

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY & PROMOTION**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3821.
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 2018.**

TARGET FOR MANUFACTURING REVENUES

**3821. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has set a timeline and roadmap for achieving USD 1 trillion in manufacturing revenue and take its share in GDP to 20 per cent and if so, the present position thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is in the process of setting up pan organisation to promote India's exports, developing global linkages and promoting the brand equity of India and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is taking up the issue with the concerned authorities on the challenges that the exports are facing in the GST regime and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is looking at opening offices in different geographies to penetrate in the global market and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is looking at working on developing global supply chains for agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी.आर. चौधरी)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY)**

- (a): National Manufacturing Policy of 2011 has, inter-alia, an objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent by 2022.
- (b): Government undertakes through India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and the Trade Bodies regular activities for promotion of India's brand equity through participation in India Shows, major international trade exhibitions in India and abroad, Business to Business meets, interaction with journalists and media, communication strategy and sectoral brand promotion.

- (c):** The GST related challenges faced by the exporters are continuously reviewed by the Government and taken up with the GST Council. GST council is meeting at regular interval to address concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters.

The Government announced a major relief package, whereby the benefits under the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme were extended for sourcing inputs from abroad as well as domestic suppliers without payment of GST and Customs Duty. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Legal Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of scrips has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. In addition, merchant exporters have been allowed to pay a nominal 0.1% GST for procurement of goods from domestic suppliers for exports. GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods exported.

- (d):** In the Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the focus is on increasing India's exports in under and untapped markets in high potential regions like Africa and also on greater engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean Region.
- (e):** The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous Organisation under the Department of Commerce mandated to promote exports, has initiated work on development of agri-clusters for boosting the export of agri based produce by identifying certain pockets of export potential fruits and vegetables in different states in the country. The concept of cluster development entails focused channelization of efforts in a converged manner for the overall development of supply and value chain of the identified produce. To ensure credibility of Indian agriculture products in the international markets, APEDA has also developed traceability, information technology enabled monitoring systems co-opting all stakeholders in the supply chain into a single system to ensure food safety, monitoring of pesticide residues like aflatoxin, product standardization and export of quality products from India to eliminate export constraints like non-tariff barriers etc.
