

437
NERAMAC

उत्तर-पूर्वीय क्षेत्रीय कृषि बिपणन निगम लिमिटेड
NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CORPORATION LTD
(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENTERPRISE)
9, RAJBARI PATH, G. S. ROAD, GANESHGURI, GUWAHATI - 781 005, ASSAM, INDIA
Pbx: +91 361 2341427; Tele-fax: +91 361 2341428
E-mail: edfmd.neramac@gmail.com ; Website: www.neramac.com

214/Admn/191/10/520
August 5, 2013

✓
Shri Prashanth Kumar S. Bhairappanavar
Examiner of Trade Marks & GI
Geographical Indications Registry Office
Intellectual Property Office Building,
G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

Sub: Application for GI registration for Memang Narang under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rule 2002.

Dear Sir,

Greetings from NERAMAC!

We are forwarding you application of GI registration for the commodity Memang Narang grown in Meghalaya.

This include following list of items:

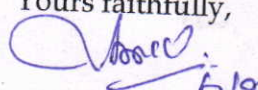
1. Application - 3 copies
2. Statement of Case - 3 copies
3. Maps - 3 copies
4. Symbolic representation - 5 copies
5. Affidavit - 1
6. MoA and By Laws of NERAMAC - 1 copy
7. DD of INR 5000 for registration fees
8. Test reports

Looking forward for your kind consideration.

Thanking You,

Encl: As stated above



Yours faithfully,

S. Bhattacharjee
Executive Director

Demand Draft



A/C PAYEE ONLY
NOT NEGOTIABLE

DEMAND DRAFT
VALID FOR 3 MONTHS ONLY
PAYABLE AT PAR AT ALL BRANCHES OF HDFC BANK LTD

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REGISTRAR, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS REGISTRY

ON DEMAND PAY

Or Order

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Rupees

FIVE THOUSAND ONLY

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₹ 5,000.00

FOR VALUE RECEIVED

For HDFC BANK LTD.

HDFC BANK LTD

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CHEQUE COUNTERING BRANCH - 500002

GURGAON - 122002

Ref. No. 05721 022437

DRAWEE BRANCH

ISSUING BRANCH

[Signature]
AUTHORISED SIGNATORIES
0807

Please sign above

⑈024164⑈ 1102400931: 999992⑈ 16

SESHANAND / CTS-2010



सत्यमेव जयते

Geographical indications Registry

Intellectual Property Building,
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

Phone: 044-22502091 & 92 Fax : 044-22502090

E-mail: gir-ipo@nic.in



INTELLECTUAL
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Receipt

CBR NO :2187

Date : 29-08-2013

TO

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NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CORPORATION LTD(NERAMAC),
9 RAJBARI PATH, GANESHGURI, G S ROAD, GUWAHATI,
GUWAHATI,
ASSAM,
781 005,
INDIA

C B R Details :

Application No	Form No	Class	No of Class	Name of GI	Goods Type	Amount Calculated
437	GI-1A	31	1	Memong Narang	Agriculture	5000

Payment Details :

Payment Mode	Cheque / DD_NO	Bank Name	Cheque/DD Date	Amount Calculated	Amount Paid
DD	024164	HDFC Bank	17-06-2013	5000	5000

Total Calculated Amount in words : Rupees Five Thousand only

Total Received Amount in words : Rupees Five Thousand only

***** This is electronically generated receipt,hence no signature required *****

GI APPLICATION No.

437

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

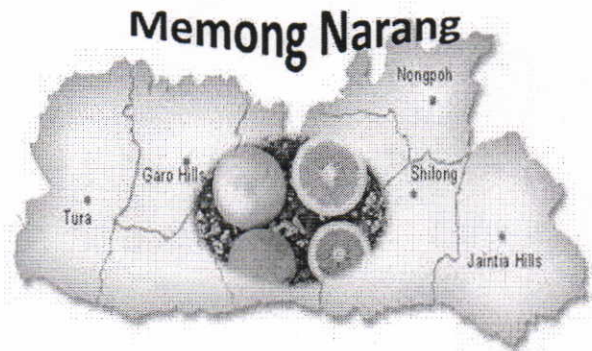
Received Rs. 5000 in cash/
Cheque/DD/MO on 29.8.2013
vide entry no. 2187 in the
register of valuables
Cashier
29/8/13
D.D.O.

(To be filled in triplicate along with the Statement of Case accompanied by five additional representation of the Geographical indication)

One representation to be fixed within the space and five others to be send separately

1. Application is hereby made by **North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC)** with its Registered Office at **9 Rajbari Path, Ganeshguri, G S Road, Guwahati – 781 005** for the registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars :-

- (A) Name of the applicant : North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC)
- (B) Address : 9 Rajbari Path, Ganeshguri, G S Road, Guwahati – 781 005
- (C) List of authority : Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Government of India, New Delhi
- (D) Name of the geographical indication [and particulars] :



- (E) Type of Goods : Class – 31 – fruits

(F) Specification :

Given below is the Physico-chemical characteristic of Memong Narang collected from Meghalaya of Garo Hills (Nokrek Biosphere Reserves):

S. No	Specifications	Variety 1	Variety 2	Variety 3
1	Fruit weight (g)	22.00	18.34	10.50
2	Peel thickness(mm)	2.05	1.24	1.60
3	Number of Segment	10.00	10.12	10.50
4	Seeds per fruit	10.50	15.46	9.75
5	TSS	9.98	10.00	9.40
6	Acidity (%)	2.11	2.05	2.10

[Source: Singh, S., Shivankar, V.J., Gupta, S.G., Singh, I.P., Srivastava, A.K. and Das, A.K. 2006. Citrus in NEH region. National Research Centre for Citrus Publ., Nagpur, Maharashtra, India, pp. 1-179.]

(G) Name of the Geographical Indication: (and particulars)**(H) Description of Good**

Family: Rutaceae

Sub Family: Aurantiodeae

Order: Sapindales

Botanical Name: *Citrus Indica*

Citrus fruits belong to the Rutaceae family. Citrus trees are evergreen trees that give fruits of different forms and sizes (from round to oblong), which are full of fragrance, flavor and juice. A section of these fruits allows identifying different layers:²

- A rough, robust and bright color (from yellow to orange) skin or rind, known as epicarp or flavedo, which covers the fruit and protects it from damage. Its glands contain the essential oils that give the fruit its typical citrus fragrance.

- A white, thick and spongy mesocarp or albedo, which together with the epicarp forms the pericarp or peel of the fruit.
- The internal part that makes the pulp. It is divided into individual segments or juice sacs (with or without seeds, according to varieties) by a thick radial film or endocarp. This part is rich in soluble sugars, significant amounts of vitamin C, pectin, fibers, different organic acids and potassium salt, which give the fruit its characteristic citrine flavor.

Citrus fruits and citrus juices have several beneficial health and nutritive properties. They are rich in Vitamin C or ascorbic acid and folic acid, as well as a good source of fiber. They are fat free, sodium free and cholesterol free. In addition they contain potassium, calcium, folate, thiamin, niacin, vitamin B6, phosphorus, magnesium and copper. They may help to reduce the risk of heart diseases and some types of cancer. They are also helpful to reduce the risk of pregnant women to have children with birth diseases.²

The term citrus fruits include different types of fruits and products. Although oranges are the major fruit in the citrus fruits group, accounting for about 70% of citrus output, the group also includes small citrus fruits (such as tangerines, mandarines, clementines and satsumas), lemons and limes and grapefruits. The leading processed form in the group is orange juice.²

Memong Narang Tanaka Indian wild Orange :

Locally it is known as Memong Narang (Memong = Ghost, Narang = Citrus). This species is considered to be most primitive form of Citrus. The plant characteristics varying from small bush tree to the extent of climbers were encountered at the Daribokre village at 1190 m elevation near Citrus Gene Sanctuary.

This species is well protected in Citrus Gene Sanctuary but regeneration observed is very slow. Fruits are not edible, mostly used as medicine to cure number of deadly diseases (Viral Infection, Kidney stone and many stomach diseases). Memong Narang is wild variety of Citrus sp. found only in "*Garro Hills*", reportedly nowhere in the world. Nokrek Biosphere is the natural home of this species.

Memong Narang is native to India. This wild orange plant is likely one of the ancestors of today's cultivated citrus fruits, if not the main one. It is considered to be the most "primitive" citrus. It can be used as a rootstock for cultivated citrus. Recent searches of the plant's reported home range confirmed its presence only in **Meghalaya**, where it grows in the **Garro Hills**.³

This species is used for medicinal and spiritual purposes by the Garo people. The fruit is used to treat **Jaundice** and **Stomach** conditions in humans and animals, and it is used to treat **Smallpox**. It is also applied to dead bodies to remove their ghosts.³

This plant is considered to be an **endangered species**. Threats to the species have included habitat destruction caused by slash-and-burn (Jhum) activity. This plant requires a specific microclimate, and appropriate habitat is limited. The **Nokrek Biosphere Reserve** is an important site for the species, and its presence inspired the creation of the National Citrus Gene Sanctuary within the reserve.³

Citrus Fruit

Citrus fruits are native to southeastern Asia and are among the oldest fruit crops to be domesticated by humans. They are widely grown in all suitable subtropical and tropical climates and are consumed worldwide. The most important of the citrus fruits commonly eaten include sweet oranges, mandarins, lemons, limes, grapefruits, and pummelos. These are eaten fresh, juiced, and in processed products. Citrus fruits have well-documented nutritional and health benefits as well as industrial uses. Their beauty and utility were well described by Georges Gallesio in 1811:

Of all the plants spread by nature upon the surface of the globe, there are none more beautiful than those we know under the names of citron, lemon, and orange trees which botanists have included under the technical and generic name *Citrus*. These charming trees are both useful and ornamental. No others equal them in beauty of leaf, delightful odor of flowers, or splendor and taste of fruit. No other plant supplies delicious confection, agreeable seasoning, perfume, essences, syrups, and the valuable aides so useful to colors. In a word, these trees charm the eye, satisfy the smell, gratify the taste, serving both luxury and art and presenting to astonished man a union of all delights. These brilliant qualities have made the citrus a favorite in all countries.

CROP

Citrus fruits trees are small size and evergreen trees that are grown in tropical and subtropical climates. As this perennial crop does not tolerate cold climates, citrus fruits are normally harvested in the area situated at latitude between 40⁰ norths and 40⁰ south. They are therefore typically grown in "Mediterranean" type climates.⁴

Generally, citrus trees start bearing fruits 3 - 5 years from planting (although economic yields start from the fifth year and the trees may take 8 to 10 years to achieve full productivity) and can be harvested 5 - 6 months from flowering depending on the variety and the environment. Only a small percentage of flowers produce fruits. Citrus trees require a rich, well-drained soil. Citrus growing needs periodical fertilization and irrigation of the soil, as well as pruning of the tree.⁴

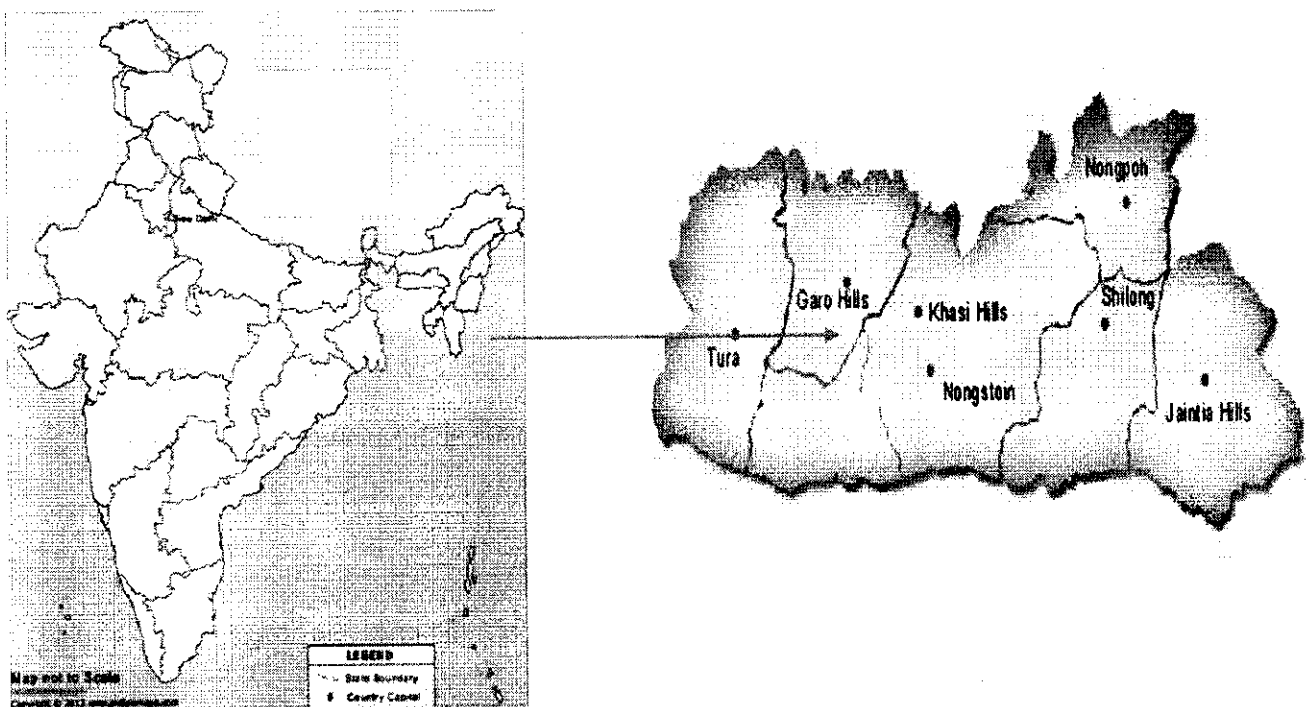
Unlike some other fruits, citrus fruits do not ripen further once they have been removed from the tree, so it is important that they are picked at the right stage of maturity. Maturity is measured depending on different characteristics such as color, juice content, level of soluble solid (sugar) and solids to acid ratio. Normally, citrus fruits are harvested by hand. Fruit is best harvested after 8:00 in the morning, when dew has dried up, since otherwise, if the fruit was still wet, it would become dark and get spoiled. In addition, as citrus fruits are cold-sensitive (the plant dies at 3-5⁰ C below 0°C); growers must have special care to protect the trees against cold. Lemons and limes are the citrus fruits the most sensitive to cold weather. Strategies to protect from cold may include the selection of the proper citrus tree variety and rootstock for the location, selection of the proper planting site and allowing the tree to acclimate to the cold. Protection from frost methods includes also the use of wind machines and the application of water. The general way to pick the fruit is by pulling it from the stem, using gloves in order to avoid damaging the fruit. Once harvested, the fruit has to be graded, sorted, washed and waxed, before being packed for delivery to the fresh market.⁴

Citrus fruits are notable for their fragrance, partly due to flavonoids and limonoids (which in turn are terpenes) contained in the rind, and most are juice-laden. The juice contains a high quantity of citric acid giving them their characteristic sharp flavor. The genus is commercially important as many species are cultivated for their fruit, which is eaten fresh, pressed for juice, or preserved in marmalades and pickles.⁵

They are also good sources of vitamin C and flavonoids. The flavonoids include various flavanones and flavones.⁵

(I) Geographical area of Production and Map :

Map of Memong Narang is cultivated in an area in India



Meghalaya Memong Narang production area lies between 25°1' and 26°5' North latitudes and 85°49' and 92°52' East Longitudes.

(J) Proof of origin: (Historical records) :

Natural History and Spread

Citrus is native to and has its center of diversity in northeastern India, southern China, the Indochinese peninsula, and nearby archipelagos. A theoretical dividing line (the Tanaka line) runs southeastwardly from the northwest border of India, above Burma, through the Yunnan province of China, to south of the island of Hainan. Citron, lemon, lime, sweet and sour oranges, and pummelo originated south of this line, while mandarins and kumquats originated north of the line. The mandarins apparently developed along a line northeast of the Tanaka line, along the east China coast, through Formosa, and to Japan, while kumquats are found in a line crossing south-central China in an east-west direction.⁷

The cultivation of citrus began in ancient times in these areas. In fact, citrus was one of the earliest crops to be exploited and domesticated by man. Probably cultivation of citrus began independently in several locations within the area of origin and spread throughout the Southeast Asian region, and eventually into the Middle East, Europe, and America.⁷

The sweet orange probably arose in southern China where both mandarins and pummelos were planted together. From there, it spread through Burma and Assam into India. Much the same route was probably followed by the mandarins. Mandarins also spread into Japan. This probably occurred in the middle of the first millennium C.E., but the first mention of mandarins in Japanese literature dates from the thirteenth century.⁷

Conversely, the citron probably originated in northern India and spread northward into China later. The citron also spread from India westward to Media (Persia) by the first millennium B.C.E., and then into Palestine and the Near East. It is supposed that it was brought to this area by Alexander the Great. The citron became established in Italy during Roman times. The sweet and sour oranges, lemons, and pummelos followed this route at a later date.⁷

The Arabs were instrumental in introducing most of the citrus types to Europe and northern Africa. The invasion of southern Europe by the Moors introduced citrons, sour oranges, lemons, and pummelos to the Iberian Peninsula, which is still an important area of citriculture. However, the sweet orange was apparently not established in Europe until the fifteenth century C.E. This was probably due to an entirely different route by Portuguese trade with southern Asia. The mandarins were apparently not introduced to Europe until early in the nineteenth century, when they arrived directly from China. Kumquats were introduced from China in the middle of that same century.⁷

Citrus can be, and is, grown in southern Europe. That citrus represented a new and appealing type of fruit and had more exacting climatic requirements created a sort of cult of citrus in the more northern areas of Europe that persists to this day. Since citrus cannot be grown outdoors in such areas as the British Isles, northern France, and Germany, special houses (later known as orangeries) were in use by the fourteenth century for growing oranges and citrons. Some of these structures, which can be considered precursors to modern greenhouses, are still standing. In some cases, the citrus overwintered in the orangeries and were brought outdoors to enjoy the brief and mild summers and to enchant the public.⁷

Citrus was carried to America by the Spanish and Portuguese colonizers beginning in the sixteenth century with the second voyage of Columbus in 1493. From its initial establishment in the Caribbean islands, it spread to the mainland (Mexico) and from there into the southern United States and Latin America. Citrus was introduced into Florida earlier than into California. Citrus was introduced separately into Brazil by the Portuguese, who were also responsible for the introduction of citrus into West Africa. It had apparently been introduced to the African continent earlier by Arab or Indian traders. Citrus was introduced in Australia from Brazil in 1788 by the colonists of the First Fleet.⁷

Origin of Memong Narangin Meghalaya (Garo Hills):

It exists in Meghalaya since time immemorial but it was first observed and identified by "*Taxonomist Tanaka in 1834*". Since all the citrus species have originated from Memong Narang, therefore it is known as the mother of all citrus species.

Presently it can be found in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve area. It is at the highest peak in Garo hills, Tura. Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is considered to be the Citrus Gene Bank. This species has been declared endangered; therefore it is under government regulation

[Source: District Horticultural office, Garo Hills, Tura]

(K) Methods of Production :

1.1. Climate and soil

Soil: Citrus tolerated a wide range of soils, from almost pure sands to organic mucks to heavy clay soils. The trees donot stand water logged soils but grow well in freely draining soils. They are sensitive to excessive Boron, Sodium Carbonate, and Sodium Carbonate.¹³

Soil texture:

Citrus grows in a wide range of light, medium and heavy, soils (sands, sandy loams, loams, sandy clay loams, clays, clay loams, and sandy clays).

Soil drainage:

Performs better on freely draining soils compared with poorly drained soils, and does not tolerate water logging.¹³

Soil Acidity:

Citrus grows in acid to neutral soils with pH of 5 – 8; however their growth is greatest at **pH 6 – 7**.

Climate: Suitable climates for Citrus are the Tropical and Sub-Tropical humid regions. The fruit is said to achieve its highest quality in subtropical humid climates or the drier regions with irrigation.

Elevation:

In the subtropics, citrus grows between sea level and 750 m (2450 ft) above sea level. In the tropics citrus does well below 1600m (5250 ft).¹³

Mean Annual Rainfall:

900 – 3000 mm. without irrigation, 900 m per annum is typically needed for significant fruit production.

Temperature: Basically they flourish in mean temperature of **20 – 25^o**

1.2. Propagation

Citrus can be propagated either by seeds or by vegetative methods. Trees raised through seeds are more resistant and longer living than those raised through vegetative propagation method. In vegetative propagation methods, cutting, layering and budding are practiced.

Propagated by seed or T-budding or shield budding. Budding should be done in the month of March-April or August-September. The plant may be buddable when the plants attain 6-12 months after transplanting. The best size of scion is pencil thickness and budding should be done at 20 cm above the ground level. Budded plants ensures true to type, uniform quality, regular and early bearing. Seedling plants of lemon are commonly used in North Eastern Hill regions.¹³

1.3. Planting

The budded plants are ready for planting in the field "after one year, when their height is about two feet. They are dug out with a ball of earth and the top of the plant is pruned so that it does not dry out due to excessive loss of moisture from the leaves. In most cool places the plants are dug out with bare roots or with small ball of earth. The land for planting is ploughed and pits of the size 1m x 1m x 1m are dug. These pits are filled, one month before planting, with a mixture of soil (from the pit itself), 50 kg well-rotten cow dung manure and 2 kg superphosphate along with 150 g Aldrin dust. After filling the pits, watering is necessary so that the soil is well settled. Afterwards, the planting is done and care should be taken that only that portion of the plant should be embedded which was already in the nursery. Then the soil is pressed well. Planting is preferably done either on some cool day or in the evening. The best period for planting of citrus fruits is "June-July". Planting in "March – April" is done where artificial irrigation is available.¹³

1.4. Fertilizer and Nutrient Management

Most of the farmers apply FYM/Vermicompost to enhance the fertility of soil. The farmers are not using any kind of chemical fertilizer in the orchards. Use of insecticides and pesticides by the farmers in the region is negligible. Approximately 10-15 percent of the fruit is lost in the field due to insect/pests (trunk borer, leaf miner, mealy bug white flies, fruit flies and sucking moth), diseases (citrus canker, gummosis, root rot and powdery mildew) and fruit drop. Only recently, for last 2-3 years few farmers have started using insecticides/pesticides.¹³

1.5. Intercropping

Intercrops for citrus orchards are selected according to the climate, soil, quantity and distribution of rainfall and sources of artificial irrigation available in a particular place. Generally, intercrops should be shallow rooted, early maturing and high yielding. They should also be efficient in preventing soil erosion and retaining soil moisture. They should not compete for water and nutrients with main crop i.e. citrus, papaya, nursery plants, vegetables, grasses for animals and pulse crops are quite suitable for growing as intercrops in citrus orchards. Orchard soils which are deficient in nitrogen and other organic matters are suitable for growing pulse crops like gram, pea, guar, lobia, etc. Areas receiving less annual rainfall are not suitable for intercropping in citrus orchards as it requires frequent irrigation which may prove harmful to citrus trees.¹³

1.6. Training and Pruning

Training of young litchi plants is done to establish a good framework. Pruning is usually done to remove the dead or diseased branches and damaged shoots. Since litchi flowers are borne mostly on current year's growth, the removal of the ends of the fruiting branches promotes new shoots and flowering next year. Therefore while harvesting; a portion of the twig is cut off along with the fruits. When the trees become too old and produce fruits of small size, heavy pruning improves the yield and quality of fruits by promoting new shoot growth.¹¹

1.7. Harvesting and Yield

Although it is commonly thought that Citrus should be picked after turning color, this is not especially true in tropical climates. In other words, skin color is poor indicator of ripeness. Also, waiting for the skin to fully turn color also can greatly increase fruit fly damage. The best way to check for ripeness is by tasting a fruit or two that appear to be fully developed.

The fruit ripens in about nine months after flowering. The Memong Narang is harvested during "October – November". It is harvested using the hand plucking method.

The yield of Memong Narang depends on how old is the plant. If the tree is 15 – 20 years old, then productivity will be more in compare to the tree which is 5 – 10 years old. Generally a fully mature tree gives almost 1000 Citrus¹³.

1.8. Post Harvest Management

Manual grading of fruits based on sizes (large, medium, small) is carried out by the farmers.

The cultivation of Memong Narang is done a very small scale in Garo Hills and is preserved in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve. It is not highly marketed. So, far no processing has been done for Memong Narang therefore it doesn't require post harvest management practices.¹³

1.9. Insect Pests and Disease

Citrus plants are very liable to infestation by aphids, whitefly and scale insects. Also rather important are the viral infections to which some of these ectoparasites serve as vectors such as the aphid-transmitted Citrus *tristeza virus* which when unchecked by proper methods of control is devastating to citrine plantations.

The Asian citrus psyllid is an aphid-like insect that feeds on the leaves and stems of citrus trees and other citrus-like plants – but the real danger lies in that it can carry a deadly, bacterial tree disease called Huanglongbing (HLB), also known as Citrus Greening Disease.



Citrus canker is caused by the gammaproteobacterium *Xanthomonas axonopodis*

(L) Uniqueness :

S.No	Features	Memong Narang of Meghalaya
1	Shape	Round
2	Size	30 – 40 mm
3	Color	Orange yellow
4	Odor	Fruity
5	Perishability	Last for 2 weeks

[Source: District Horticultural office, Garo Hills, Tura]

Varieties:

There are sixteen species of citrus are available in the environment.

Citrus Species:

Among the Citrus species of the State, the most dominant is **Khasi Mandarin Orange**. Khasi Mandarin is adjudged as an important variety, widely known throughout the North Eastern region as well as outside and having good acceptance among the consumers. Mandarin is mainly grown in the sub-mountainous tract along the Indo-Bangladesh border regions of the State.⁶

The other important Citrus species like **Memong Narang** which is considered as a possible progenitor of cultivated species is also found in the Garo Hills districts of the State. **Citrus Medica** (Cytone) is also found to grow wild in Garo Hills. **Citrus Latipes** (Khasi paeda) is also grown in the State.⁶

Ideal requirements for Citris Indica Cultivation:

S. No	Ideal requirement for Citrus Cultivation	Range/content
1	Temperature range	20 – 25 °c
2	Rainfall (low, high, medium), range	Medium
3	Humidity	>80%
4	Land/soil type	Alkaline
5	Sunlight (dark, bright, moderate)	Bright
6	Slope requirement (low, medium, high, not required)	Medium

Citrus fruits, widely used edible fruits of plants belonging to *Citrus* and related genera of the family Rutaceae (orange family). Included are the tangerine, citrange, tangelo, orange, pomelo, grapefruit, lemon, lime, citron, and kumquat. Almost all the species bearing edible fruits are small trees native to SE Asia, Indonesia, or Malaysia. The citron was introduced to the Mediterranean area from Asia before the advent of Christianity; the others were spread chiefly by the Arabs during the middle Ages. Introduced throughout Europe during the Crusades, they were brought by Portuguese and Spanish explorers to the West Indies; hence they were introduced into North and South America. Commercially they are now the most important group of tropical and subtropical fruits in the world. The fruits are rich in vitamin C (ascorbic acid), various fruit acids (especially citric acid), and fruit sugar. The rind, which contains numerous oil glands, and the fragrant blossoms of some species are also a source of essential oils used for perfumes and similar products. Citrus fruits can be damaged by freezing temperatures, pests (scale insects, rust mites), and various bacterial, viral, and fungal diseases (e.g., citrus canker, greening, tristeza, and melanose).⁶

(M) Inspection body :

NERAMAC is taking steps to set – up a suitable and efficient inspection body to ensure the quality standards of the product. The organisation has an established branch office at Gangtok, Sikkim which is already working in close association with the farmers of the state helping them to market their produce to the exporters and traders from Guwahati and other parts of the country. As per the requirements of the inspection body a well-organized and appropriate team will be appointed.

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 31 in respect of Fruits (**Memong Narang**) in the name(s) of **NEC Secretariat, Nongrim Hills, Shillong – 793 003**, Who claims to represent the interest of the producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use since in respect of the said goods.

2. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India.
North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC), 9 Rajbari Path, Ganeshguri, G S Road, Guwahati – 781 005

SIGNATURE

SHRI S. BHATTACHARJEE

MANAGING DIRECTOR

NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CORPORATION LTD (NERAMAC)

9 RAJBARI PATH, GANESHGURI, G S ROAD, GUWAHATI – 781 005