GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2293
ANSWERED ON 07/08/2026

DIVERSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

2293. SHRI SANJAY KUMAR JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set an ambitious target of achieving US$1 trillion in goods and services exports in financial year 2026–27, supported by a seven-point action agenda focusing on new markets, logistics support, trade facilitation and export competitiveness;
(b) whether expanding exports to emerging markets and diversifying India's export basket will be critical for achieving this target amid global trade uncertainties;
(c) if so, the sector-specific measures the Ministry has undertaken in this regard; and
(d) the current status of major steel projects, including Greenfield and Brownfield plants operating in the country, along with the details thereof, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) Achieving USD 1 trillion in exports is ambitious but achievable through coordinated efforts of the Centre, States, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry associations and exporters. In Q1 of FY 2026-27, India recorded its highest-ever quarterly exports (merchandise and services combined), valued at US$ 236.2 billion, registering 13.1%YoY growth, reflecting the resilience and competitiveness of the country's export sector. However, the achievement of export during the financial year would also depend on the evolving global economic and trade environment, including international demand conditions, geopolitical developments, supply chain disruptions, commodity price movements, exchange rate fluctuations and other external factors.

The Government is adopting a whole-of-Government approach through a seven-point action agenda comprising: (i) making exports a high-priority agenda through export committees and regular reviews; (ii) active participation by States in the BHAVYA Industrial Parks Scheme and advancement of land and labour reforms; (iii) strengthening quality and testing infrastructure; (iv) supporting exporters, particularly MSMEs, through the Export Promotion Mission (EPM); (v) promoting logistics improvements and reducing trade costs; (vi) expanding India's presence in new and emerging markets through market diversification initiatives and trade agreements; and (vii) accelerating district-level export promotion under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative and the 90-Day Export Drive. These measures seek to enhance export competitiveness, improve market access and strengthen India's export ecosystem.

(b) Expanding exports to emerging markets and diversifying India’s export basket are central pillars of the country’s export strategy. In today’s global trade environment - marked by geopolitical tensions, tariff measures, and supply chain disruptions - broadening export destinations and product categories is vital to strengthening resilience and reducing reliance on a narrow set of markets. To this end, the Government is actively working to expand India’s network of mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), secure greater market access for Indian goods and services, and accelerate exports to new and emerging markets. At the same time, efforts are underway to deepen India’s integration with global value chains and enhance domestic capacity, thereby improving export competitiveness. Collectively, these measures aim to unlock new market opportunities, drive sustained export growth, and reinforce India’s position in global trade.

(c) To expand exports to emerging markets and diversify India's export basket, the Government has undertaken several measures, including the following:

1. Export Promotion Mission (EPM): The Government has approved a ₹25,060 crore Export Promotion Mission to support exporters, particularly MSMEs, through assistance for international certifications and approvals, SPS and TBT compliance, product testing, trade finance, warehousing, freight support, branding, trade intelligence and market access. The Mission operates through the twin pillars of Niryat Protsahan and Niryat Disha.
2. Market Access Expansion and Trade Agreements: The Government is expanding export opportunities through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and trade promotion initiatives while encouraging exporters to explore new and underserved markets.
3. Quality Infrastructure and Standards Compliance: Support is being extended for the establishment and upgradation of testing and certification facilities to reduce compliance costs, improve product quality, and enable Indian exporters to meet international standards and market requirements.
4. Digital Trade Facilitation and Exporter Support: The Government has strengthened digital trade facilitation through integrated platforms like Trade e connect and Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) portal, that provide trade intelligence, market insights, bilateral and commodity-level trade analysis, regulatory guidance, exporter support services, and stakeholder coordination. These initiatives promote data-driven policymaking, improve ease of doing business, enhance transparency, and enable exporters to make informed decisions while accessing timely support across the trade ecosystem.
5. Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) Initiative: Under the DEH initiative, export-potential products and services have been identified across districts, supported by State and District Export Promotion Committees. The initiative aims to broaden India's export base beyond traditional export centres by integrating local producers with global markets and strengthening district-level export ecosystems.
6. Export Competitiveness and Logistics Support: The Government continues to support exporters through export credit facilitation, logistics and warehousing support, export infrastructure development, trade facilitation reforms, and export-oriented manufacturing initiatives to enhance India's global competitiveness.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector. Decisions regarding setting up of steel plants, downstream industries, investment, capacity expansion etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of the individual steel companies. The National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages creation of 300 million tonnes (MT) of crude steelmaking capacity and production of 255 MT of crude steel by 2030-31. The country's crude steelmaking capacity has increased from 154.06 MT in 2021-22 to 220.41 MT in 2025-26. Crude steel production has increased from 120.29 MT to 170.15 MT in the same period.

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