, creating jobs, and stimulating sustainable growth outcomes that this Compact aims to deliver. This initiative also deepens bilateral ties with the United States, providing a platform for expanded trade and investment partnerships. President Julius Maada Bio’s leadership has been instrumental in positioning Sierra Leone as a credible partner capable of managing large-scale development programs. The Compact’s success could serve as a catalyst for further reforms and international support, reinforcing Sierra Leone’s trajectory toward economic stability and improved living standards. Overall, this investment exemplifies how strategic infrastructure development can drive inclusive growth in emerging economies.</p>



		U.S. and international partners.	
7.	Agriculture sector (rice production and food security)	<p>Freetown, Monday, July 21, 2025 – Sierra Leone’s Inland Valley Swamps (IVS), Mangrove, and Riverine ecologies have outperformed the national average rice yield in 2024, reinforcing their critical role in the Feed Salone initiative aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency. The latest Crop Yield and Production Survey reports yields of 2.5 to 2.6 metric tons per hectare (MT/Ha) in these ecologies, surpassing the national average of 2.18 MT/Ha.</p> <p>Minister of Agriculture Henry Musa Kpaka emphasized that these data guide targeted government interventions. The superior yields in IVS, Mangrove, and Riverine areas stem from favorable conditions like natural water retention, fertile soils, and less reliance on fertilizers or shifting cultivation. IVS yields notably increased steadily from under 2.4 MT/Ha in 2022 to nearly 2.6 MT/Ha in 2024, reflecting successful improvements in farming techniques and inputs.</p> <p>In contrast, upland and boli ecologies, while contributing large production volumes, still lag in efficiency and are linked to deforestation concerns. Focusing investments on high-yield ecologies through better seeds, irrigation, and training supports higher productivity without expanding farmland or damaging the environment.</p> <p>This trend underscores the importance of data-driven agriculture for food security and climate resilience, positioning Sierra Leone to reduce imports and sustainably feed its growing population.</p>	<p>The 2024 Crop Yield and Production Survey highlights a significant trend in Sierra Leone’s rice sector: Inland Valley Swamps (IVS), Mangrove, and Riverine ecologies consistently outperform the national average yield, with 2.5 to 2.6 MT/Ha compared to 2.18 MT/Ha nationally. This performance underscores these ecologies as vital pillars in the Feed Salone initiative’s quest for food self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Minister Henry Musa Kpaka’s emphasis on data-driven interventions reflects a strategic shift toward prioritizing areas with optimal natural conditions such as fertile soils and effective water retention which reduce the need for fertilizers and environmentally harmful practices. The steady yield increase in IVS, from under 2.4 MT/Ha in 2022 to nearly 2.6 MT/Ha in 2024, indicates that improvements in farming techniques and input use are bearing fruit.</p> <p>Conversely, upland and boli ecologies, despite their contribution to volume, suffer from lower yields and environmental concerns like deforestation, raising sustainability issues. The government’s focus on investing in high-yield zones through enhanced seed distribution, irrigation, and farmer training presents a pathway to boost productivity without expanding land use.</p> <p>Overall, this trend highlights the critical role of targeted, sustainable agricultural policies in enhancing food security and climate resilience while reducing Sierra Leone’s reliance on rice imports.</p>

Source: - <https://awokonewspapersl.com/category/business-finance/>

\*Data shown above are the most recent data available as of July 2025\*

**e) Number of Sierra Leonean companies in India and investment value:**

Industry	Number of Sierra Leonean Companies in India (January – July 2025)	Invested Amount (Unit: USD Million)
N/A	N/A	N/A

**f) Market Access Alerts**

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**Alerts on customs tariff changes: -**

Sr. No.	Notification no. and date	HS code	Description	Original customs tariff	Present customs tariff	Effective from	Remarks if any	Upload notification (pdf only)
NIL								

Source: -

**g) Alerts on non-tariff measures (SPS/TBT/ import and export procedures/ restrictions/ prohibitions, licensing/ STEs etc.)**

Sl. No	Notification no./ date	Measure	Classification / HS CODE	Effective from	Remarks if any
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**h) Alerts on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures:**

Sl. No.	Notification no./ date	Standard/ technical regulation/ conformity assessment procedure	Classification / HS CODE	Effective from	Remarks if any
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**I) Any other alerts on trade defense measures taken by respective country:**

*(Safeguards including special safeguard, antidumping, CVD or anti- subsidy)*

Sr. No.	Notification no., date or other references	Type (initiation, final, prov., sunset, consultations, new shipper review)	Details of products/ sectors affected (including HS codes)	Effective from	Remarks if any
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**J) Alert on services, regulatory regime, qualification requirement, licensing procedures, visa regime, barriers etc.**

Sl. No.	Notification no., and date or other references	Service sectors affected	Modes	Effective from	Remarks if any
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1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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**K) Representation of trade issues**

Sr. No.	Select Issue Field*	Issues Details	HS Code	Products Description	Reporting Agency (India)	Company/ Exporter Name if any	Status of the Issue #	Importing Country Authority Name and Remarks
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**L) Stakeholders' Feedback and Action Taken**

**a) Feedback from major Indian industries/other commercial concerns and Indian trade visitors to that country**

Sr. No.	Name of the Firm/Company	Sector	Trade barrier issues if any (incl. HS codes)	General Feedback (Max.200 words)
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**b) Feedback on major trade promotion activities/events**

Sr. No.	Activity/Events (trade fair, BSM etc.)	Date and venue	Number of participants from India	Name of EPC/Trade Body coordinating participants	Mission's Feedback (Max.200 words)
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**c) Feedback from local commercial visitors to trade fairs in India, including under RBSM; number of Business Visas issued:**

Sr. No.	Activity (trade fair)	Date and venue	Number of participants from the relevant country	List of large/ key participants from the relevant country	Number of Business Visas issued	Mission's Feedback
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**d) Trade Queries for Imports/Exports (if not uploaded on the Indian trade portal) (Source: Mission)**

**Trade Queries for Imports/Exports for the month of July 2025**

S.No	Name of Company	Product(s) / Services	Nature of Business(Import/Export /Services)	Purposes	Date Received	Date Replied	Email I.D
1.	Enbana Connect Ltd	Pharma & Food Grade Calcium Phosphates &	Exporter	Trade Tie	07.07.2025	07.07.2025	harnishishu@gmail.com

		Carbonates					
2.	SIGNUS CERAMIC	Ceramic Tiles and Sanitary Ware Products (HSN-69)	Exporter	Trade Tie	09.07.2025	09.07.2025	export@signuscera mic.com
3.	NEO BRUSH (Bridge Commerce)	Basmati Rice: 10063020 and Non Basmati Rice: 10063090	Exporter	Trade Tie	08.07.2025	09.07.2025	bridgecommerce2@ gmail.com
4.	Murlidhar Traders (GST No.: 24AEZPP37 15J1ZY)	Guar Gum – HS Code: 13023230 Coffee – HS Code: 0901 Cardamom – HS Code: 0908	Exporter	Trade Tie	10.07.2025	11.07.2025	sales@murlidharind ustries.com
5.	Blue Line Export	1. Product Name: Cumin Seeds HSN Code: 09093129 / 0909XB 2. Product Name: Rice (Semi-milled or Wholly Milled) HSN Code: 100630	Exporter	Trade Tie	09.07.2025	11.07.2025	badarpuramunir786 @gmail.com
6.	Kastoria International	Porcelain tiles	Exporter	Trade Tie	09.07.2025	11.07.2025	Info@kastoriaintern ational.com
7.	Paritas Ceramica LLP	Wall Tiles – HS Code: 69072300 Vitrified Tiles – HS Code: 69072200 Sanitary Wares – HS Code: 69101000	Exporter	Trade Tie	12.07.2025	14.07.2025	geeta@paritasceram ica.com
8.	Renuka Global Heights Private Limited	HS Codes 3002, 3006, 3822, 8523, And 9018	Exporter	Trade Tie	14.07.2025	14.07.2025	Rghexim@Gmail.C om
9.	Tailormade Enterprises	Turmeric, Red Chilli, Black Paper, Cardamom and all other Spices	Exporter	Trade Tie	13.07.2025	14.07.2025	tailormadejrk@gma il.com
10.	Waystar Tile	Tiles & SPC vinyl flooring	Exporter	Trade Tie	14.07.2025	14.07.2025	hiren@waystartile.c om
11.	Nexora Globals	Garlic Powder (HS Code: 07129020)	Exporter	Trade Tie	16.07.2025	16.07.2025	nexoraglobals@gm ail.com
12.	Incepta Exports	Makhana	Exporter	Trade Tie	19.07.2025	22.07.2025	devmpatel2425@g mail.com
13.	Ape Overseas	Garbage Bags	Exporter	Trade Tie	19.07.2025	22.07.2025	apeoverseas@gmail .com
14.	Ambros Enterprise	Products: 1. Sheets 2. Pillow Protectors 3. Towels	Exporter	Trade Tie	21.07.2025	22.07.2025	murtuzaafricawala @ambrosenterprise. com

		4. Back pack 5. Indian Spices 6. Dehydrated Products					
15.	Gayatri Exports Enterprises	Sugar, Fox nuts, Cardamom, Turmeric, Red Chili, Rice, and Onions	Exporter	Trade Tie	22.07.2025	22.07.2025	gayatrib@eximbusi.com
16.	Singha Exports	Basmati & Non-Basmati Rice, Mangoes, Cashews, Sesame Seeds & Oil, Spices, Handicrafts, Textiles, Cow Dung Powder, and Makhana	Exporter	Trade Tie	22.07.2025	22.07.2025	singhaexports@gmail.com
17.	Sachin Padhiyar	Product: Turmeric powder HSN: 09103030 Product: Chili powder HSN: 09042211	Exporter	Trade Tie	22.07.2025	23.07.2025	sachinpadhiyarglobal@gmail.com
18.	Fusion Global Consultant & Exporters	Business Collaboration Opportunities	Exporter	Trade Tie	24.07.2025	24.07.2025	sales@fusionglobalexp.com
19.	BS.Agros	Rice	Exporter	Trade Tie	24.07.2025	25.07.2025	bsagros2023@gmail.com
20.	Purusharth International LLP	1. 071220 & 071290: Dehydrated Onion & Garlic. 2. 0909: Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries. 3. 0910: Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices.	Exporter	Trade Tie	24.07.2025	25.07.2025	purusharthinternationalllp@gmail.com
21.	Instatradeexim LLP	Spices, Herbs, and Botanical Powders	Exporter	Trade Tie	25.07.2025	25.07.2025	instatradeeximllp@gmail.com
22.	Yogiraj Superfoods	Makhana (Fox Nuts)	Exporter	Trade Tie	25.07.2025	29.07.2025	yoginijagdale@gmail.com
23.	Shrithik Overseas LLP	Red Chilly (HS Code: 09042110)	Exporter	Trade Tie	28.10.2025	29.10.2025	shrithikoverseas@gmail.com
24.	Akshay Pandey	HS code details – 0904, 09042211, 091030	Exporter	Trade Tie	28.10.2025	29.10.2025	ap3044144@gmail.com
25.	Shrithik Overseas LLP	Red Chilly (HS Code: 09042110)	Exporter	Trade Tie	28.10.2025	29.10.2025	shrithikoverseas@gmail.com

26.		Dehydrated vegetables and fruits	Exporter	Trade Tie	28.10.2025	29.10.2025	amitmandalia94@gmail.com
27.	Dhruv Enterprises	Rice and Agricultural Commodities	Exporter	Trade Tie	28.10.2025	29.10.2025	tfc@dhruventerprises.co
28.	Atishi Export	Premium Non-Basmati Rice Premium Basmati Rice High-Quality Indian Spices Coffee Makhana (Fox Nuts) Ready-to-Eat Products	Exporter	Trade Tie	26.07.2025	29.07.2025	info@atishiexport.com
29.	MESAC International	Rice - IR64, Sona Masoori, Basmati Whole & Ground Spices – Turmeric Fingers & Powder, Cumin Seeds & Powder, Coriander Seeds & Powder, Fennel Seeds, Fenugreek Seeds, Dry Red Chilli & Powder, Green Cardamom, Black Pepper, Cinnamon Sticks, and Dried Ginger Dehydrated Onion & Garlic – Flakes, Powder, Granules, Minced, Chopped Coffee – Robusta & Arabica Beans and Powder	Exporter	Trade Tie	26.07.2025	29.07.2025	abhinavsastri29@gmail.com
30.	Hanumant Agro	Fennel Seeds	Exporter	Trade Tie	30.07.2025	30.07.2025	agrohanumant@gmail.com
31.	Tanaka Supplies	Cardamom	Exporter	Trade Tie	31.07.2025	31.07.2025	tanakasupplies@gmail.com

#### **M) Tourism:**

##### **a) Tourist / Business Visa Issued by Mission:**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>No. of Tourist Visa issued during the July, 2025</b>	<b>No. of Business Visa issued during the July, 2025</b>
1.	N/A	01

##### **b) Indian Tourism Promotion Events/Interactions held / organised:**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Details of Event/ Interaction</b>	<b>Theme/Topic</b>	<b>Description / No. of Participants and type of participation (tour operators/ tourism companies/ social influencers etc.)</b>
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A

c) Any advisory issued by the country for travelling to India:

Sr. No.	Date	Advisory	Reason	Action Taken
NIL during the period				

**N) Opportunities in Technology/Investment/Procurement:**

a) Opportunities in Technology:

Sr. No.	Name of Technology	Sector	Potential opportunity for ToT/ collaboration	B2B partnership possible/ identified companies
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

b) Out borne opportunities for investments/ assets on offer/major company divestment:

Sr. No.	Sector Name (List attached)	Particulars of the asset /company	Contact details
Nothing during the period.			

c) Export Opportunities – Information on tender Notices for projects and procurements which are open to Indian project exporters/ suppliers (USD 5 million & above) – Government Procurement (GP) as well as non-GP.

Sr. No.	Tender/ procurement notice No and date	GP/Non-GP	Sector	Value of tender/ procurement
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d) Any press coverage/notification on new technology/ IPR Regulations:

Sr. No.	Sector	Details	Remarks	Upload Documents
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

e) **Details of trade research, information dissemination activity of the commercial wing**

Sr. No.	Nature of activity (trade research, information dissemination, seminars/webinars etc) (Max.200 words)	Details of Seminar/ webinar conference (date/ venue, no of participants) or research (Max.200 words)	Details of trade research (title of the report, executive summary, date of publication) (Max.200 words)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

g) **Details of activities conducted out of Trade promotion budget:**

BE for current financial year	RE for current financial year	Amount utilized	Details of Activity (Max.200 words)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**h) Action taken on Complaints from foreign/ Indian Buyer/Supplier:**

<b>No. of Trade complaints received</b>	<b>From Local companies</b>	<b>From Indian Companies</b>	<b>Description/ No. of complaints on which Action is Taken</b>
1	N/A	N/A	N/A

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