

Subject : Minutes of the meeting Board of Trade (BOT) chaired by Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry held on 12.09.2019 at Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-reg.

Board of Trade (BoT) meeting was held on 12 September 2019 under the chair of Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways, Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. The erstwhile Board of Trade and Council for Trade Development and Promotion have now been merged into a single body i.e. Board of Trade and representatives of both bodies were present in the meeting. List of participants is at Annexure 1 and Program schedule of the meeting is at Annexure 2.

DGFT welcomed all participants and shared the Agenda of the day highlighting the issues on which the deliberations would be done through the course of the day. Thereafter, the Commerce Secretary was invited to address the meeting.

2. Address by the Commerce Secretary

Commerce Secretary mentioned that BoT meeting is being held at a critical juncture when we are facing challenges in the external sector after seeing a peak level of exports in 2018-19. Elaborating on the high level of exports witnessed last year, he mentioned that this 'peak' was better as it has a lower share of petroleum and Gems and Jewelry exports. He mentioned that the meeting is a forum and opportunity to look at all international trade issues confronting us. He highlighted various initiatives taken by the Government in the past including "ease of doing business" reforms, trade facilitation and simplification, digitization and paperless approvals etc. Further, he informed the BoT members that the Government is taking steps to move from a MEIS to a RoSL/ RoSCTL like mechanism and all sectors should initiate steps to transition into this system. Commerce Secretary also mentioned that enabling low cost of manufacturing is a common collective goal. He thanked the representatives of the State Governments for their participation and highlighted that no reform or agenda can be unilateral and fulfilled without taking partner States on board. Commerce Secretary mentioned that the LEADS report is an important logistics index which recognizes the performing States in infrastructure development and also talked about certain key challenges facing the export sector namely export credit, non tariff barriers and unfair practices which limit market access of Indian goods. He also noted that the GeM portal is bringing in transparency and objectivity in the Government procurement process and emphasised its role in enhancing opportunities for MSMEs and small suppliers.

3. Address by CEO, NITI Aayog

Welcoming the members to Board of Trade forum, CEO - NITI Aayog stated that for a country like India, achieving a growth of 9 to 10% every year is not possible for a long period on a sustained basis without the export engine contributing to its growth. He emphasized that we will be able to penetrate new markets through optimal utilization of good quality infrastructure now available at Aurangabad, Dholera, Ujjain etc. and decreasing the cost of manufacturing by economies of scale. The US-China Trade war should also be seen as an opportunity and mentioned that many manufacturers are looking to relocate out of China which India must make use of.

4. LEADS index 2019 Report - launch and awards

Joint Secretary (Logistics), Department of Commerce explained the LEADS Index – 2019 and requested the CIM to release the logistics indicator report. It was mentioned that the top ranking State in the logistics sector is Gujarat followed by Punjab & Andhra Pradesh and among the hilly and north eastern States, Tripura is the top performer and Chandigarh was selected as the best performing amongst UTs. Award winning States and UTs were also felicitated.

While releasing the 2019 report, it was explained that LEADS Index is an effort by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to establish the base line of performance in the logistics sector based on the perception of users and stakeholders at the State level. The index helps in establishing a basis for stakeholder engagement, discussions and evolving an action plan by various agencies. The LEADS index is not an index of the performance of the State Government but a tool to be used to assess the status of logistics efficiency in each State. It was elaborated that the State Logistics Performance Index is arrived at using a ranking methodology based on a series of meetings with stakeholders and online surveys in the key areas of the logistics including infrastructure, services, timelines, traceability, competitiveness, security, operating environment and efficiency of regulation.

5. Address of the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister

Setting the context of the discussions CIM stated that BoT as an institutional forum has evolved, from the first meeting which was held within a week of the new government being formed, into an excellent body for policy deliberations.. He stressed that continuous engagement amongst the participants will give us new ideas and help in collective resolution. Referring to the last BoT, he stated that the issues flagged in the last meeting have largely been addressed and an Action Taken Report is available in the public domain for information. Addressing the participants, the Minister of Commerce & Industry said that each district of India has the potential equal to that of a country with its own distinctive edge like handicraft and unique specialties like saris, perfumes, sweets and utensils having

export potential. Minister emphasized the need to transform each district of India into an export hub. Commerce and Industry Minister urged his colleagues from States to identify and take measures to realize this by incorporating it into its export strategy. He further said that the merger of banks announced recently will raise their risk appetite and enable them to raise resources from the market at cheaper rates leading to enhanced export credit disbursement. Minister also assured the commitment of the Government to settle all pending GST refunds due to MSMEs within 30 days. On the issue of Anti dumping investigations, the CIM stated that changes are being made in the legal framework and the “lesser duty rule” would be removed.

CIM also listed out many initiatives that have been taken to digitize the interaction with exporters like e-issue of importer-exporter’s code, paperless MEIS, paperless Advance and EPCG Authorizations and online RCMC for exporters. He remarked that although total exports of India have crossed the half trillion-dollar mark at USD 537 billion in 2018-19 and the merchandise exports are at an all-time high of USD 331 billion and services exports stand at a record USD 205 billion, India still will have to strive to achieve export figure of One Trillion USD in the next five years. For this, the Minister said "we need to increase domestic production and improve our competitiveness". Simultaneously, both Central and State Governments together have to take measures for further improving ease of doing business, decrease logistics cost and simplify regulatory procedures. CIM remarked that it is a matter of pride that our rank in ease of doing business has improved from 142 in 2014 to 77 in 2018 with trading across borders up from 122 to 80. CIM stressed the need to further improve our rankings among the top 50 nations and mentioned that States have to play a major role in achieving this. CIM mentioned that a competitive and co-operative federalism is essential for charting a common course to progress and prosperity.

Commerce and Industry Minister mentioned that the Ministry is working on a revised credit scheme for exporters with enhanced insurance cover up to 90% instead of the present 60% which will allow banks to extend more credit to exporters at lower rates. He stressed on the need of promoting and building Tourist circuits like the Buddhist circuit and emphasized the need to promote a ‘concept’ rather than a place. Increased tourism will lead to better employment opportunities for example of Translators etc.

It was mentioned that India has immense opportunities emerging due to the trade dispute between US and China and Indian manufacturers must take up exports to US or China where higher tariffs have been imposed on imports from the other country. He expressed hope that the day-long session will help in analysing challenges to Indian exports and throw up ideas for making foreign trade policy

more robust. CIM also mentioned that BoT meetings need to be held on a quarterly basis.

In the end, CIM requested the participants including the State Governments to provide suggestions for finalizing the new Industrial Policy and the Foreign Trade Policy.

6. Interventions made by Hon. Minister of State, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri

Minister of State remarked that in GDP of India, services account for 60% of the GDP and both Manufacturing and Agriculture are at about 20% of Indian Economy. He emphasized that the export figures presented and deliberated upon should take into account that services activity is a substantial part of economic growth and our deliberations and strategies need to be devised accordingly. Minister of State also mentioned that while discussing figures for trade imbalance, we need to appreciate that not all imports are non desirable and that some imports are beneficial and boost domestic capacity.

7. Presentation/Interactions on 'Augmenting Exports'

DG, FIEO made a presentation on the current export scenario and the challenges being faced by the exporting community.

He highlighted the issue of liquidity crunch and collateral being asked by Banks on a higher rate, which is causing hardship to the exporters. The issue of caution listing of exporters in the absence of complete information/data available in EDPMS was highlighted. Other issues such as high charges for ACU transactions, lack of electronic ITC Refund under GST, non-availability of IGST refund for foreign tourists were also brought to notice of the Board members. Litigations related to pre-import condition under AA scheme for a certain period in 2017 and the issue of 'risky exporters' was also highlighted. The demands of the industry such as enhanced direct tax exemption for R & D sector plug and play facility, effective use of trade measures to protect domestic industry, higher marketing support under the MAI scheme, flexibility under the Advance authorisation scheme by doing away with restrictive import conditions etc. were flagged. Presentation also stressed the need to examine the EOU scheme and the concept of deemed exports and explore means to boost GI products. The demand of the industry to explore the option of an amnesty scheme like that being implemented by CBIC-DoR under the Foreign Trade Policy was also made.

DG, FIEO informed that, at present, 21 States have formulated their export strategy and for 7 States/UTs exports strategy will be prepared in this financial year. Few

States/UTs like West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andaman Nikobar & Lakshadweep have yet to make their exports strategy. It was also informed that 28 States have already appointed their Export Commissioner. It was observed that appointment of Export Commissioners by States is not done on an exclusive basis and therefore due focus on exports is difficult by State administrations.

8. Main issues highlighted by representatives from the Export Promotion Councils

- a. **EEPC India** requested to examine the issue of steel imports and restrictions from the viewpoint of MSMEs. The issue related to the definition of MSME which is currently based on capital was highlighted for re-examination. EEPC India also stressed the need to have a mechanism for re-imburement of legal expenses under MAI which the industry incurs on anti-dumping investigations.
- b. **FIEO** mentioned that there is a need to sensitize the District collector for export growth and exhort him to take steps to bring in investment in the district. The need for a quick and timely response from the Government on key trade issues was stressed upon, citing an example of China's quick measures on Imposition of tariffs against US in the ensuing trade war. The apex ECP also mentioned that dues of exporters should be paid timely and that due to the delays Rs 25,000 cr of IGST refund is held up at present.
- c. **Capexil** stated that there is a need to bring investments into SEZs and the issues related to accounting of IGST refund / credit for the SEZ units should be clarified to the industry. A demand was also raised that EOUs/ SEZs should be allowed to serve the "domestic" industry, without any limitations.
- d. **Buying Council** stressed that ECGC should provide cover to countries such as Ukraine and requested all EPCs to let their members know about the opportunities abroad through their network.
- e. **Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council** demanded that groundnut should be included under the ambit of IOPEPC, so that exports of groundnuts can be encouraged by them. Higher support under MEIS for groundnuts was another demand of the EPC. The fact that there is a competitive disadvantage being faced by oilseeds exporters due to FTAs among trading nations and importing countries was also brought to the notice of the Board by the IOPEPC.
- f. **ASSOCHAM** highlighted that Optical fibres are being dumped from China, which need to be looked into and industry requires some relief. The CIM remarked that If MEITY allows quality standards on these imports, they can be made but these would apply on import and to all the Indian Companies. He informed that discussions held on 11.09.2019 for Anti Dumping investigations are on the website and an effort is being made to compress the time frame for trade remedy measures.
- g. **Plastics Export Promotion Council** demanded that PVC resin imports for PVC scraps should be allowed and that BIS marking on finished good should be required and not on the raw material for plastics sector. It was stated that the

problems being faced by exporters due to high inland haulage charges by the transport agencies requires urgent attention. A request was also made for “deemed export” pricing for polymers from IOC. On this Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals observed that the import duty on some raw materials has been already increased from 7.5% to 10% recently.

- h. **Seafood Exporters Association of India** mentioned that fisheries industry is employment generating industry and has the potential to double its exports in a short span of time and Gujarat has done well in Fisheries sector by taking suitable initiatives.

Remarks of the Secretary Fisheries: In the fisheries sector, traceability is an issue which needs to be tackled and therefore 5 quarantine stations have been set up. He stressed the need for an Act which can articulate the rule position for fishing beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Remarks of the CIM: The Coastal states can have large trawlers involving local fishermen and therefore the states can look at ways for financing the buying of such trawlers.

- i. **Chemexcil** raised the matter of legal action being taken by NGT. The Board was informed that the National Green Tribunal has imposed a fine of 117 Cr on units on Vapi and similar extreme measures are being taken in Ankleshwar and Batwa, which require attention of the Board.
- j. **SEPC** requested to examine the implementation of SEIS, to which the CIM remarked that there is a need to assess which categories need support, since for many service categories the SEIS reward is just added profit. SEPC also raised the issue of restriction of number of tours under MAI scheme.
- k. **Council for Leather Exports** requested for review of FTA involving Vietnam for leather imports and that duty for imports of footwear from Vietnam and China may be increased. It was requested to decrease GST on footwear from 18 to 12%.
- l. **Gems and Jewelry Export Promotion Council** raised the issue of IGST refund for sale to Foreign Tourists and need for support on colored gemstones.
- m. **EPC for SEZ and EOUs** mentioned that EOU should be made at par with SEZ and Income tax benefit should be extended. They requested that the new Transport Marketing Assistance Scheme may be extended to focus products instead of agri products only. The EPC also stressed the need for online GST refund.
- n. **Brihan Mumbai Customs House Agents Association** mentioned that the shipping act/ regulations may be examined for standardization of charges. They also requested that Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) should have offices near the ports.

9. Session by ECGC

CMD, ECGC made a presentation on initiatives and steps taken by ECGC for the exporting community. It was mentioned that the present ECGC business covers portfolio of Rs 4.5 lakh cr and 12,250 exporters. Presentation highlighted that sector wise lending portfolio insured by ECGC shows that Gems and Jewelry, cotton, fibre yarn, textiles & readymade garments were the top five export lending sectors. It was mentioned that the ECGC is making efforts to simplify and unify the documentation for pre and post shipment and do away with inspection of records for export lending upto Rs 10 crore. It was informed that the export coverage in ECGC is being raised to 90 % from current 60% with the consent of various banks.

10. Session on FTA

Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce also made a presentation on FTAs. It was informed that at present 75% of global trade is happening through FTA route. The participants were informed about the FTAs signed by India and the mixed effect of these FTAs on the Indian exports. There was a need to frame technical guidelines to take complete advantage of FTA. There are 22 FTAs which are under review, negotiation or expansion. It was explained that the data on FTA utilization shows that other countries are using our FTAs in a better way and utilization by Indian Exporters of the tariff advantage provided under FTAs is low. Current engagements in the FTAs both in merchandise goods and service exports were elaborated and it was emphasized that extensive stakeholder consultations are being made by the DoC to make the domestic industry aware and also to obtain inputs for evolving a negotiating framework.

11. Session on Anti Dumping scenario

A presentation was made by Shri Bhargava [outside expert] on the anti-dumping framework in the Indian context. He stated that there is a need for an economic Research and Analysis Wing which could help study sectoral trade trends for use by DGFT & DGTR for decision making including imposition of tariff and non tariff barriers etc. He emphasized the importance of impact analysis on both the upstream and downstream industries relevant to the product while undertaking anti dumping measures and cited examples of industry sectors including Textiles, Steel and Rubber. It was mentioned that the requirement of identification and protection of the industry/sector in the supply chain which has the maximum value addition also needs to be taken into consideration during such trade remedial exercise. The other mechanisms available for trade remedy such as safeguards, non tariff barriers, utilizing green box subsidies were also explained at length. Initiation of suo motu investigations for unorganized sector like MSMEs also needs to be explored by the Government.

12. Session by DPIIT on PMG

DPIIT made a presentation on monitoring of large projects and on public procurement. It emphasized that States should adopt the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 and provide preference for products and services 'Made in India'.

13. Session on GeM

A presentation on leveraging Government eMarketplace (GeM) was made. It was mentioned that in addition to procurement by government departments through GeM, efforts are being made to enlarge the scope of the procurement model by allowing procurement by government contractors through GeM. States were requested to move from the Rate Contract procurement system to a transparent and dynamic e-market procurement system.

14. Inputs provided by the Hon'ble Ministers/ Officers of the State Governments

- a. **Tamil Nadu** informed the Board about the industry demand that the Sunset clause for SEZ may be extended to 3 more years. A request was made that a Special package for Automobile sector, which is a predominant sector in Tamil Nadu should be announced. It was stated that the FTA with the EU may also be fast tracked.
- b. **Gujarat** informed that there is an urgent need to address the problems of three critical industries of Gujarat which are in distress i.e. Textiles, Diamond and Construction. It was also suggested that a sector wise analysis for anti-dumping investigations is required to protect domestic industry.
- c. **Karnataka** highlighted the issue of Gherkin exporters from Karnataka by informing the Board that Indian exporters are facing imposition of higher import duties in destination countries. It was also mentioned that other important export sectors from Karnataka such as Toys and Fruits and Flowers also need support. Echoing the demand made by Tamil Nadu State, Karnataka also mentioned that the sunset clause for SEZ needs to be reviewed to support industry. Further, it was highlighted that there is an immediate need for US consulate in Bengaluru.
- d. **Andhra Pradesh** stated that specific intervention for textile mills and spinning mills is required and the high cost of land for making warehousing facilities needs to be addressed suitably. It was mentioned that lack of skilled workforce is a critical issue and pro-active steps are needed in this direction. Giving an example of Foxconn plant, it was mentioned that Andhra Pradesh has done some work in partnership with mobile clusters in Tirupati where skills have been provided and labour employed within 3-4 months for assembly of cell phones. For the marine sector, Andhra Pradesh suggested that a mechanism to provide livelihood guarantee for persons in marine sector exports, which is prone to seasonal risks due to weather and seasonality in demand, may be considered. Explaining the steps taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government to enable growth at the district level, it was mentioned that the District Collector has been made the nodal point

and District Collector's performance evaluation is linked to growth of industries, trade facilitation and problem solving.

- e. **Uttar Pradesh** highlighted certain achievements of the state in the recent past and informed BoT that UP has published an agro export policy and Nivesh Mitra is in place, and Ethanol Policy has been framed. BoT was also informed that UP has now a dedicated Investments and Exports Minister. It was mentioned that Uttar Pradesh has taken certain steps to allow MSMEs to generate their own solar power, without many permissions, which will allow them to save around 3.5 Rs per unit. Suggesting some key areas of concern, UP requested that Bill discounting provisions may be provided for exporters in a simpler way. It was mentioned that the Bhadohi carpet cluster is affected badly and requires support. UP also informed the Board that Tourism circuits in UP are in place for example in Buddha circuit, Ramayan circuit, Holi circuit. UP also requested to re-examine the decision of DGFT to close the RA Moradabad.
- f. **Arunachal Pradesh** raised the need for requesting Bhutanese government for construction of Road between Bhutan border to the nearest town so that the border trade originating from Tawang can be made hassle free.
- g. **Manipur** raised the issue of e visa facility at Myanmar border which needs to be expanded to multiple locations to increase Indo- Myanmar border trade.
- h. **Jammu & Kashmir** raised the issue that Rs.2,000 cr worth export orders of handicrafts including carpets got cancelled and that the State is requesting for support to sell the stocks in India support livelihood. Further, it was highlighted that Pashmeena wool in Ladakh region needs more focus by having finishing schools, training institutes and testing labs. The existing Lab needs upgradation in terms of capacity. It was also mentioned that state invites IT/ITes industry also to invest in the state.
- i. **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** stated that trade with south east asian countries, particularly in fisheries with a focus on Indonesia and Thailand is a key opportunity for the region and therefore, there is a need of more customs clearance facilities in its ports.
- j. **Rajasthan** stated that it has planned to establish a Gems and Jewelry bourse in Rajasthan on the lines of Surat. It was highlighted that the state has implemented a new law under which there would be no inspection for MSMEs for three years from inception. The issue of action by NGT on Zero Liquid Discharge was also raised.
- k. **Tripura** informed that they mainly export to Bangladesh, which is around Rs 15 Cr. Tripura stated that they have recently got the approval of hon'ble President for the Industries' Facilitation bill which would enhance the ease of doing business in Tripura. A discussion on One SEZ proposal of Tripura was taken up wherein it was informed to the Board that the proposal is pending for clearance from the Home Ministry. It was highlighted that the indirect tax benefits under SEZ act would still be available to the SEZ if the approval is given.
- l. **Orissa** mentioned that exports of minerals which require sound infrastructure for rail and port connectivity is focus area for the state.
- m. **Sikkim** mentioned that Pharma exports may face challenge due to the Tax holiday under Rn D which is expected to end this year. It was mentioned that being a land locked state, connectivity is an issue. The Board was informed that

Sikkim has started the “Brand Sikkim” organic exports program and for which scanner facilities are being set up.

15. Discussions/ Open Forum

- i. Ministers and representative/officials from various States thereafter interacted with the CIM to give feedback and raise issues. CIM mentioned that to strengthen the transparent procurement process provided by the GeM portal the suggestion to allow GEM for use by private industry is also under discussion. CIM also stated that the roll out of RoSCTL like scheme for all sectors [a tax rebate scheme for export goods] is under active consideration. He requested all States to be a proactive partner and provide a transparent business ecosystem which will have a fair and stable price regime for power, water, effluent treatment, land pool etc.
- ii. FIEO suggested that an online view facility for pending IGST refunds as is being provided at the ICEGATE portal for drawback disbursements may be made operational by the ICEGATE/ Customs. Member - Customs clarified that 96% of the IGST claims have been settled and paid and efforts for expeditious settlement of balance pending claims are being made. He also informed that the number of Authorized Economic Operators have grown manifold within a span of last one and half years and the number now stands at 3639 AEOs. Member, Customs stressed the need to register under the AEO Customs compliance program which provides expeditious clearances at Ports. Member, Customs informed that the ‘risky exporters’ list is prepared based on an objective list of parameters and investigations have indicated wrongful availment of IGST refunds of more than 700 crores out of which Rs. 289 crores have been deposited by the beneficiaries. He also informed that at present 28 Foreign Post Office (FPO) exist and Dept of Posts is coordinating with Customs for exports of handicrafts via these FPOs. Member – Customs also informed that Customs is undertaking a Time Release Study to study the bottlenecks at various ports from end to end and requested all stakeholders including State Governments to give feedback to reduce dwell time and expedite cargo clearance.

16. Concluding Remarks by Commerce & Industry Minister

CIM mentioned that the Government is taking these stakeholder meetings very seriously and meaningful discussions have happened today on a range of trade related matters. He remarked that the presentations on GeM, FTAs, surge in imports etc. would make the participants aware and help them make use of the provisions to their benefit. He informed the BoT members that in all FTA negotiations and re-negotiations, including in RCEP, national interest and the interest of the domestic industry is paramount and remarked that the RCEP discussions are moving in a positive direction and it is being ensured that adequate provisions are taken to prevent / block any undue increase in imports. Minister requested the Member (Customs)/CBIC to consider interacting on custom related

grievances/ issues in a more direct manner by setting up a Trade Facilitation Officer in customs so that the issues related to Customs are not routed from the Commerce Ministry for resolution. On the developments on the scheme to rebate all taxes (RoSCTL like scheme) he mentioned that the scheme has to be based on robust calculation and exhorted the industry and the Export Promotion Councils to start preparing for the new scheme since MEIS would be phased out eventually. In the end, he thanked the participants for their active participation.

Key Action Points

1. ASSOCHAM has been requested to provide data/information related to utilization of FTAs imports from countries such as Vietnam to examine the possibility of circumvention of rules of origin etc

[Action: TPD, DoC]

2. States to consider appointing an Additional Chief Secretary level officer to look after trade facilitation and for promotion of exports. The reporting and tasks for the officer may also be determined.

[Action: States Cell, DoC]

3. The concept of a model industrial conclave with all facilities under one roof may be piloted by the States and inputs shared for scaling up the model. A system needs to be made where all facilities such as water charges, electricity, testing, common effluent treatment are available at a fair price on a long term basis.

[Action: DPIIT]

4. For speedier resolution of the concerns raised by the States, the officials from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry would be undertaking visits to States and if need be, hold video conferences at an early date.

[Action: Department of Commerce & DPIIT in co ordination with States]

5. EPCs need to highlight the tariff and non tariff barriers faced by them in export markets to enable concerned territorial divisions in DoC to take up all such issues in the bilateral talks. Also the unfair practices of dumping, surge in imports etc may be reported by the EPCs so that suitable remedy under the DGTR can be initiated.

[Action: All EPCs]

6. Administrative Ministries/Departments were urged to provide their inputs on a paper prepared by DoC on the surge in imports in the past five years.

[Action: EA, DoC]

7. State Governments need to be sensitized on the importance of stakeholder consultations through forums like BoT. Letter from CIM to be sent to State Governments for sending official representatives at a senior level where Ministers are not able to attend.

[Action: DGFT]

8. Customs to create an Online view facility for pending IGST refunds as is being provided at the ICEGATE portal for drawback disbursements

[Action: Member (Customs)]

9. Customs may consider having a senior JS level officer as a Trade Facilitation Officer, who can serve as the direct point of contact for the Export Promotion Councils.

[Action: Member (Customs)]

10. EPCs may ensure robust information gathering to ensure effective Implementation of Scheme for Remission of Duties or Taxes on Exported Products which is being prepared by the Ministry of Commerce.

[Action: DGFT/All EPCs]

11. Issues raised by State Governments to be taken up for suitable resolution. Wherever required, the issues may be taken up with concerned Ministries/Departments and State Govts. informed.

[Action; States Cell, DoC]
