GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2276.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026.

STEPS TO IMPROVE EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

2276. SMT. REKHA SHARMA:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY:
SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA:
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SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by the Ministry to improve 'Ease of Doing Business', including reforms in labour, land taxation, insolvency and the impact on India’s ranking in global indices;

(b) the current status of export growth and the measures adopted to achieve the target of $2 trillion exports;

(c) the details of new markets and products identified for export promotion; and

(d) the details of support provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and exporters for overcoming challenges in international trade?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a): Government has taken multiple steps to promote ease of doing business in country such as Simplification of taxation laws and rationalization of labor regulations through the newly implemented Labor Codes, PLI schemes, passing of Commercial Courts Act and establishment of dedicated Commercial Courts in Delhi and Mumbai for faster dispute resolution. Government has constituted Task Force on Deregulation and Compliance Burden following deliberations at the 4th Chief Secretaries’ Conference, to assist States and Union Territories in simplifying regulatory frameworks.

The Task Force, supported by Cabinet Secretariat, NITI Aayog and DPIIT, engages directly with States and Union Territories through structured field interactions focusing on four key reform areas: Land Use, Building and Construction, Labour Reforms, and Utilities/Permissions.

HLC-NFRR: The High-Level Committee on Non-Financial Regulatory Reforms (HLC-NFRR) has been constituted by Cabinet Secretariat to review Union Government regulations, certifications, licences, and permissions in the non-financial sector, with a view to creating a modern, flexible, and trust-based regulatory framework.

GST reforms 2025 have contributed to improving the Ease of Doing Business by simplifying the indirect tax structure, rationalising tax rates and reducing compliance and transaction costs for businesses. The GST reforms marked a movement towards a simplified two-rate structure and correction of inverted duty structures in sectors such as textiles and fertilisers, have helped reduce tax incidence, working capital pressures and the cost of business operations.

The four Labour Codes, which consolidate 29 Central labour laws, have further contributed to Ease of Doing Business by simplifying and rationalising labour compliance and reducing regulatory complexity. The Codes provide for a framework of single registration, single licence and single return, along with electronic maintenance of records, registers and returns.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) across the country, by creating a transparent, predictable and investor-friendly regulatory ecosystem. These initiatives are aimed at simplifying regulatory procedures, reducing compliance burden, promoting digital governance and strengthening the overall business environment, thereby facilitating industrial growth, investment and exports.

The Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), launched in 2014, promotes competitive federalism by encouraging States and Union Territories to implement business-friendly regulatory reforms across areas such as single window systems, land administration, labour regulation, permits, inspections, and transparency. To strengthen investor facilitation, DPIIT has assessed state single window systems and issued a guidebook prescribing essential features, which form part of BRAP 2026. Further, the District BRAP framework extends ease of doing business to the district level, focusing on digitised approvals, time-bound inspections, transparent land administration, strengthened District Industries Centers, investment-ready industrial parks, and entrepreneurship promotion, thereby facilitating grassroots investment and efficient public service delivery.

Further, the Government has undertaken the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative with the objective of improving Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living through simplification, rationalisation, digitisation and decriminalisation of regulatory compliances. Under this initiative, DPIIT established the Regulatory Compliance Portal to facilitate identification of burdensome compliances and enable continuous engagement between Government and industry. Central Ministries, State Governments and their subordinate offices have undertaken an extensive review of Acts, Rules, Regulations, Orders, Notifications and procedures to simplify or eliminate unnecessary compliance requirements. As a result of these efforts, multiple compliances have been reduced across the country, significantly lowering the regulatory burden on businesses and improving transparency, efficiency and predictability in the regulatory framework.

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023: The Government of India has undertaken legislative reforms to promote Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living by rationalizing regulations and reducing criminal penalties. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, passed by Parliament and assented to on 11th August 2023, decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments.

In line with reforms to enhance the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 has been enacted. The Act amends 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries. Of these, 717 provisions have been decriminalized to promote Ease of Doing Business, and 67 provisions have been amended to facilitate Ease of Living.

To strengthen India's performance under the B-READY framework, DPIIT has undertaken extensive coordination and reform-oriented efforts, including extensive inter-ministerial consultations, engagement with the World Bank, benchmarking India's performance against comparable economies, assessment of global good practices, and industry consultations across States/UTs. Also, based on the analysis of the World Bank Enterprise Survey (WBES) results of India and stakeholder feedback, potential reforms have been identified including reforms related to labour, land, taxation and insolvency. India's B-READY country report, incorporating assessments across all three pillars of the framework, is expected to be released by the World Bank around November 2026.

These reforms will impact India's ranking in Ease of Doing Business Landscape.

(b): India's overall exports (merchandise and services) during FY 2025-26 stood at 863.05 billion US dollars. In the current financial year's April–June quarter, exports registered a growth of 11.37% over the corresponding period of the previous year. (Data Source: DGCI&S)

The Government has put in place a comprehensive institutional mechanism to monitor export performance across sectors through a coordinated whole-of-Government approach. This framework brings together key stakeholders such as the Department of Commerce, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Commodity Boards, concerned line Ministries, State Governments including districts, and Indian Missions abroad. The collaborative approach enables continuous monitoring, identification of sector-specific challenges, and coordinated policy interventions to strengthen export growth and competitiveness. India is adopting a comprehensive trade strategy focused on enhancing export competitiveness, expanding market access, diversifying export destinations and products, facilitating trade, strengthening integration with global value chains, and promoting resilient and sustainable export growth.

Trade Agreements: India's strategy of pursuing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is aligned with this changing global environment. As countries and businesses seek reliable and diversified trade partners, FTAs can help India secure preferential access to important markets, reduce tariff barriers, and increase the competitiveness of Indian exports. India's recent trade agreements with partners such as the UAE, Australia, the

United Kingdom, Oman, New Zealand, and the EFTA countries reflect a calibrated strategy of expanding export opportunities while protecting sensitive domestic sectors. These agreements have enhanced market access for Indian exporters by providing preferential treatment across a significant proportion of partner countries' tariff lines. For instance, the India–UK agreement provides preferential access for nearly 99% of Indian exports, while the India–EU framework covers around 97% of EU tariff lines, accounting for approximately 99.5% of bilateral trade value. Similarly, India's agreement with New Zealand provides duty-free access for all Indian exports, the India–Oman agreement covers about 98% of Oman's tariff lines, and the India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) provide access across nearly 99.6% of tariff lines. Together, these agreements strengthen India's integration with global markets, improve export competitiveness, and support the diversification of trade partnerships amid changing global supply-chain dynamics.

Export Promotion Mission (EPM): The Government has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,060 crore for the period FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31 to enhance export competitiveness, address key bottlenecks, and enable greater integration of Indian exporters with global value chains across sectors and States. The Mission operates through two primary components:

i. Niryat Protsahan: Focusing on trade finance, credit enhancement, quality compliance, and financial support mechanisms; and
ii. Niryat Disha: Focusing on export logistics, warehousing, market access, e-commerce exports, district-level export promotion, capacity building, and trade facilitation.

The Mission specifically aims to strengthen the competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in international trade by providing targeted interventions in credit access, logistics infrastructure, and global market linkages.

Strategic Partnerships and Credit Support: For the development of a sustainable export ecosystem, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has established strategic partnerships with key agencies, including the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), and India Post. To ensure adequate and affordable credit, the ECGC has enhanced its insurance cover for banks from 70% to 90% under the Whole Turnover-Export Credit Insurance for Banks (WT-ECIB) for loans up to ₹80 crore. Additionally, a Collateral-Free Cover has been introduced for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) covering working capital limits up to ₹10 crore.

Sustainable Export Ecosystem & E-Commerce: Infrastructure gaps, including cold-chain facilities and freight support, are being addressed through scheme convergence. Furthermore, DGFT is collaborating with major e-commerce and logistics platforms, including Amazon, FedEx, Delhivery, and DHL, to conduct capacity-building programs aimed at onboarding exporters onto e-commerce routes. In collaboration with the Department of Posts, nationwide awareness programs are being undertaken regarding the procedures and facilities available under Dak Ghar Niryat Kendras (DNKs), thereby enabling exporters, particularly those in remote and rural areas, to access international markets through e-commerce channels. The Government has launched the Trade Connect e-Platform to provide trade-related information to Indian exporters. It serves as a single-window portal connecting Indian Missions Abroad, Export Promotion Councils, and the Department of Commerce to facilitate market access for new and existing exporters.

(c): To facilitate export promotion and diversification of India's export basket, the Government has established a two-tier institutional framework comprising State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at the State level and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level. District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) are prepared and implemented by DEPCs in consultation with Central, State and district-level stakeholders. These plans identify products and services with export potential in each district, map supply chain bottlenecks, and recommend targeted interventions to enhance export competitiveness and market access.

The Government, through various export promotion initiatives, trade promotion activities, Buyer-Seller Meets, Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, international trade fairs, and engagement with Export Promotion Councils and industry stakeholders, facilitates access to both established and emerging export markets. Indian exporters are being encouraged to expand their presence in markets across North America, Europe, West Asia, Africa, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Latin America.

Key product categories identified for export promotion include agricultural and processed food products, millets, spices, marine products, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, textiles and garments, handicrafts, leather products, engineering goods, electronics, electrical equipment, automobiles and auto components, chemicals, AYUSH and wellness products, gems and jewellery, and other value-added manufactured goods. The identification of products and markets is undertaken based on export potential, comparative advantage, market demand, and stakeholder consultations.

(d): As per information provided by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Ministry has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) (attached as **Annexure-I**) in its field offices across the country to provide mentoring and handholding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. These Export Facilitation Centres support MSME exporters by providing comprehensive assistance across key areas, including dissemination of information on export-related schemes, conducting compliance workshops, handholding in export documentation procedures, and engaging with industry associations, State Governments, and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

Furthermore, the International Cooperation (IC) Scheme of the Ministry of MSME capacity-builds MSMEs for international trade by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences, seminars, and buyer-seller meets abroad, alongside reimbursing various costs involved in exporting goods and services. This enables MSMEs to continuously adapt to technological advancements, evolving market demand, and new global export destinations.

Additionally, gaps in logistics, warehousing, and export readiness are systematically identified through the consultative District Export Action Plan (DEAP) formulation process. Consequently, District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) integrate local Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), artisan clusters, and MSMEs into export value chains by mapping their products to district priority baskets and linking them with buyers and financial service providers. Exporter onboarding drives are also being conducted in association with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to assist small exporters, FPOs, and SHGs in overcoming entry barriers and accessing global markets directly.

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ANNEXURE- I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2276 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026.

List of Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs)

S. No	Name of the state	EFC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Visakhapatnam
2.		Technology Centre, Pudi, Vizag
3.	Assam	Tool Room & Training Centre (TRTC), Guwahati
4.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Guwahati
5.	Bihar	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Patna
6.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Muzaffarpur
7.	Chhatisgarh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Raipur
8.	Delhi	MSME Testing Centre, New Delhi
9.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, New Delhi
10.	Goa	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Margao
11.	Gujarat	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Ahmedabad
12.		BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Rajkot
13.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ahmedabad
14.	Haryana	Technology Centre, Rohtak
15.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Karnal
16.	Himachal Pradesh	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Solan
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	BR. MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Srinagar
18.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Jammu
19.	Jharakhand	Indo Danish Tool Room (IDTR), Jamshedpur
20.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ranchi
21.	Karnataka	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Hubli
22.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Bangalore
23.	Kerala	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Thrissur
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Indore
25.		Technology Centre , Bhopal
26.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Indore
27.	Maharashtra	Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Aurangabad
28.		Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Mumbai

29.		MSME Testing Centre, Mumbai
30.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Mumbai
31.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Nagpur
32.	Manipur	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Imphal
33.	Nagaland	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Dimapur
34.	Odisha	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Bhubaneswar
35.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Cuttack
36.	Puducherry	Technology Centre, Puducherry
37.	Punjab	Central Tool Room (CTR), Ludhiana
38.		Central Institute of Hand Tools (CIHT), Jalandhar
39.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Ludhiana
40.	Rajasthan	Technology Centre, Bhiwadi
41.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Jaipur
42.	Sikkim	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Gangtok
43.	Tamil Nadu	BR. MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Coimbatore
44.		Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Chennai
45.		MSME Testing Centre, Chennai
46.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Chennai
47.	Telangana	Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Hyderabad
48.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Hyderabad
49.	Tripura	MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Agartala
50.	Uttar Pradesh	BR.MSME- Development and Facilitation Office ,Varanasi
51.		Product & Process Development Centre(PPDC), Agra
52.		Process cum Product Development Centre (PPDC), Meerut
53.		(Centre for Development of Glass Industries (CDGI), Firozabad
54.		Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), Kannauj
55.		Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI),Agra
56.		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Agra
57.		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Kanpur
58.		MSME-Development and Facilitation Office, Allahabad
59.	Uttarakhand	MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Haldwani
60.		Electronics Service & Training Centre (ESTC), Ramnagar
61.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Dehradun,

62.	West Bengal	Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Kolkata
63.		MSME Testing Centre, Kolkata
64.		BR. MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Siliguri
65.		MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Kolkata

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