

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1486**  
ANSWERED ON 12/12/2025

**STRENGTHENING MSME PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL MARKET**

1486. SMT. REKHA SHARMA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched targeted initiatives to support Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) exports;
- (b) the number of MSMEs onboarded onto e-commerce export platforms; and
- (c) the steps being taken to help small businesses to access new international markets and export financing?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

- (a) Yes, the Government has launched a series of focused and integrated initiatives to support and boost exports from Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The measures aim to simplify export processes, reduce transaction costs, and enhance the global competitiveness of Indian MSMEs.
- (b) E-Commerce MSME exporters are being assisted through dedicated initiatives such as such as E-Commerce Export Hubs (ECEHs) and outreach by Export Promotion Councils (EPCs). However, no information with respect to the number of MSMEs onboarded onto e-commerce export platforms is being maintained by the Department of Commerce.
- (c) The Government is taking several targeted steps to help small businesses access new international markets and export financing. Key initiatives include

the Export Promotion Mission (EPM), a flagship scheme with an outlay of ₹25,060 crores to resolve systemic export bottlenecks, particularly for MSMEs; the Bharat Trade Net (BTN), a transformative digital public infrastructure to simplify documentation and improve access to export finance; and grassroots enablers like Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) and E-Commerce Export Hubs, which lower entry barriers and ease market access for MSMEs and artisans.

Through these initiatives, the Government actively supports small businesses to expand their international market presence and secure timely, affordable export financing. Additionally, the Government is proactively working to diversify India's export basket and reduce dependency on traditional markets by identifying and facilitating entry into new and emerging global markets. Leveraging Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), the Government aims to promote Export Diversification and has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 06 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with its trading partners. Government is working with all stakeholders to enable our exporters to better utilize the benefits of India's FTAs with major markets such as Japan, Korea, UAE etc. and effectively utilize the opportunities that have been created with the recently concluded FTAs such as with the EFTA countries and the UK. The Government is also engaged in negotiations for early conclusion of mutually beneficial FTAs with the EU, Peru, Chile, New Zealand, Oman etc.

Comprehensive details of schemes implemented by the Department of Commerce & DGFT are provided in **Annexure-I**, by the Ministry of MSME in **Annexure-II**, and by other Ministries in **Annexure-III**.

**INITIATIVES BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DGFT**

- (a). **Export Promotion Mission:** The Government has approved the Scheme for Export Promotion Mission (EPM) for the period FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31, aimed at strengthening India’s export competitiveness—particularly for MSMEs. The EPM shall operate through two integrated sub-schemes:
  - (i). **NIRYAT PROTSAHAN**, focused on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees for export credit, credit for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support; and
  - (ii). **NIRYAT DISHA**, focused on other trade enablers such as export quality and compliance support, international branding and packaging, market access initiatives, export logistics & warehousing, and trade intelligence.
- (b). **Bharat Trade Net (BTN):** Bharat Trade Net (BTN), announced in the Union Budget 2025, is a flagship digital public infrastructure developed by DGFT under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The initiative enhances MSME competitiveness by enabling simpler, paperless documentation, reducing compliance burdens, and facilitating faster, secure trade transactions recognized globally.
- (c). The introduction of grassroots programs such as **Districts as Export Hubs (DEHs)** and E-Commerce Export Hubs enables MSMEs, start-ups, and artisans to access international markets at lower costs and with simplified export processes.
- (d). Strengthening infrastructure through the National Logistics Policy and PM Gati Shakti enhances multimodal connectivity and reduces logistics costs, directly benefiting MSME exporters by easing supply chain bottlenecks.
- (e). A new chapter on ‘Promoting Cross Border Trade in Digital Economy’ was notified in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 with a stated objective to

enable cross-border E-Commerce for artisans, weavers, craftsmen, and MSMEs.

- (f). The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) has introduced several measures to support MSME exporters including:
- (i). **Collateral-Free Cover under WT-ECIB:** ECGC introduced 'Collateral- Free Cover' w.e.f. 01.07.2025 for MSME exporters, supporting bank lending up to ₹10 crore working capital without additional premium or collateral.
  - (ii). **Enhanced Cover without additional premium under WT-ECIB:** Enhanced 90% cover for banks on export credit loans up to ₹50 crore (earlier ₹20 crore) without incremental cost, w.e.f. 01.10.2025.
  - (iii). **Enhanced cover for Banks (for MSMEs):** ECGC is offering enhanced cover of 90% to the banks availing WT-ECIB covers ( 70% earlier), in respect of small exporter accounts having aggregate export credit working capital limit up to ₹80 crore, with a condition that they pass on this benefit through lower interest rate applicable to accounts with 'AA' and equivalent rating, thus facilitating availability of adequate credit at cost effective rates, particularly for MSME exporters.
  - (iv). **Enhanced cover for directly sourced business:** ECGC is providing enhanced percentage of up to 100% cover to exporters who take policy directly from the Company without involving any alternate channels/brokers. This also acts as a collateral to banks for export credit lending, particularly to MSMEs, thereby reducing collateral requirement for export credit sanctioned by banks.
  - (v). **Simplified procedure for settlement of claims:** Streamlined procedure for ST-ECIB claims up to ₹10 crore principal outstanding, irrespective of sanctioned limits.
  - (vi). **MoU with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME):** Under CBFTE component of IC Scheme, premium refund up

to ₹10,000/year for eligible first-time MSE exporters holding 'Small Exporter's Policy' with Udyam registration.

- (vii). **Awareness Programmes:** Encouraging MSME export entry through outreach with trade bodies and EPCs.

**INITIATIVES BY MINISTRY OF MSME**

- (a). Under the **International Cooperation Scheme** being implemented by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the eligible Central/State Government organizations and Industry Associations to facilitate visits/participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets held abroad and for organizing international conferences/seminar/workshops in India with the aim of technology upgradation, modernization, joint venture etc. Further, reimbursement is provided to the first-time Micro & Small Exporters on export shipments for costs incurred on Registration-cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Export Insurance Premium and Testing & Quality Certification for export.
- (b). Ministry of MSME has set up a dedicated support system for export promotion by setting up 65 Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs). These EFCs support MSMEs by disseminating information on various Schemes and supports available for the MSMEs for enhancing their exports, in linking them with financial institutions such as NBFCs, new fintech start-ups etc, to avail credit at competitive rates etc.
- (c). Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme aims to provide support to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises through increased access to technological upgradation, market and credit by strengthening of Central and State agencies.
- (d). For promotion of Innovation and R&D within the MSME sector, Ministry is implementing MSME Champions Scheme with the objective to modernize MSMEs' manufacturing processes, reduce wastages, encourage innovativeness, sharpen business competitiveness and facilitate their national and global reach and excellence. Components under the MSME Champions scheme are MSME Sustainable - Zero Effect, Zero Defect (ZED) Scheme, MSME-Innovative Scheme and MSME-Competitive (Lean) Scheme.

- (e). MSME Global Mart – a B2B e-commerce platform for MSMEs developed by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) aimed to provide access to global trade leads, tenders, and other relevant information.

**INITIATIVES BY OTHER MINISTRIES**

- (a). CBIC in collaboration with the D/o Posts has notified the Postal Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Regulations, 2022. Under the new system, an exporter need not visit a Foreign Post Office (FPO) to file the Postal Bill of Export (PBE) and present export parcel.
- (b). GST Refunds for Low-Value E-Commerce Exports – The GST Council, acting on DGFT’s request, has recommended an amendment to Section 54(14) of the CGST Act, 2017 to remove the threshold limit for refunds on exports made with payment of tax. This will facilitate small exporters using courier and postal modes by easing liquidity constraints and ensuring timely refunds.
- (c). Interstate Movement of E-Commerce Goods – The GST Council has also recommended relaxation of conditions for interstate movement of goods meant for e-commerce exports, thereby addressing a key operational bottleneck for MSMEs and enabling seamless movement of consignments across states prior to export.
- (d). RBI Draft Circular has proposed relaxation in EDPMS closure for small-value exports (up to ₹10 lakh per shipping bill), allowing AD banks to close such cases on the basis of quarterly exporter declarations without penal charges.

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