



(Directorate General Of Foreign Trade)

Presented By:

Pragya Maharjan Shiksha Paudel



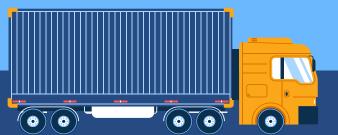


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Introduction

Directorate General of Foreign Trade is an attached office of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, responsible for execution of the import and export Policies of India.



- National Informatics Centre (NIC) helped modernize DGFT offices across India by implementing computerization and e-governance with digital signatures.
- India's EXIM Policy aimed to make exporting faster and clearer by using computers to reduce paperwork, speed up approvals, and exchange data electronically.

Location:

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Vanijya Bhawan, 'A' Wing, 16 Akbar Road, New Delhi -110011 DGFT EDI Help desk No:

Toll Free No: 1800-572-1550 / 1800-111-550



Roles of DGFT



Formulation of Export-Import Policy:



The DGFT advises and shapes India's export and import policies in collaboration with the Central Government.

Coordination Efforts:



It collaborates with state governments, various government departments, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to fulfill the objectives of the export-import policy.



Regulatory Oversight:



DGFT serves as the regulatory authority for foreign trade in India, issuing licenses and authorizations to ensure compliance with policy guidelines for export and import transactions

Monitoring and Evaluation:



DGFT assesses how the EXIM Policy affects trade and suggests policy changes to adapt to evolving international trade conditions.



Pre-computerizations scenario: Manual Application Processing Procedure

- Exporters need an Importer Exporter Code (IEC) for licensing scheme benefits, obtained through manual processing at local DGFT offices.
- Applications undergo scrutiny, receive a file number, and proceed to relevant sections for processing.
- Officer decisions result in rejection letters, licenses, or deficiency notices sent to exporters.
- Cross-office coordination may cause delays and necessitate multiple visits for exporters.
- Manual processing involves handwritten documents, file movements, and lengthy verifications.
- Customs clearance requires a valid IEC, leading to further delays if processing is slow.
- Retrieving information involves laborious manual searches and communication via telephone, telegram, or post.



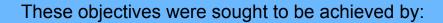
Details of Computerization on DGFTs

The National Informatics Centre (NIC), under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, computerized DGFT offices in the 1990s to create a reliable information system catering to the needs of DGFT, customs, and related departments, aiming for faster service delivery to the trade community.

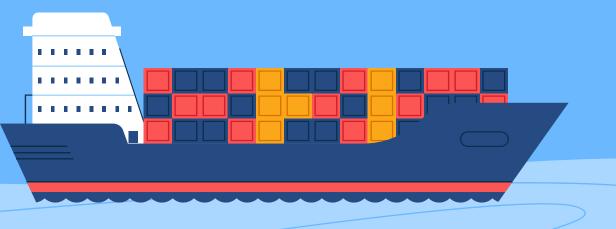
Objectives of computerization:

- Reduce physical interface (through Electronic Transactions)
- Monitor and control (both online)
- Reduce paper work
- Increase the speed of transactions, make them transparent and secure
- Develop Integrated Database to help the decision makers assist in policy making and evaluation
- Assist exporters to reduce transaction time and costs and eliminate intermediaries





- Internal computerization of organization unit (LAN)
- Setting up connectivity between offices of DGFT (WAN)
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) with Trade and Industry, and other government agencies like customs, bank etc.
- Paperless operations.





Benefits of using DGFT by Exporters





resources and guidelines.



DGFT drives export growth through trade promotion, fair participation, and market development initiatives, aiding exporters in expanding into new markets and boosting export volumes



DGFT's digital platforms simplify application processes for exporters, allowing them to track requests, communicate electronically with authorities, and reduce paperwork, time, and costs.

Benefits for DGFT

Enhanced efficiency through automation and digitalization.



Enhanced data management capabilities.

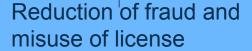




Improved monitoring and control of export-import activities.











Computerization First Phase

- Comprehensive software was developed to automate various DGFT processes including receipt and issue counters, licensing, and schemes like EPCGS and DePB.
- Initially, Pentium systems with Unix OS were installed, later upgraded to Oracle 7.3.
- Computerization enabled the issuance of computerized licenses and facilitated post-license monitoring.
- NICNET connectivity allowed faster communication and information exchange among DGFT offices.
- Data from licensing details was used for statistical analysis and policy formulation, supporting
 the goals outlined in the EXIM Policy for expediting transactions and enhancing transparency.

Computerization-Second Phase

A web enabled LEMIS (Licensing, e-Commerce, Monitoring, Information System) developed in object oriented programming (OOP) language using IBM"s DB2 as back-end database under Window NT operating environment.

NIC has established local Area Network (LAN), installed powerful database servers, sufficient number of clients, UPSs in all port offices.

Through RF-Link/VSNL links it has wired all DGFTs offices into a Nationwide Network.



The project team set the following objectives while designing LEMIS:

- Integration of all schemes and to eliminate redundant information
- Easy to use and understand GUI (Graphical User Interface) based interface
- Zero maintenance solution for client and minimal maintenance at server level.
- Single point entry for all schemes (systems) and easy navigation from one scheme to other with valid access permissions only
- The project team gathered all user requirements from DGFT organizations and
 Trade and Industry, then converted them into a high-level data model document.

Post Computerization Scenario

Improving administrative service of trade by adopting IT in day-to-day functioning, is one of the objectives of computerization. It can be done by the following:

Streamlining trade processes:

Adopting IT for e-filing applications and e-commerce, reducing processing time, enabling digital signatures, and facilitating online payment of license fees.

Simplified IEC and BIN issuance:

Exporters can now obtain Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) and Binary Identification Number (BIN) electronically, with a single IEC issued against a single Income Tax PAN, streamlining the process and making it mandatory to file annual trade returns online.







Efficient approval system:

LEMIS software allows competent authorities to electronically approve licenses, reducing manual efforts and enabling automated generation of rejection or deficiency letters.

Accessing IEC information from other ports:

Local DGFT offices can request and download IEC details registered at other port offices, improving accessibility through the Administration module of LEMIS.

Centralized licensing information:

DGFT server regularly receives and analyzes license details from various port offices for statistical analysis and dissemination.

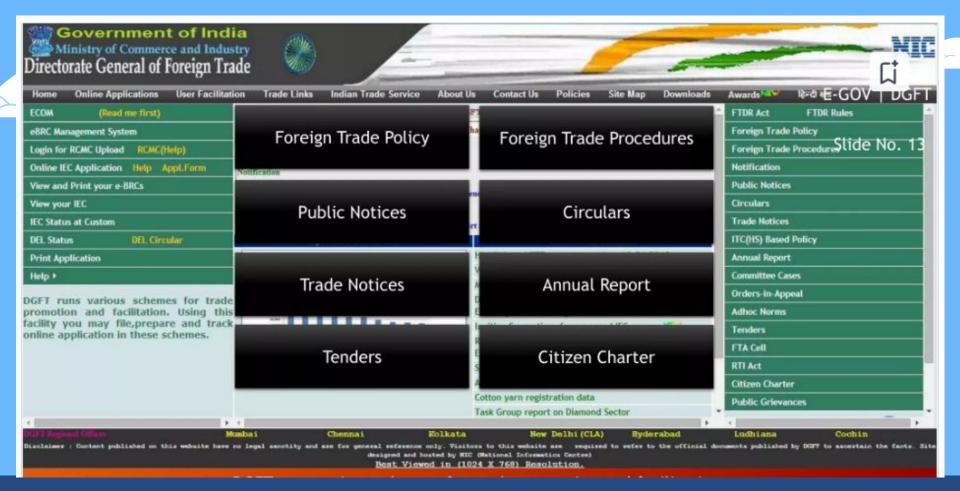
Computerization also renders the following service.

- Online help to e-filing (online/offline) for all existing schemes
- Viewing IEC details at exporter's end/customs end
- To know IEC status/BIN number at Customs
- To get a digital certificate online
- Online filing of annual trade returns
- Uploading BRC data (for bank only)
- Online check for Deletion Status in case of blacklisting

- Information on various Exim facilitation measures, Agri_Export Zones, Certificate of Origin, Impact of Sensitive Items, Medium Terms Export Strategy, India's Trade.
- Export Import Data Bank, ITC (HS) Query Based information and other useful statistical reports.
- Details of EXIM policy and procedures
- Public notice
- Notification
- Circulars
- E-mail IDs

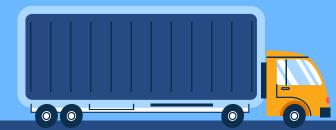
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• Links to web sites of other ports, Viz. Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad.

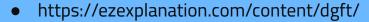


Conclusion

This case study outlines the steps taken by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to digitize their services for the public. They are focusing on providing online services for import/export licensing, as well as information and e-commerce services for Indian citizens engaged in import/export activities.



References



https://www.slideshare.net/NalinAdhikari/dg-3
 5199184



Thank You For Listening

Any Oneries????

Listening