

INTRODUCTION

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the largest, most representative business organization in the world. Its hundreds of thousands of member companies in over 130 countries have interests spanning every sector of private enterprise. International Chamber of Commerce in order to trade to promote peace, prosperity and a powerful force, the implementation of an open international trade, investment system and market economy. A world network of national committees keeps the ICC International Secretariat in Paris informed about national and regional business priorities. More than 2,000 experts drawn from ICC's member companies feed their knowledge and experience into crafting the ICC stance on specific business issues.

The ICC has permanent observer status with the United Nations. The UN, the World Trade Organization, and many other intergovernmental bodies, both international and regional, are kept in touch with the views of international business through ICC.

ICC (international Chamber of Commerce) is the voice of world business championing the global economy as a force for economic growth, job creation and prosperity.

ICC activities Cover a broad spectrum, from arbitration and dispute resolution to making the case for open trade and the market economy system business self- regulation , fighting corruption or combating commercial crime.

History of the International Chamber of Commerce

The ICC's origins

The International Chamber of Commerce was **founded in 1919** with an overriding aim that remains unchanged: to serve world business by promoting trade and investment, open markets for goods and services, and the free flow of capital.

ICC Was set up to

1. Be the voice of international business.
2. Defender of the multilateral trading system.
3. Face the challenges of the 21st century
4. Offer practical services to business
5. To fight against commercial crime.

ICC makes policies related to Anti-Corruption, Arbitration Banking Techniques and practices, Commercial Law, Competition, Corporate Responsibility, Customs & Trade Regulation, B-Business, Economic Policies, Environment & Energy, Financial Services, Insurance, Intellectual Property, Marketing, Taxation, Trade & Investment Policies, Transport & Logistics etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of Literature indicates what an individual thinks about the topic and what needs to be done.

Extensive consultation of its global membership lends ICC special authority and legitimacy to its views in these gatherings.

ICC enjoys a close working relationship with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, including the G8 and the World Trade Organization. Since 1946, ICC has had consultative status with the UN and its specialized agencies. With IGOs increasingly involved in matters of concern to the business community, it is important that business representatives be "at the table" when these issues are discussed. Emphasis on the crucial role of the private sector in the achievement of the international community's development goals makes ICC's participation in IGO discussions even more necessary.

Trade, investment and globalization

The fight for an open world economy and the market system is never won, as difficulties encountered by the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations attest. Successful integration of developing countries

into the global economy through increased trade and investment is one of the international community's most pressing challenges. ICC will remain a steadfast rallying point, telling governments, intergovernmental bodies and the public that strengthening commercial ties among nations is good for business, good for living standards and good for peace.

Business in society

Society's expectations of the role of business are changing rapidly, and cover everything from the environment to community relations. To address these new demands, ICC provides business input to major initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact, which gives voluntary guidance to business on promoting human rights.

As the International Chamber of Commerce member companies and associations are engaged in international business activities, and therefore it has developed to regulate international business cooperation regulations, such as: "Uniform Rules for Collection", "Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits", "1990 International Chamber of Commerce International Trade Incoterms "and is widely used in international trade, and has become an indispensable part of international Cheap Soccer Jerseys trade, under the International

PROFILE

Indian Government- as in the policies and practice and practices taken towards import and export and various policies formulated towards inter-national trade relations.

Importers and Exporters

Policy makers and innovators

Environmentalists

India's Trade, Exports and Imports

Having been an agro-based economy, Indian trade has always been devoid of manufactured or industrial goods. Post liberalisation, imports dominated the Indian trade scene in the form of heavy machinery and information technology products and, thus, created an imbalance of trade.

India Trade: Exports

Indian trade was impacted by the global recession of 2007-2009. Indian exports fell from \$200.9 billion in 2008 to \$165 billion in 2009. India ranked 22nd in the world in terms of export volume.

Being a country with a huge workforce, India has seen its trade being boosted by the production of precious stones and metals. The various other export commodities that India exports are:

- Petroleum products
- Machinery
- Iron and steel
- Chemicals
- Vehicles
- Apparel

India's main export partners are:

- [UAE](#)
- US
- China
- Singapore

The following graph shows how the above countries have contributed to the total volume:



Indian trade has undergone massive restructuring following the 1991 liberalisation policies. Ever since, India's exports have experienced a growth rate of 18.11%. The big surprise has been the import sector that has experienced a growth rate of 34.30%.

India Trade: Imports

The Indian economy is headed towards becoming a developed economy and all its sectors are in need of machinery and energy. Therefore, Indian imports are dominated by crude oil and machines. Other imported commodities are:

- Precious stones
- Fertilizer
- Iron and steel

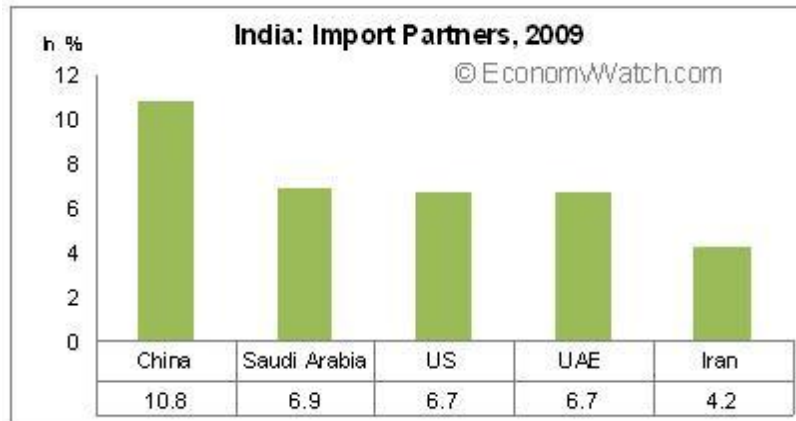
- Gold & Silver
- Electronic Goods
- Machinery other than Electrical
- Organic & Inorganic Chemicals
- Metalliferous Ores & Products
- Coal
- Transport Equipment

In 2009, total imports amounted to \$253.9 billion, down from the 2008 figure of \$322.3 billion. India ranked fifteenth in the world in terms of import volume.

India's import partners are:

- China 10.8%
- Saudi Arabia 6.9%
- US 6.7%U
- AE 6.7%
- Iran 4.2%

The graph below shows how the above countries have contributed to total import volume:



Indian trade has undergone massive restructuring following the 1991 liberalisation policies. Ever since, India's exports have experienced a growth rate of 18.11%. The big surprise has been the import sector that has experienced a growth rate of 34.30%.

Research' policies

- ASSOCHAM, the Knowledge Chamber, upholds 'Research' as one of its core activities in its pursuit to catalyze the economic and industrial growth of India. The Research Bureau is vigorously undertaking studies on various economic issues, policy matters, financial markets, international trade, social development, sector-wise performance and monitor global economy dynamics.

- The Research Reports are prepared under the brand name of ASSOCHAM Eco Pulse (AEP), ASSOCHAM Business Barometer (ABB), ASSOCHAM Investment Meter (AIM), ASSOCHAM Placement Pattern (APP), Assocham Financial Pulse (AFP) and WTO update.
- AEP studies are based on the data provided by various institutions like Reserve Bank of India, World Bank, IMF, WTO, CSO, Finance Ministry, Commerce Ministry, CMIE etc.
- ABB are based on the surveys conducted by the Research Team to take note of the opinion of leading CEOs, MDs, CFOs, economists and experts in various fields.
- AIM keeps the track of the investment announcements by the private sector in different sectors and across the various states and cities.
- APP is based on the sample data that is tracked on a daily basis for the vacancies posted by companies via job portals and advertisements in the national and regional dailies, journals and newspaper. Data is tracked for 60 cities and 30 sectors that are offering job opportunities in India.

- AFP as an analytical tool tracks quarterly financial performance of India Inc; forming strong inter-linkages with the real economy and presents sectoral insights and outlook based on financial indicators, demand signals and corporate dividend activity.

OBJECTIVE

ICC India is one of the most active chapters of the ICC, the world's apex business organisation. In its fold, it has a large membership of corporates, chambers of commerce, trade & industry associations, consultancy organisations. etc.

The International linkages of ICC INDIA are far and wide. The ICC network speaks, directly and indirectly, for thousands of individual corporations and industrial and trade associations in over 140 countries. In line with its objectives of promoting liberalisation in the country, accelerating flow of foreign investment and lowering tariff barriers to promote international trade, ICC has been playing a crucial role of interacting with government & business on economic policies

The ICC INDIA is established to fulfill the following:

- Participate in the promotion of the activities of International Chamber of Commerce.
- Facilitate commercial interaction among member countries.
- Evolve business view on all international matters relating to finance, industry, commerce and environment, among others.

- Do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the proper representation of the commercial, industrial, financial, shipping and trading interests of India in the organisation and work at the international Chamber.

Services

- Whether settling international contractual dispute, protecting business from commercial frauds and counterfeiting or promotion of trade and joint ventures, the ICC INDIA provides most useful services to business.
- It organises Seminars/Workshops/Symposia on various aspects of business facilitation from time to time and invites distinguished business leaders/experts for lectures/discussions.
- It offers a number of books and corporate hand-books published by ICC publication division on topics including banking practices, arbitration proceedings, finance, commercial problems, environment and telecommunications, at a price.
- Information is sent to members on specialised ICC commissions made up of business experts, which meet regularly to formulate policies on a broad range of issues affecting commerce, investment and business practices.

How Business Can Benefit?

Membership in ICC INDIA brings many concrete benefits to both individual companies and to the cause of private enterprises in general.

ICC INDIA members can -

- Cut costs for business by using ICC trade facilitation activities.
- Achieve better conditions for profitable international trade and investment.
- Promote their companies' reputation in the World forum especially through World Chambers Networks.
- Make invaluable contacts of the ICC - a meeting place for business people from all over the world in every sector.
- Unique opportunities for the shared expertise through ICC working groups.
- Access to essential ICC publications, conferences and services at much discounted price.

India being a developing country and on its path of achieving a developed country status requires immense support and co-operation from other nations. ICC plays a very important and crucial role in progress towards the same. Trade and foreign relations of India are seeing immense growth in the past few years and with immense potential in the years to come, it is likely that India's Foreign trade will get a huge boost with the policies and reforms being formulated, and the amount of investment flowing into various industries

Indian enterprises. Why not you?

ICC INDIA has been playing a pivotal role in the deliberations of the ICC designed to promote world trade. Today, the voice of Indian business is projected at ICC councils and through ICC and UN and its specified agencies. India has had the unique opportunity to host two conclaves of ICC in 1965 and in 1987 which brought together world business community to this land of infinite opportunities. It is a matter of honour for India that Dr Bharat Ram, an eminent industrialist from India, had become the President of ICC for the period 1969-71. After 22 years, another leading industrialist, Mr. Hari Shankar Singhanian was elected President for the years 1993 & 1994. Important industrialists from India have been serving in the ICC board. Ably supported by an efficient secretariat, the ICC INDIA offers an unmatched opportunity for Indian business to go global.

MEMBERSHIP

ICC membership

Who can become a member of ICC?

- Corporations and companies in all sectors;
- National professional and sectoral associations;
- Business and employers federations;
- Law firms and consultancies;
- Chambers of commerce;

How does ICC membership work for you?

ICC members belong to an organization representing businesses from all sectors all over the world. ICC is the only world business organization. It promotes business enterprise and investment as the most effective way of raising living standards and creating wealth. ICC works for the liberalization of trade and investment within the multilateral trading system.

Being a member of ICC enables you to take part in the work of ICC's commissions and special working groups, composed of a total of more than 500 business experts who regularly meet to scrutinize proposed international and government initiatives affecting their subject areas. Members of ICC learn what really matters for their companies at an early stage and win time to make the right decisions.

Through ICC's many working bodies, members shape ICC's policy and evolve rules. ICC gives priority to the issues that most urgently concern its members. It is the members who set ICC's agenda.

ICC members are at the forefront of business self-regulation. ICC is world leader in setting voluntary rules, standards and codes for the conduct of international trade that are accepted by all business sectors and observed in thousands of transactions every day.

Organisation Associated with chamber of commerce in India

The **Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)**, India's premier apex chamber covers a membership of over 2 lakh companies and professionals across the country. It was established in 1920 by promoter chambers, representing all regions of India.

Promoter Chambers



**Bombay Chamber of Commerce
and Industry, Mumbai**



**COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
& INDUSTRY, COCHIN**



**INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER
MUMBAI**



MCCI

The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

In Community's life & part of it



National Committees

In 90 of the world's nation member have established formal ICC structures called national committees. In countries where there is no national committee, companies and organization such as chambers of commerce and professional associations can become direct member.

Finance Committee

The finance committee advice the Executive Board on all financial matter. Oh behalf of the Executive board, it prepares the budget and regularly reports to the board. It reviews the financial implication of ICC activities and supervises the flow of revenues and expenses of the organization

Policy and business practices

ICC policies, rules and standards are prepared by specialized working bodies. Normal procedure requires policy statements first to be adopted by a commission, in consultation with national committees, and then approved by the Executive Board, before they can be regarded as official and public ICC positions.

Commissions examine major policy issues of interest to world business. Each national committee (NC) or group may appoint delegates to represent it at meetings. Officers are appointed by the Chairman and

Secretary General in consultation with NCs. Meetings of commissions are normally held twice a year.

Task forces are constituted under the various commissions for a limited period to undertake specific projects and report back to their parent commission. Some task forces may include representatives of more than one commission.

ICC Publications

ICC Publications is the publishing arm of the International Chamber of Commerce providing business with essential resources in three broad categories: ICC rules and guidelines, practical commentaries, and reference works. The content of ICC's publications is derived from the work of ICC commissions, institutions and individual international experts.

ICC publishes mainly for international lawyers, arbitrators, bankers, traders and students covering topics such as international banking, international trade reference and terms, law and arbitration, counterfeiting and fraud and model commercial contracts. The best known publications, Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits and Incoterms, have been translated into more than 30 languages.

LIMITATION

Research cannot be completely accurate in result. There are always lot of limitation involved. Which is difficult to overcome the solve the measures. Accurate results are harder to achieve than to.

Since ICC is an international body and its direct benefits to India's foreign trade cannot be measured and can only described. ICC is a body representing nations around the world, with each nation having different procedures and policies complaint with the body and the same being changed regularly in tune with the globalization scenario.

The results of the study cannot be generalized to the entire study area to be used as many limitations to be followed

A proper research technique like- questionnaire, interview or data collection is required.

A proper sample population is required with good quality of professional and technical knowledge. The population is widely scattered in each and every comes of the world.

Responses might be biased and personal in nature.

METHODOLOGY

According to Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, "Research Methodology is a careful investigation or enquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge"

According to Redmann & Mory, "It is the systemized effort to gain new knowledge"

Research is a purposeful investigation

Research Design -

"Research Design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in manner that aims to combine relevant data to the researcher".

Population

"Population is the aggregate of all units with specific characteristics on which the samples are drawn".

Sample Design

“A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the given population”

Tools for Data Collection

Primary Data is collected with the aid of questionnaire, interviews and dialogues.

Secondary data needed for the study is collected from the internet, books, booklets and journals.

ANALYSIS

India-Brazil Relations

Historical: Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese explorer landed on the East coast of Brazil in 1500, two years after Vasco de Gama had landed in India. Between the 16th and 18th centuries, Brazil and Goa, both outposts of the Portuguese imperialist outreach, had bilateral exchanges, which found reflection in the flora and fauna, food and dress as well as folk traditions of Brazil. However, our different colonial histories limited our contacts.

India opened its diplomatic mission in Rio de Janeiro in 1948, which later moved to Brasilia in 1971. The Indian Consulate General in Sao Paulo, the industrial and commercial hub of Brazil, was opened in 1996.

Political: India-Brazil bilateral relations are in a state of clearly discernible upswing. Although the two countries are divided by geography and distance, they share common democratic values and developmental aspirations. Both are large developing countries, each an important player in its region, both stable, secular, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, large democracies as well as trillion-dollar economies.

There has been frequent exchange of VVIP, Ministerial and official-level visits in recent years resulting in strengthening of bilateral relationship in various fields. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 2006 and Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development for 2010 was conferred on President Lula. Our shared vision of the evolving global order has enabled forging of close cooperation and coordination in the multilateral arena, be in IBSA, BRIC, G-4, BASIC, G-20 or other organizations.

VVIP visits from India: Vice President S. Radhakrishnan (1954), Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (1968), Prime Minister Narasimha Rao (1992 - for Earth Summit), President K.R. Narayanan (1998), Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh (2006 and April 2010) and President Pratibha Patil (2008)

Other important visits from India in recent years: Kumari Selja, Minister of State of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Mr. Anand Sharma, Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. Rao Inderjit Singh, Minister of State for Defence Production, Mr. Subodh Kant Sahai, Minister of State for Food Processing Industries, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of External Affairs (Feb 2008), Shri P. Chidambaram, Finance Minister from India (Nov 2008) and Shri S.M.

Krishna, Minister of External Affairs (August-September 2009), Smt. Preneet Kaur, Minister of State for External Relations to Rio de Janeiro to attend the third Global Forum of Alliance of Civilizations Meeting (May - June 2010), Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Environment & Forests (to attend the BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change in Rio de Janeiro in July 2010), Mr. Jyotiraditya Scindia, Minister for State for Commerce and Industry (September 2010), Mr. Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (September 2010)

VVIP visits from Brazil: President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1996) and President Lula (2004, 2007 & 2008)

Other important visits from Brazil: Celso Amorim, Foreign Minister (April, July 2007 and September 2009), Minister for Strategic Affairs, Roberto Mangabeira Unger (Oct 2007), Minister of Health, Jose Temporao (July 2008), Minister of Industry and Foreign Trade Mr. Miguel Jorge (March and October 2008) and Minister of Defence Nelson Jobin (March 2010).

Important Bilateral Agreements: A number of bilateral agreements/MOUs have been signed including Extradition Treaty, Cooperation in Tourism, Space, S&T, Air Services, Oil and Natural Gas,

Audio-Visual Co-production, Academic Exchanges, Infrastructure, Hunger and Poverty, Civil Defence and Humanitarian Assistance, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Plant Health Protection, Human Settlements, etc.

Bilateral Trade and Investment: Bilateral trade reached an unprecedented figure of US dollar 7.7 billion in 2010 (India's imports: US\$ 3.5 billion; India's exports: US\$ 4.2 billion); India's exports registered a growth of 94% in 2010 over 2009. This is the first time in the history of economic and commercial relations between the two countries that the bilateral trade has crossed US \$ 7 billion mark.

India – Brazil Bilateral Trade 2007-2009 (US \$ Million)

	India's Exports	India's Imports	Balance of Trade for India	Total Trade	%
2007	2,169.27	957.85	1,211.42	3,127.13	29.60
2008	3,564.31	1,102.34	2,461.96	4,666.65	49.23
2009	2,190.90	3,415.04	-1,224.14	5,605.94	20.12

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS reflect a traditional policy of nonalignment (see Glossary), the exigencies of domestic economic reform and development, and the changing post-Cold War international environment. India's relations with the world have evolved considerably

since the British colonial period (1757-1947), when a foreign power monopolized external relations and defense relations. On independence in 1947, few Indians had experience in making or conducting foreign policy. However, the country's oldest political party, the Indian National Congress (the Congress--see Glossary), had established a small foreign department in 1925 to make overseas contacts and to publicize its freedom struggle. From the late 1920s on, Jawaharlal Nehru, who had the most long-standing interest in world affairs among independence leaders, formulated the Congress stance on international issues. As a member of the interim government in 1946, Nehru articulated India's approach to the world.

India's international influence varied over the years after independence. Indian prestige and moral authority were high in the 1950s and facilitated the acquisition of developmental assistance from both East and West. Although the prestige stemmed from India's nonaligned stance, the nation was unable to prevent Cold War politics from becoming intertwined with interstate relations in South Asia. In the 1960s and 1970s, New Delhi's international position among developed and developing countries faded in the course of wars with China and Pakistan, disputes with other countries in South Asia, and India's attempt to balance Pakistan's support from the United States and China by signing the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation with the Soviet

Union in August 1971. Although India obtained substantial Soviet military and economic aid, which helped to strengthen the nation, India's influence was undercut regionally and internationally by the perception that its friendship with the Soviet Union prevented a more forthright condemnation of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. In the 1980s, New Delhi improved relations with the United States, other developed countries, and China while continuing close ties with the Soviet Union. Relations with its South Asian neighbors, especially Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, occupied much of the energies of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SUGGESTION

Chamber of commerce had been set-up by the Government of India, with basic objective of promoting and developing the exports of the Country. ASSOCHAM is represented on all national and local bodies and is, thus, able to pro-actively convey industry viewpoints, as also communicate and debate issues relating to public-private partnerships for economic development. It builds a statistical base and provides data on the exports and imports of the country, exports and imports of their members, as well as other relevant international trade data.

It organizes participation in trade fairs, exhibitions and buyer-seller meets in India and abroad. In the last five years our exports witnessed robust growth to reach a level of US\$ 168 billion in 2008-09 from US\$ 63 billion in 2003-04. Our share of global merchandise trade was 0.83% in 2003; it rose to 1.45% in 2008 as per WTO estimates. Our share of global commercial services export was 1.4% in 2003; it rose to 2.8% in 2008. India's total share in goods and services trade was 0.92% in 2003; it increased to 1.64% in 2008. On the employment front, studies have suggested that nearly 14 million jobs were created directly or indirectly as a result of augmented exports in the last five years.

CONCLUSION

ICC believes that while problems surrounding jurisdiction and applicable law will continue to be studied at national and international levels, the above principles and strategies will assist legislatures, regulatory bodies, and courts to make sound determinations regarding these complex issues.

To that end, coordinated and flexible market-based solutions may provide all online merchants with a general set of practices that allow participation in the networked economy at all levels while providing reasonable assurances that such participation is not at the expense of appropriate disclosure to and fair treatment of the consumer

The ASSOCHAM & Government seeks to promote Brand India through six or more 'Made in India' shows to be organized across the world every year. In the era of global competitiveness, there is an imperative need for Indian exporters to upgrade their technology and reduce their costs. Accordingly, it is an important element of the Foreign Trade policy