

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 214
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF WASTE MATERIAL

***214. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of the policy/rules for import of waste, garbage and scrap material into the country;
- b) the total quantity and value of such material imported into the country from other countries during the last three years and the current year, country and year-wise;
- c) whether the imported material is recycled for local requirements and to fuel small industries and if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether such waste material is harmful to the people and if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent or reduce its harmful effects; and
- e) whether any instance of violation in import of waste material have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 214 FOR ANSWER ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015
REGARDING “IMPORT OF WASTE MATERIAL ”**

(a) The Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) lays down the import policy for metallic waste and scrap. Para 2.32 of the Foreign Trade Policy(FTP) lays down that import of any form of metallic waste, scrap will be subject to the condition that it will not contain hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap containing radioactive material, any types of arms, ammunition, mines, shells, live or used cartridge or any other explosive material in any form either used or otherwise. The types of metallic waste and scrap which can be imported freely and the procedure of import in the shredded form; unshredded compressed and loose form, is laid down in para 2.54 of the Handbook of Procedures of FTP (2015-20).

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. Recycling, reprocessing and reuse of the hazardous wastes form the core of these regulations and the provision for setting up of Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for disposal of such waste is elaborated in the rules. Import of such wastes for dumping is not permitted. Import is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing with the permission of the MoEF&CC and /or Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

(b) The total quantity and value of such material imported into the country during the last three years and the current year, country and year-wise is at **Annex-1 to 6**.

(c) Yes, Madam. Recycled Metal scrap is a secondary raw material which converts wastes/scraps into new raw materials. The recycling process promotes small industries which uses recycled scraps from sectors like automotive, power, infrastructure and construction and white goods. Recycling is environmentally more sustainable and it is a cheaper source of raw materials.

(d) & (e) Import of any form of metallic waste, scrap is subject to Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate (PSIC) from the Pre- Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA) for radiation & arms and ammunition. Any violation in terms of import conditions or wrong certification is penalized under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (as amended from time to time).

Further, Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) is involved in developing technology to recycle e-waste in an environment friendly manner. Under DeitY, a number of R&D projects have been initiated to find out technological solution on e-waste recycling in environment friendly manner.

Moreover, under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Rules framed thereunder, import of products, equipments containing Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) is subject to Rule 10 of the Ozone Depleting Substances Rules, 2000. Similarly, import of Hazardous Waste is subject to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Import of Hazardous Chemicals is also subject to the provisions of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986) and violations of provision under these acts/ rules are punishable as per the provisions under these Acts/ Rules.

Customs have detected thirteen cases in 2012-13, seventeen cases in 2013-14 and twenty – eight cases in 2014-15 (upto November, 2014), of violation of import procedure in the import of scrap. Further, five cases of import of hazardous wastes have come to the notice of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change till 12/08/2015.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 219
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

BAN ON IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

***219(H). SHRI BHARAT SINGH:**
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether some countries have imposed a ban on the import of various agricultural products from India;
- b) if so, the details thereof, product and country-wise indicating the time period of the ban;
- c) the reasons for imposing the ban on imports of such agricultural products from India along with the losses incurred by Indian farmers as a result thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- d) whether the Government proposes to launch a new agricultural export plan/ scheme aiming to boost overseas shipment of agricultural products from India; and
- e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 219 FOR ANSWER ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015
REGARDING “BAN ON IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ”**

- (a) & (b) Yes, Madam. The European Union (EU) has imposed a temporary ban on imports of four vegetables, namely Brinjal, Snake Gourd, Bitter Gourd and Taro Leaves from India w.e.f. 1st May 2014. Saudi Arabia has imposed a ban on import of green chillies from India w.e.f. 30th May 2014. Vietnam has imposed a temporary restriction on import of groundnuts from India w.e.f. 6th April 2015.
- (c) The EU has imposed a ban on import of four vegetables as export consignments were intercepted with harmful organisms (pests) such as thrips. The Agricultural & Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, has taken up the issue of ban on exports of four vegetables with EU authorities through Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW). MOA&FW has sent a detailed action plan to address the concerns raised by EU and requested them to lift the ban. This issue has also been flagged by the Department of Commerce in various bilateral meetings between India and EU from time to time.

Saudi Arabia has imposed a ban on import of green chillies from India as export consignments were reportedly detected with agrochemicals i.e. pesticides above the maximum residue limits. APEDA had taken up the matter of the ban on exports of green chilly with Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, a delegation comprising of representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia visited India from 23.10.2015 to 30.10.2015. The delegation visited APEDA approved packhouses, laboratory, National Referral Laboratory at Pune, and green chillies farms at Nashik. The outcome of the visit is awaited from Saudi Arabia authorities.

Vietnam has imposed a temporary restriction on import of groundnuts from India as *Caryedon serratus* Olivier (living pest) was reportedly detected in export consignments. India has taken up the matter with Vietnam authorities. A delegation from Vietnam is visiting India in December 2015 to conduct onsite inspections.

- (d) & (e) The Government has already unveiled the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on 01st April, 2015 which aims at export promotion for all products including agricultural products. Encouraging exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2322
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF SOLAR PANELS

2322. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the total quantity and value of solar panels imported into the country from foreign countries during the last three years and the current year, year/component/ country-wise;
- b) whether the Government has decided not to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of solar panels from foreign countries;
- c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which solar power has become cheap/ likely to become cheap as a result thereof; and
- d) whether the absence of antidumping proposal is likely to help the development of solar power in the country and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) : The total quantity and value of solar panels imported into the country from foreign countries during the last three years and the current year, year/component/ country-wise is at Annex.
- (b) to (d): The Government has decided not to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of solar cells whether or not assembled partially or fully in modules or panels or on glass or on some other suitable substrates, originating in or exported from Malaysia, China PR, Chinese Taipei and the USA. As duties increase the landed cost of products, it is expected that absence of antidumping duty is likely to help the development of solar power in the country.

Import of Solar Panel(HS Code:85414011)

Year	Qty(nos)	Value (Million US \$)
2012-13	145802574	827.08
2013-14	154146175	711.15
2014-15	161578444	820.95
2015-16(Apr to Sep)	81497411	645.03

Note: Figures for 2015-16(Apr to Sep) are provisional.

Country-wise import of Solar Panel(HS Code:85414011)

country	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16(Apr to Sep)	
	qty(nos.)	val(us \$)	qty(nos.)	val(us \$)	qty(nos.)	val(us \$)	qty(nos.)	val(us \$)
AUSTRALIA	2	1055	56	11473	7	3080	72	14268
AUSTRIA	4	519			3	65	1	404
BANGLADESH PR			200	236				
BELGIUM	21537735	186719					34	4664
CANADA	49025	132224			82	17916		
CHINA P RP	30659731	389428317	100435177	596753484	113561871	603343630	56577876	532212066
CZECH REPUBLIC	929571	723221	66735	81790				
DENMARK			1	559				
FRANCE	1928976	1236381	470863	610917	391984	1505571	32	7213
GERMANY	9140054	61275679	2849008	10514935	918401	1184239	669020	729216
GREECE							1540	143283
HONG KONG	1443431	8394381	2578302	2746575	2502246	3101922	920574	909374
INDONESIA	60	12636						
ISRAEL	158	36789	54	419	10	2430		
ITALY	208024	28144171	58277	3408497	586140	31177767	4566	258091
JAPAN	266438	34871836	217457	491709	92708	8019144	130506	11485290
KOREA DP RP	66433	62081			1633000	2900130	17500	25897
KOREA RP	958491	915583	6601879	11487253	4062876	7284977	839434	978197
LITHUANIA					91900	94589	99084	81178
MALAYSIA	37171628	69984534	6746896	21054006	11103574	83250063	2998552	48554997
MEXICO	2	30			44	8964	42	2844
NETHERLAND	121786	1645656	1120	75541				
NORWAY			1672	16455				
PHILIPPINES	78	29667	325146	515836	149902	676360	308	127006
POLAND	100	29976						
PORTUGAL	2	578	121390	200491			1	18388
SINGAPORE	3673016	12968397	8308110	20174401	2924943	21704500	1736837	5196766
SPAIN	172	34495	121050	180729	27685	4054093		
SRI LANKA DSR	392	88678						
SWAZILAND	557462	433611						
SWEDEN	9	29645	2	7155			12	1311

SWITZERLAND	333062	374548	23104	91823			2	725
TAIWAN	27600584	60400224	22806969	34969865	21297666	36116077	16668001	22571002
THAILAND	1936	112100						
TURKEY			59	10993	166956	370165	270000	401359
U ARAB EMTS	5093233	9117403	1453357	3362496	548298	4363929	43212	58905
U K	1607	130306	5196	7467	15	8064		
U S A	3844784	141314751	954093	4371099	691029	10299480	380202	20995404
UNSPECIFIED	214588	4959068	2	694	226802	399171	140003	247596
VIETNAM SOC REP					600302	1063752		
Grand Total	145802574	827075259	154146175	711146898	161578444	820950078	81497411	645025444

Note: Figures for 2015-16(Apr to Sep) is provisional.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2327
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

ARAKU COFFEE PROJECT

2327. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has implemented a coffee project in Araku valley in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh;
- if so, the details thereof along with the progress made therein; and
- the details of the concessions given to the State for coffee projects in Araku?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): The Coffee Board has taken up activities for Coffee development in four divisions/zones viz. Minumuluru, Chintapalli (East & West) and Araku valley in Agency areas of Vishakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh from 1997-98 onwards. The details are as under.

Components	Achievements
Expansion (Area in Ha.)	32916.79
Consolidation (Area in Ha.)	3493.17
Baby Pulpers (Units)	3290
Drying Yards (Units)	7891
Mini Hullers (Units)	11
Raising mixed shade saplings (Nos.)	622319
Community Godown (Nos.)	29
Community Pulper Units	11

(c): The Coffee Board reimburses the subsidy amount as per the approved scales to the Nodal Agency i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of various sub components of the plan scheme viz. expansion , consolidation, procurement of baby pulpers etc.

During the XIIth plan, support is extended by the coffee Board in Andhra Pradesh for various activities in the coffee sector, which include, inter alia, expansion /consolidation @ 25% of the unit cost, procurement of baby pulpers for quality improvement@ 50% of the unit cost, raising of mixed shade tree saplings @ Rs. 5/- per seedling, marketing of clean coffee @ Rs. 10/- per kg and eco certification @ 75% towards certification cost. The Board also extends support to individual growers for construction of drying yard @ 50% of the unit cost and purchase of farm machineries @ 75% of the unit cost.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2341
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

ASIDE AND ISU SCHEME

2341(H). SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the salient features of the Central Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) and Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation (ISU) Scheme;
- b) whether the Government proposes to continue with these schemes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- c) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to various States/UTs under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) Salient Features of Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) scheme and Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) are at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) The ASIDE scheme has been delinked from Support of Centre during Financial Year 2015-16 as Union tax devolution to States has been enhanced from 32% to 42%. Only Central Component of the ASIDE scheme is operational from the current year. The IIUS scheme has been recast as Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) in July, 2013 for taking up new projects in the 12th Five Year Plan period.
- (c) Details of funds released to the States under each of the Scheme during the last three years are enclosed at Annexure-II. Due to delinking of the ASIDE Scheme from central support, no funds have been released to the States during current year. Central assistance of Rs. 92.21 crore has been released to 12 projects in the current financial year, under the MIIUS. The details of financial assistance provided to various States/UTs during last three years and the current year are at Annexure-II

1. **Salient Features of Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme**

- The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (ASIDE) was started by the Department of Commerce in 2002-03. It is aimed at providing assistance to the State/ UTs for creating appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports.
- The scheme is exclusively used for creating infrastructure which does not get reflected either in the State / UT plan or in the plans of the Central Ministries or its organization(s), yet such infrastructure is critical for growth of exports. The activities should have an overwhelming export content and their linkage with exports should be fully established.
- The outlay of the scheme has two components i.e. State component (80% of the funds) and Central component (20% of the fund). Fund allocation under State Component is provided to each State / UT on the basis of a formula giving due weightage to the last 4 years' export and the population of the State. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State, scrutinizes and approves the specific projects out of the funds allocated to them under State Component of the scheme. Projects under Central Component are approved by the Empowered Committee on ASIDE headed by the Commerce Secretary.

2. **Salient Features of of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)**

- Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations. Central assistance up to 75% of the project cost subject to ceiling of Rs. 50.00 crore was given for each project. The Scheme was recast in February, 2009 as Recast IIUS. 37 projects were approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan periods, out of which 25 have been completed and the remaining projects are under implementation.
- On the basis of evaluation of the Scheme in December 2011, a modified version of IIUS viz 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was notified in July 2013 for taking up new projects in the 12th Five Year Plan Period. Under MIIUS, projects can be undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER) can also be sanctioned under the scheme. Projects are to be implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.50.00 crore can be considered under MIIUS with minimum State Implementing

Agency's contribution of 25% in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and the minimum contribution of the SIA will be 80% and 10% respectively.

1. Details of fund released to States/ UTs under State Component of ASIDE Scheme during the last three years

S.No	Name of the Stats/UT	Released 2012-13	Released 2013-14	Released 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	36.44	39.09	20.38
2	Telangana	0	0	20.38
3	Maharashtra	64.00	64.00	64.00
4	Haryana	21.10	21.26	23.26
5	Karnataka	45.77	45.77	45.77
6	Kerala	16.62	20.94	20.94
7	Uttar Pradesh	18.95	46.24	50.04
8	West Bengal	31.53	31.53	0.00
9	Punjab	14.28	14.28	15.98
10	Rajasthan	21.58	21.58	22.14
11	Orissa	18.00	18.00	18.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.27	5.27	5.27
13	Gujarat	64.00	64.00	64.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	19.40	19.40	19.40
15	Tamil Nadu	59.77	60.66	62.18
16	Assam	29.41	48.84	48.84
17	Manipur	4.56	4.56	4.56
18	Meghalaya	11.61	11.61	11.61
19	Mizoram	4.30	4.30	4.30
20	Nagaland	3.63	3.63	3.63
21	Sikkim	2.70	2.70	2.70
22	Tripura	10.25	10.25	10.25
23	Chhattisgarh	5.84	5.84	5.84
24	Goa	6.12	6.12	0.00
25	Jharkhand	3.145	6.29	6.29

26	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0	3.53
27	Bihar	3.92	14.51	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	2.54	0	0.00
29	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.00
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00
32	Delhi	0	0	0.00
33	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
35	Pondichery	0	0	0.00
36	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0.00
	Total	524.73	590.67	553.29

* From FY 2015-16, the ASIDE scheme has been delinked from support of centre, hence no funds were released to States/UTs during current FY.

2. Financial assistance provided various States/Uts during each of the last years and the current year under IIUS

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the projects	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 09.12.2015)
1	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam		30.12		
2	Industrial Growth Centre Centre, Urla	Chhattisgarh			3.68	
3	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster					2.62
4	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	2.77			
5	Textile Cluster, Narol, Ahmedabad	Gujarat			15.35	17.48
6	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	15.10	16.93	3.92	
7	Industrial Area, Pandoga				3.00	3.79
8	Industrial Area, Kandrauri				3.14	4.08
9	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana				11.97
10	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Bawal					10.26
11	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand			12.49	
12	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala				
13	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	25.80			
14	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur			6.73		7.00
15	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi		2.52	4.83		
16	Industrial Area, Sitapur				3.83	
17	Industrial Area, Ujjaini				3.45	4.60
18	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	16.68	4.57	12.10	
19	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster		9.2752		18.01	

20	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	15.66		16.57	
21	Angul Aluminum Park					10.02
22	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha	Punjab				4.97
23	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tirruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	16.52		17.48	
24	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura				11.94
25	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2.33			
26	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	4.36	0.45		
27	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,			7.98		3.48
Total			111.02	71.60	113.01	92.21

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2346
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF FOREIGN MADE CRACKERS

2346. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the import and sale of foreign-made crackers in India is illegal and if so, the details thereof;
- b) whether a large number of Chinese crackers have been imported clandestinely and sold in Indian markets despite the warning issued by the Government in this regard; and
- c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to stop such imports in future and against those who are involved in illegal import of Chinese crackers?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) : Fireworks are covered under Indian Trade (Harmonized System) classification [ITC (HS)] code 36041000. Import policy of 'fireworks' is 'restricted' and no importer can import fireworks without a license/authorization from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). So far, no license/authorization has been issued by DGFT. Further, possession and sale of fireworks of foreign origin in India is illegal and punishable under the Law.
- (b) & (c): As per the official data, no import has taken place under the HS Code-36041000 (fireworks) from China or any other country during the last three years and current year (up to September 2015). Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), under the Central Board of Excise & Customs, has issued alert circulars to sensitize the Customs field formations and also the Chief Secretaries and the Directors General of Police of various State Governments on the issue. As a result, Customs Department has detected and seized illegal imports. In the year 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), the quantity of seized firecrackers was approximately 315 MT. The seizure of clandestinely imported fireworks by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and Customs Authorities and action taken under Explosives Rule , 2008 will act as deterrent.

Government has also been issuing press notices in English, Hindi and vernacular languages in National and Regional papers on a regular basis during the festive season, for the past two years, informing the public that possession and sale of fireworks of foreign origin in India is illegal and punishable under the law and that information about possession and/ or sale of such fireworks may be reported to the nearest police station for suitable action.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2361
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

BAN ON IMPORT OF RICE AND WHEAT

2361. SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether some countries have imposed a ban on the import of rice and wheat produced in India during the last five years;
- b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- c) whether any of these countries have lifted the ban; and
- d) if so, the details thereof and the fall in the demand of rice and wheat exports during the said period?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a & b) All importing countries of agro and food products have concerns relating to human, animal and plant health and hygiene and safety of food consumed by its citizens. As a measure of protection, importing countries often resort to rejections of individual consignments or temporary restrictions on imports of specific commodities for non-compliance with their prescribed norms/safety standards/rules/regulations. Normally, bans are resorted to only when there are repeated violations of the safety norms or there are serious concerns to the health of humans, animals or plants. At present, there is no instance of a formal country-specific ban on import of rice and wheat from India.

(c & d) Does not arise in view of (a) above. The data on export of rice and wheat during the last 5 years and the current year is as under:

Quantity in lakh MT; Value in USD Millions

Product Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Basmati Rice	23.30	2493.89	31.69	3216.99	34.60	3564.04	37.54	4864.89	36.99	4516.28
Non-Basmati Rice	1.01	50.86	39.92	1723.38	66.88	2651.97	71.36	2925.16	82.78	3336.84
Wheat	0.00	0.15	7.50	202.06	65.15	1934.24	55.72	1569.08	29.24	828.75

Source: DGCI&S

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2368
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

PRODUCTION OF PEPPER

2368. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of pepper production in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;
- b) whether there is a decline in the production of pepper during the said period;
- c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of pepper?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a): The State wise estimated (Trade estimate) production of pepper in India during the last three years and current year is given below:

(Production in MT)

Major States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)
KARNATAKA	26000	16000	33000	20000
KERALA	25000	18000	20000	20000
TAMIL NADU	7000	1000	7000	8000
Total (including others)	65000	37000	65000	53000

(P) Projected

(b): The production of pepper in India during the period from 2012-13 to 2015-16 shows a fluctuating trend. Pepper production has declined from 65,000 MT to 37,000 MT in 2013-14. However, the production has increased to 65,000 MT in 2014-15. Based on the present prevailing climatic conditions, the projected estimate of pepper production for the year 2015-16 is 53,000 MT, showing a decrease of 18.5% as compared to last year.

(c): The major reason for the fluctuation in production of Pepper is the unfavourable climatic conditions

prevailing in the growing tracts during the flowering/berry setting period. The production of pepper is mainly dependent on the rainfall pattern.

(d): Several programmes for development and production of spices including pepper such as area expansion, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, creation of water resources, micro irrigation, post-harvest management, development of market yards, Human Resource Development etc. are implemented through State Horticulture Mission under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of Government of India. Government implements through the Spices Board various export development, post-harvest and quality improvement programmes for spices including pepper. Spices Board has also setup six quality evaluation labs for evaluating the quality of the spices to be exported. The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) implemented by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD) includes programmes on production of quality planting materials of black pepper, technology dissemination through frontline demonstration of organic cultivation and conduct of seminars/workshops through various State Agricultural University centers and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes in pepper growing states in the country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2371
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

AMENITIES AT TEA GARDENS IN ASSAM

2371. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether there are many tea gardens in Assam which do not have proper road connectivity and drinking water facilities;
- b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- c) whether the Government has implemented any scheme or issued any order to the tea garden management to make well connected roads and provide drinking water facilities to workers; and
- d) if so, the details thereof including any other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): As most of the tea gardens in Assam are located in remote areas, the infrastructural facilities and connectivity to such areas is at times less than adequate. However, the Plantation Labour Act, (PLA) 1951 mandates the tea estates to provide basic welfare services and amenities e.g. housing, health facilities and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. to the tea workers. Simultaneously, the construction and maintenance of the roads outside the tea gardens is undertaken by the State Governments. The facilities to be provided under the PLA are also monitored and governed by the concerned State Government.

(c) & (d): Tea Board implements programmes for Human Resource Development (HRD) under the XII Plan Scheme namely, Tea Development & Promotion Scheme. The HRD component is aimed at filling in critical gaps in the welfare of tea garden workers, particularly in health and education sector. A sum of Rs.50.00 crores has also been earmarked under the HRD component for the XII Plan period for Gap Funding to the State Governments in the major tea growing States in order to align with their activities through National Level Welfare Schemes implemented in tea gardens.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2372
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

POLICY FOR COFFEE GROWERS

2372. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- whether the Coffee Board has come out with a new policy proposing incentives for coffee growers if they sell their produce through auction platforms such as Indian Coffee Trade Association (ICTA);
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any subsidy is also likely to be provided for export through Self-Help Groups or farmer producer organizations and if so, the details thereof; and
- whether subsidy is also proposed for small roaster and curing units to boost domestic production of coffee and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) to (c): As part of the Integrated Coffee Development Project under the XII Plan, a new component of 'Market Development' has been included to provide incentives to small and tiny growers to form collectives/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Cooperatives and encourage them to take up marketing of coffee produced through a community based approach.

As per the scheme, coffee marketing can be taken up by the collectives/ SHGs/ cooperatives of small growers through a recognised public auction platform like Indian Coffee Trade Association (ICTA) or the recognized commodity exchanges where physical delivery of coffee takes place. Such collectives/SHGs can also undertake exports and earn incentives. The support for coffee marketing is available @ Rs.4/kg of clean coffee, marketed by small growers' collectives / SHGs / Cooperatives in traditional coffee growing states. For SHGs / collectives of tribal growers or any Government nodal agency like ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) / GCC (Girijan Cooperative Corporation) in non-traditional areas, support is available @ Rs.10/kg of clean coffee.

(d) : Under the XII Plan scheme for the coffee sector, support for value addition is extended for activities involving improvement of technologies in roasting, grinding and packaging units. The small roasting units with a capacity of less than 25kg capacity are eligible for subsidy support of 35% of the machinery cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs. Small commercial gourmet roasting units with less than 10 kg capacity are eligible for subsidy support of 35% of the cost of the machinery with a maximum ceiling of Rs.10 lakhs per unit. 25% subsidy for upgradation of curing units with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs per unit is available to the curing works holding valid license issued by Coffee Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2376
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

COLD DRINK PRICES AT IITF

2376(H). SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the contractors and cold drink companies have been found to be selling cold drinks at the rate which is almost two times higher than market rate in the recently concluded 35th India International Trade Fair (IITF) at Pragati Maidan in Delhi;
- b) if so, whether the Government has received a number of complaints in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether such irregularity has been reported during the last five years and the Government has not taken any action so far and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against those who are involved in this?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) & (b) : No complaint of overcharging was received in this regard from any visitor/exhibitor during IITF-2015.
- (c) : As far as ITPO is concerned, a few minor complaints were reported in the past and the same were resolved as per license agreement.
- (d) : ITPO has already incorporated relevant clauses in the license agreement to check and curb violations of such nature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2377
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS

2377. DR. K. KAMARAJ:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- the details of consumer products imported into the country during each of the last three years and the current year product and year-wise along with the percentage of total imports;
- the benefits accrued to the economy of the country by the import of consumer products;
- whether the development of the country is getting affected adversely due to import of these products; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) There are around 11500 tariff lines (products) at 8 digit level in the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonized System) of Export and Import Items, 2012 [ITC(HS), 2012]. Goods/products are imported into the country as per policy outlined in the above document. Details of the products imported into the country during each of the last few years and the current year are available in the public domain at Department of Commerce website: <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>.

The total Import –Export figures for the last three years and the current year (April-October) are as under:

Value in USD Millions

Details	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (<u>April-October</u>)
Total Import	490,736.65	450,199.79	448,033.41	232,093.87
Total Export	300,400.58	314,405.30	310,338.48	154,768.56
Total Trade	791,137.23	764,605.09	758,371.89	386,862.43

(b) to (d):Economies today are extremely complex and sophisticated in terms of the diverse bundle of goods and services consumed and the technologies involved. No country is in a position to adopt a model of autarky without adversely affecting the welfare of its citizens. This is also the spirit behind the WTO arrangement and the rights and obligations under it. Under the extant policy, goods are free for import and export unless 'restricted' or 'prohibited' due to factors like national security, environment, safety of human, animal and plant life. Policy of free trade subject to these restrictions encourages optimal allocation of scarce resources, higher investment, enhanced productivity; allows consumer choice and brings competitive prices.

Trade also enables suitably addressing demand –supply mis-match and non-availability of certain goods in the country. Import of Capital Goods helps the country in developing and diversifying its production base and improving its efficiency. Import of raw materials/components and intermediate goods/products at a competitive price enables production of finished goods, thereby adding value to the economy (in terms of employment and income generation). Import of finished goods addresses issues like shortage or non-availability of goods to consumers, and enhances consumers' welfare and choice.

Measure like tariffs within bound rates and safeguard/anti-dumping and countervailing duties are available to address concerns related to domestic producers.

.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2388
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

ANTI-DUMPING PROBE AGAINST DRY CELL BATTERY IMPORTS

2388. SHRI HUKUM SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has initiated anti-dumping investigation into the import of AA dry cell batteries after finding prima facie evidence of dumping of goods originating or exported to India from two Asian countries; and
- b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) &(b) : Yes Madam. The Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated an anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of AA Dry Cell Batteries, originating in or exported from China PR and Vietnam, on 20.10.2015. The investigation is under progress.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2398
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM INDIA SCHEME

2398. SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has introduced Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS);
- b) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features; and
- c) the details of foreign exchange earned by the Government from export of various products during each of the last three years and the current year?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b) The Government of India has introduced Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) through the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 w.e.f. April 1, 2015. It seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured/produced in India. MEIS is a major export promotion scheme of GOI implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Details of the scheme are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>. Salient features of MEIS are as under :

i) MEIS is result of major consolidation and simplification:

Earlier there were 5 different schemes for rewarding merchandise exports with different kinds of duty scrips with varying conditions attached to their use. Now all these schemes have been merged into a single scheme, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Further, e-Commerce exports of certain specified employment creating sectors, made through courier or foreign post offices, have been supported under MEIS.

ii) MEIS incentive Rates :

Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage (2, 3 or 5%) of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit

scrip. The scrip can be transferred or used for payment of a number of duties/taxes including the customs / excise duty / service tax. Scrips and inputs imported under the scrips are fully transferable. This has provided much flexibility to exporters. Earlier schemes had many conditions attached with the scrips about its usages and importability of items.

iii) Allocation and Product Coverage:

At the time of introduction on April 1, 2015, MEIS covered 4914 tariff lines. The product and market coverage was worked out keeping in view the annual allocation of Rs 18000 crores by DOR. The scheme was slightly revised on 14-7-2015. In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, Department of Commerce announced increased support for export of various products and included some additional items under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). This has been introduced through the Public Notice 44 issued on 29th October, 2015. Since the inception of the scheme, rates of 2346 tariff lines have been revised. MEIS currently incentives total 5012 tariff lines.

iv) Financial implication of the scheme

The envisaged revenue outgo under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 18,000/- crore earlier to Rs. 21,000/- crore per annum.

v) Duty credit scrips are freely transferable and usable for payment of custom duty, excise duty and service tax

- All scrips issued under MEIS and the goods imported against these scrips fully transferable.

vi) Incentives to be available for SEZs

Incentives under MEIS are available to units located in SEZs also.

vii) e-Commerce Exports are eligible under MEIS

Goods falling in the category of handloom products, books / periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments, having FOB value up to Rs.25000 per consignment (finalized using e- Commerce platform) are eligible for benefits under FTP. Such goods can be exported in manual mode through Foreign Post Offices at New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

Export of such goods under Courier Regulations are allowed manually on pilot basis through Airports at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai as per appropriate amendments in regulations to be made by Department of Revenue.

viii) Country Groups:

Countries have been grouped into 3 categories for grant of incentives.

Category A: Traditional Markets (34) - European Union (28), EFTA (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein-4) USA, Canada.

Category B: Emerging & Focus Markets (140)- Africa (55), Latin America and Mexico (45), CIS countries (12), Turkey and West Asian countries (13), ASEAN countries (10), Japan, South Korea, China, Hongkong and Taiwan,

Category C: Other Markets (65).

(C) The foreign exchange earned by Government of India from merchandise exports of various products is as under:

Merchandise Goods

(Amount in US\$ Billions)

S.NO.	Year	Export
1.	2012-13	300.4
2.	2013-14	312.6
3.	2014-15	310.3
4.	2015-16(till October)	154.3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2403
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF OIL SEEDS

2403. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the quantum and value of different varieties of GMO Oil seeds including white poppy, canola, sunflower and soya seeds imported into the country during each of the last three years and relaxation given in the criteria fixed for their import, country and variety-wise;
- b) whether the Government proposes to import different varieties of seeds including canola seeds in higher quantity during the current year and if so, the quantum and value thereof;
- c) whether any relaxation has been given for import permission at the port of exit for seeds and any oil and if so, the details thereof; and
- d) whether the Government has any agency/committee to examine the quality of imported seeds and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (सीतारमण श्रीमती निर्मला)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): Country-wise and variety-wise India's import of all oil seeds for the last three years and current year (up to September, 2015) is at Annex.

Import of oil seeds is free; only seed quality is 'restricted'. Import of seed is subject to Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules there under for sanitary (bacterial contaminants, pesticides, inspection and labelling) purpose and Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 for phytosanitary (pest & disease) purpose.

Import Policy of Genetically Modified Food, Feed, Genetically Modified Organism (GMOs) and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) is duly notified under ITC (HS) 2012, Schedule-1 (Import Policy). Import of GM food requires prior approval of the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) constituted under Rules, 1989. The above regulations provide for taking punitive action against the importers in case of wrong declaration or import without prior approval of the GEAC.

The Government of India is following a policy of case by case approval of genetically modified (GM) crops. In view of the safety concerns, all crops are tested for its safety, efficacy and agronomic benefits in accordance with the prescribed biosafety guidelines and provisions of 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms (HMOs) / Genetically Engineered Organisms (GMOs) or Cells, 1989' (Rules, 1989) notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape out- crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. In case, the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. Permission is granted on case by case basis following regulatory guidelines and procedures stipulated under Rules 1989. In addition, GM seeds also undergo obligatory and elaborate post-entry quarantine processing and molecular and quarantine testing for pest, pathogens & insects before initiating further research on it.

Further, vide Gazette Notification GSR 584 (E), 586 (E), 588(E) and 589(E) dated 1st September, 2006, issued by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, the seed inspectors, seed analyst and laboratories notified under the Seed Act, 1966 and seed Control Order, 1983 have been empowered under EPA, 1986.

IMPORT OF OIL SEEDS

(VALUES IN MILLION USD)

ITCHS	ITCHS DESC	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		QTY(TON)	VAL	QTY(TON)	VAL	QTY(TON)	VAL
12011000	SOYA BEANS W/N BROKEN OF SEED QLT	235.00	0.03	75.00	0.01		
12019000	OTHER SOYA BEANS	837.40	0.62	440.31	0.46	6311.56	3.82
12022010	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS KERNEL H.P.S	19.00	0.03				
12022090	SHELLED GROUNDNUTS KERNEL N.E.S	19.15	0.03				
12024220	KERNELS, OTHER					20.00	0.02
12024290	OTHER			114.00	0.06	106.20	0.06
12040010	LINSEED W/N BROKEN OF SEED QLT					110.38	0.07
12040090	OTHER LINSEED W/N BROKEN	22.00	0.02	270.40	0.20	587.10	0.37
12051000	LOW ERVUCACID RAPE OR COLZA SEEDS	0.12	0.00				
12059000	OTHER RAPE/COLZA SEEDS W/N BROKEN	75.00	0.02	19.79	0.12		
12060010	SUNFLOWER SEEDS W/N BROKEN OF SEED QLT	1258.00	0.69	1086.00	0.61	1238.00	0.65
12060090	OTHER SUNFLOWER SEEDS W/N BROKEN	150.56	0.08	0.82	0.01	7.00	0.01
12074010	SESAMUM SEED W/N BROKEN OF SEED QLT	2154.00	3.23	5743.41	9.64	12663.20	21.15
12074090	OTHER SESAMUM SEEDS W/N BROKEN	35896.45	51.41	67184.69	124.85	22104.59	41.52
12079100	POPPY SEEDS W/N BROKEN	13209.56	28.01	15110.00	51.06	12834.15	39.10
12079910	AJAMS W/N BROKEN	126.00	0.04				
12079930	NIGER SEED W/N BROKEN					703.00	0.60
12079990	OTHER OIL SEEDS AND	41551.76	18.66	52810.20	26.09	43305.79	21.67

	OLEGINOUS FRUITS W/N BROKEN						
Grand Total		95554.00	102.85	142854.61	213.10	99990.96	129.05

NOTE:FIGURES FOR 2015-16(APR TO SEP)
IS PROVISIONAL.

COUNTRY-WISE IMPORT OF OIL SEEDS					(VALUES IN MILLION USD)			
COUNTRY	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16(APR TO SEP)	
	QTY(TON)	VAL	QTY(TON)	VAL	QTY(TON)	VAL	QTY(TON)	VAL
AFGHANISTAN	51.250	0.044						
AUSTRALIA			0.060	0.0004	0.115	0.001		
BANGLADESH PR	75.000	0.016						
BENIN	6528.756	3.239	7743.990	3.581	2133.000	1.170		
BURKINA FASO			54.000	0.097	639.000	0.366	380.280	0.486
CANADA			4.548	0.006	30.000	0.011	68.000	0.043
CHAD			417.990	0.721				
CHINA P RP	663.000	1.413	578.432	1.677	1808.000	6.004	1739.000	4.411
COSTA RICA	950.000	0.578	1125.962	1.022	100.000	0.080		
COTE D' IVOIRE	1116.240	0.674	700.250	0.500	182.000	0.091		
CZECH REPUBLIC	65.000	0.178	174.000	0.693	152.000	0.520	51.000	0.164
DJIBOUTI	608.000	0.963	57.000	0.110	660.000	0.385		
EGYPT A RP	127.000	0.060	216.000	0.380	48.000	0.017		
ETHIOPIA	2452.000	3.864	1254.000	2.626	5884.556	4.356	8122.500	5.327
FRANCE			50.306	0.036				
GERMANY	19.500	0.028	57.217	0.104				
GHANA	20699.000	9.448	37452.000	19.035	28207.000	15.693	446.000	0.355
GREECE	48.000	0.092			19.000	0.054		
GUINEA BISSAU							129.000	0.156
IRAN	764.250	0.261	564.350	0.187	372.000	0.172	131.000	0.087
ISRAEL			18.000	0.056				
ITALY	19.000	0.028			37.000	0.104		
JAPAN	0.460	0.001						
KENYA			33.000	0.064	24.000	0.050		
KOREA RP	0.120	0.000			618.000	1.579		
MADAGASCAR			11.000	0.011				
MALAWI			155.000	0.083	104.000	0.060		
MALAYSIA			50.000	0.050				
MALI							190.000	0.240
MOLDOVA					745.000	0.373	1009.000	0.477
MOZAMBIQUE	200.000	0.164	91.000	0.116	398.000	0.581		
MYANMAR					703.000	0.599	3443.000	3.993
NEPAL	37.000	0.021	227.000	0.146	783.680	0.472	73.500	0.039
NETHERLAND					20.160	0.024		
NEW ZEALAND			19.725	0.119				
NIGERIA	7486.049	10.881	12698.520	22.877	3459.310	4.470	2111.900	2.589
PAKISTAN IR	3034.397	4.145	15835.762	31.580	1827.513	2.574	95.000	0.123
RUSSIA					20.000	0.022		
SENEGAL							38.000	0.044
SINGAPORE			315.000	0.532	37.000	0.109		
SOMALIA	7983.060	9.949	25745.530	43.860	20146.425	35.846	9449.829	11.565
SRI LANKA DSR			3.000	0.006				
SUDAN	23334.974	22.886	18669.180	30.022	18441.234	18.434	2186.280	2.858
TAIWAN					12.817	0.049		
TANZANIA REP	1399.064	0.765	996.000	0.615	797.000	1.478	93.860	0.178
THAILAND	741.989	0.956	1026.000	0.373				
TOGO	1684.152	2.615	660.560	1.184	147.000	0.320	380.300	0.481
TURKEY	12481.559	26.418	14358.000	48.689	10881.149	32.587	7596.288	22.711
U ARAB EMTS	1866.150	2.455	1231.705	1.794				
U K	19.030	0.025	0.018	0.000			0.050	0.000
U S A	758.000	0.555	0.500	0.000	126.000	0.114	304.000	0.280
UGANDA	235.000	0.033	131.000	0.109				
UKRAINE					389.000	0.218		
UNSPECIFIED	107.000	0.096			19.000	0.038	57.205	0.102
UZBEKISTAN					20.000	0.023		
VIETNAM SOC REP			129.000	0.038				
Grand Total	95554.000	102.851	142854.605	213.100	99990.959	129.045	38094.992	56.708
NOTE: FIGURES FOR 2015-16(APR TO SEP) IS PROVISIONAL.								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2412
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

EXPORT OF MARINE FOOD

2412(H). SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the quantity and value of marine food exported to the countries during the last three years and the current year, year and item-wise;
- b) whether the United States (US) is a prime destination for export of marine food and if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether the US has put certain conditions on the import of marine foods from India and if so, the details thereof;
- d) the details of the assistance/subsidy provided by the Government to the exporters of marine food and spices; and
- e) the steps taken by the Government to boost exports of marine food and spices to foreign countries especially african countries?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) The quantity and value of marine products exported during the last three years:

YEAR	Quantity in M T	Value in Rs.Crore	US \$ Million
2012-13	928215	18856.26	3511.67
2013-14	983756	30213.26	5007.70
2014-15	1051243	33441.61	5511.12
2015-16*	410971	14150.61	2220.57

*Provisional April-September 2015.

The Market wise & Item wise export of marine products from India during the last three years are given in **Annexure – I.**

(b) Yes, USA is the single largest market for marine products with a share of 26.46% in value terms. Export of marine products to USA for the last three years is given below.

Export of Marine Products to USA

Year	Quantity in MT	Value in Rs. Crore	US \$ Million
2012-13	92447	4,026.48	747.45
2013-14	110880	7,744.67	1,286.04
2014-15	129667	8,830.12	1,458.24
2015-16*	84005	4596.75	723.04

**Provisional April-September 2015*

(c) Yes, import of marine products are subject to import regulations and inspections of US FDA. A foreign facility (plant) is also required to be registered by US FDA under Food Safety Modernisation Act (FSMA). HACCP implementation by the manufacturer is a primary requirement for export of marine products. The main issues faced by the Indian exporters while exporting to USA are Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) on export of Indian Shrimp and Target dumping and zeroing. A detailed note is enclosed as **Annexure – II.**

(d) The details of Financial Assistance / subsidy provided by Government to the exporters of Marine Foods and Spices is given in **Annexure – III & Annexure IV respectively.**

(e) India is exporting to 25 African nations. In order to promote Indian seafood export to Africa, the following steps were taken:-

- (i) A trade delegation from MPEDA visited Mauritius during 21-24 February 2011 to explore the possibility of increasing export to Mauritius. Delegation stressed on the requirement of joint ventures in fish processing, oceanic fishing & aquaculture between India & Mauritius.
- (ii) MPEDA participated in the 'SAITEX' fair conducted at South Africa during 21st to 23rd June 2015 at Johannesburg to promote Indian Seafood.
- (iii) MPEDA is exploring new markets for marine products in Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon & Chad. MPEDA is also supportive of mounting a trade delegation to these African countries.
- (iv) MPEDA has established 3 residue control Laboratories, 19 ELISA labs for primary screening of raw materials and 21 outposts to cater the sampling requirements.
- (v) MPEDA also conducts HACCP training programmes for facilitating HACCP implementation by the processing plants.
- (vi) Awareness programmes are also conducted by NETFISH and NaCSA to improve quality at primary production level.
- (vii) MPEDA is operating various financial assistance schemes for boosting the export of marine food to various countries including the African countries.

Government through the Spices Board is implementing various export development and promotion programmes for boosting the export of spices and spice products to the countries including African countries. The major schemes implemented by the Spices Board are as under:-

- (i) support exporters to adopt high tech processing technologies and also to upgrade existing processing facilities for high end value addition.
- (ii) Support for quality certification and establishment of in-house labs
- (iii) Research on new applications of spices & new product development
- (iv) Promotion of Indian Spice Brand abroad
- (v) Setting up of infrastructure for common cleaning, grading, processing, packaging, storing facilities (Spices Park) in major spice growing/marketing centres.

- (vi) Promotion of organic spices
- (vii) Participation in international fairs and exhibitions
- (viii) Quality evaluation and control of spices for export.

Annexure - 1

ITEM WISE EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS (2012-13 - 2014-15)					
Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore, \$: US Dollar Million					
Item		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Apr-Sept 2015 *
Fr. Shrimp	Q:	228620	301435	357505	196248
	V:	9706.36	19368.30	22468.12	10320.87
	\$:	1803.26	3210.94	3709.76	1622.64
Fr.Fish	Q:	343876	324359	309434	79722
	V:	3296.86	4294.81	3778.5	1171.76
	\$:	617.59	708.63	619.66	181.92
Fr.Cuttlefish	Q:	63296	68577	82353	21499
	V:	1354.28	1386.98	1833.21	517.57
	\$:	251.54	228.13	300.69	80.57
Fr. Squid	Q:	75387	87437	69569	37816
	V:	1378.08	1731.97	1275.25	692.57
	\$:	256.90	284.60	209.84	107.85
Dried items	Q:	72953	67901	70544	9600
	V:	819.90	998.00	1010.16	226.43
	\$:	152.81	167.89	165.52	35.56
Live items	Q:	4373	5080	5488	2145
	V:	197.89	281.85	301.51	116.26
	\$:	36.82	46.70	49.62	18.27
Chilled items	Q:	26868	19755	31404	16100
	V:	537.11	527.84	635.93	340.95
	\$:	99.87	88.48	104.71	53.70

Others	Q:	112841	109212	124947	47840
	V:	1565.78	1623.50	2138.94	764.19
	\$:	292.86	272.34	351.31	120.07
Total	Q:	928215	983756	1051243	410971
	V:	18856.26	30213.26	33441.61	14150.61
	\$:	3511.67	5007.70	5511.12	2220.57

MARKET WISE EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS FOR THREE YEARS						
Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in Rs. Crores, \$: USD Million						
Country		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(%)	Share %
JAPAN	Q:	76648	71484	78772	10.20	7.49
	V:	1,999.59	2,463.83	3,040.26	23.40	9.09
	\$:	372.57	410.95	502.29	22.23	9.11
USA	Q:	92447	110880	129667	16.94	12.33
	V:	4,026.48	7,744.67	8,830.12	14.02	26.41
	\$:	747.45	1,286.04	1,458.24	13.39	26.46
EUROPEAN UNION	Q:	158357	174686	188031	7.64	17.89
	V:	4,176.42	6,129.69	6,715.58	9.56	20.08
	\$:	777.41	1,013.28	1,106.67	9.22	20.08
CHINA	Q:	87776	75783	59519	-21.46	5.66
	V:	1,444.86	1,766.72	1,349.00	-23.64	4.03
	\$:	269.47	293.12	221.44	-24.45	4.02
SOUTH EAST ASIA	Q:	340944	380061	409931	7.86	38.99
	V:	4,357.28	8,046.59	8,620.85	7.14	25.78
	\$:	811.80	1,320.95	1,416.82	7.26	25.71
MIDDLE EAST	Q:	41419	58040	64608	11.32	6.15
	V:	1,113.34	1,599.37	2,020.86	26.35	6.04
	\$:	209.26	272.65	333.10	22.17	6.04
OTHERS	Q:	130623	112823	120716	7.00	11.48
	V:	1,738.29	2,462.40	2,864.93	16.35	8.57
	\$:	323.71	410.71	472.56	15.06	8.58
TOTAL	Q:	928215	983756	1051243	6.86	100
	V:	18856.26	30213.26	33441.61	10.69	100
	\$:	3511.67	5007.70	5511.12	10.05	100

Main issue faced by Indian Exporters to United States**1. ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON EXPORTS OF INDIAN SHRIMP TO USA:**

Based on the representations of Southern Shrimp Producers Alliance, the association of local shrimp producers in USA, the US DOC after its investigation has initiated anti-dumping duty on shrimp imports from India since 2004. They had contended that India was selling shrimp to USA at a price lower than that to any other country. The initial anti dumping duty imposed was 10.17%. This was reviewed subsequently. Every year there is an Administrative Review on the duty to be collected and so far 9 administrative reviews have been conducted. The country average duty applicable to the initial respondents after each review given below:

Administrative Review	Country average ADD (%)	Review period
1 st Administrative Review	7.22	04/08/2004 to 31/01/2006
2 nd Administrative Review	1.69	01/02/2006 to 31/01/2007
3 rd Administrative Review	0.79	01/02/2007 to 31/01/2008
4 th Administrative Review	2.67	01/02/2008 to 31/01/2009
5 th Administrative Review	1.69	01/02/2009 to 31/01/2010
6 th Administrative Review	2.51	01.02.2010 to 31.01.2011
7 th Administrative Review	3.49	01.02.2011 to 31.01.2012
8 th Administrative Review	2.49	01.02.2012 to 31.01.2013
9 th Administrative Review	2.96	01.02.2013 to 31.01.2014

The USITC after its Sunset Review voted to continue ADD for another 5 years.

Targeted dumping and zeroing:

US DOC started using the process of targeted dumping analysis by following the Alternative comparison methodology and applying the process of zeroing during the 7th and 8th administrative reviews, due to which the dumping margin was imposed to the mandatory respondents and other un-reviewed respondents as follows.

AR Period	Margin for mandatory respondents	Margin for others
AR 8	1.97 & 3.01%	2.49%
AR 9	2.63 & 3.28%	2.96%

This would have been significantly low or even zero, if the targeted dumping measures and zeroing were not introduced in the above mentioned AR' s.

Annexure - III**Details of Assistance/Subsidy provided by MPEDA**

Name Of Scheme	2013-14		2014-15	
	Amount Of Financial Assistance	No. Of Beneficiaries	Amount Of Financial Assistance	No. Of Beneficiaries
Sea Freight Assistance	636.04	69	789.45	66
Developmental Assistance For Ornamental Fishes	17.96	8	17.62	5
Group Insurance Scheme	10.81	21631	6.93	13866

Installation Of Insulated Fish Hold And Ice Making Machine	95.93	131	117.71	248
Assistance For Conversion Of Existing Fishing Vessel To Tuna Long Liners	83.48	33	0	0
Technology Up gradation Scheme For Marine Products	736.94	9	1066.44	15
Setting Up Of Large Cold Storages (Lcs)	247.33	9	255.43	13
Acquisition Of Refrigeration Trucks/Containers	3.5	1	3.5	1
Creation Of Basic Facilities (New) For Chilled Fish/ Chilled Tuna	0	0	17.14	2
Insulated Fish Boxes	32.86	1114	33.24	544
Setting Up Of Modern Ice Plants	8.35	1	0	0
Quality Control (Pre Processing & Mini Lab)	59.598	16	67.2	17
Establishment Of Hatchery	12	2	30	5
New Farm Development	65.42	136	112.15	122
Effluent Treatment System	18.87	14	12	8
PCR Labs	35.38	10	27.43	8
Aqua Farmers Societies	18	9	11.5	8
Establishment Of Nursery	0	0	6.16	3
Traditional Farms/ Padasekharams	2.45	1	0	0
Organic Aqua Farming	24.18	102	5.01	13
Ornamental Fish Breeding Units.	248.11	64	201.64	45
Extension	2.5		20.03	
Total	2359.70	23360	2800.58	14988

Statement with regard to assistance/subsidy provided by the Government to the exporter of Spices:

Component	Scale of assistance
Infrastructure Development	33% of the cost of infrastructure development for export excluding land and buildings, subject to maximum of 100 lakh for general areas and 50% of the cost or Rs. 200 lakh for NE Region and special areas.
Trade Promotion	Up to Rs. 50,000 per exporter per year for sending business samples abroad
Product Development & Research	50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh per beneficiary during the Plan period.
Spice Processing in NE Region	33% of the cost of all types of processing facilities subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per beneficiary during the Plan period.
Market Study Abroad	100% of the cost is met from Board's budget.
Promotion of Indian spice brands	Interest free loan covering 100% of slotting/listing free and promotional measures for the first year and 100% of all promotional measures will be given by the Board.
Participation in International Fairs/Meetings/Seminars/Training	Reimburse 50% of the airfare (economy excursion class) subject to a maximum of Rs. 60000/- for Indian Spices Logo/Spice House Certificate holders and Rs. 40000/- for holders of regd. Brand and Organic certificate per exporter per year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2425
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

2425. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has joined or proposes to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership with other countries;
- b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits accrued/likely to accrue therefrom;
- c) whether there has been any change in India's exports and imports with those countries India has entered into agreements;
- d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise along with the impact on Indian domestic industries, industry-wise; and
- e) whether the Government is holding negotiations with other regional blocks for developing trade and commerce and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (b): India is part of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which is a proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) amongst sixteen countries consisting of ten ASEAN member states and their six Free Trade Partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea. The RCEP is currently under negotiations with ten round of negotiations being completed. The tenth Round was held from 12-16 October in Busan, South Korea. The RCEP is intended to facilitate and thereby increase goods and services trade as well as investment flows amongst the participating countries.

(c) to (d) The details of the growth rates of exports to and imports from the individual countries and regional blocks with which India has trade agreements is given at Annexure I.

(e) The details of other regional blocks with whom Government is holding negotiations are given at Annexure II.

India's total trade with Trade Agreement partners (in \$ million)

COUNTRY/BLOCK	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT	TOTAL TRADE
ASIA PACIFIC TRADE AGREEMENT (APTA) COUNTRIES	2012-13	26914.05	66618.58	93532.63
	2013-14	29778.81	64658.43	94437.25
	2014-15	29716.47	75319.81	105036.29
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	11899.9	38995.52	50895.42
	CAGR(2012-2015)	5.08%	6.33%	5.97%
ASEAN COUNTRIES	2012-13	33008.31	42866.36	75874.67
	2013-14	33135.05	41279.29	74414.35
	2014-15	31812.86	44714.77	76527.63
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	11787.95	20953.49	32741.44
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-1.83%	2.13%	0.43%
JAPAN	2012-13	6101.24	12412.29	18513.54
	2013-14	6814.64	9481.03	16295.67
	2014-15	5385.87	10131.36	15517.23
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	2597.79	4912.18	7509.97
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-6.05%	-9.65%	-8.45%
KOREA	2012-13	4205.67	13105.12	17310.79
	2013-14	4209.52	12470.97	16680.49
	2014-15	4604.19	13529.11	18133.3
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	1767.62	6651.28	8418.91
	CAGR(2012-2015)	4.63%	1.60%	2.35%
MALAYSIA	2012-13	4444.1	9951.06	14395.15
	2013-14	4198.18	9230.18	13428.36
	2014-15	5816.65	11117.74	16934.39
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	2154.69	4675.53	6830.22
	CAGR(2012-2015)	14.40%	5.70%	8.46%
SINGAPORE	2012-13	13619.31	7486.38	21105.7
	2013-14	12511.19	6762.71	19273.9
	2014-15	9809.53	7124.47	16934
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	3425.72	3810.31	7236.02
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-15.13%	-2.45%	-10.43%
AFGHANISTAN	2012-13	472.63	159.55	632.18
	2013-14	474.35	208.77	683.13
	2014-15	422.56	261.91	684.47
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	302.66	109.34	412
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-5.45%	28.12%	4.05%
BHUTAN	2012-13	233.22	164	397.22
	2013-14	355.61	152.17	507.78
	2014-15	333.94	149.87	483.81
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	183.75	183.61	367.36
	CAGR(2012-2015)	19.66%	-4.40%	10.36%
CHILE	2012-13	690	2992.31	3682.31
	2013-14	664.02	2508.04	3172.06
	2014-15	565.82	3080.63	3646.45
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	331.6	1111.82	1443.43
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-9.44%	1.47%	-0.49%
NEPAL	2012-13	3088.84	543.1	3631.94
	2013-14	3592.43	529.95	4122.37

COUNTRY/BLOCK	YEAR	EXPORT	IMPORT	TOTAL TRADE
	2014-15	4558.77	639.91	5198.68
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	1946.49	258.18	2204.67
	CAGR(2012-2015)	21.49%	8.55%	19.64%
SRILANKA	2012-13	3983.87	625.81	4609.68
	2013-14	4534.51	666.94	5201.45
	2014-15	6703.72	756.17	7459.89
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	2791.26	394.52	3185.78
	CAGR(2012-2015)	29.72%	9.92%	27.21%
MERCOSUR COUNTRIES	2012-13	6814.66	6057.54	12872.2
	2013-14	6414.12	5085.23	11499.35
	2014-15	6738.84	7501.63	14240.46
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	1964.77	3225.33	5190.1
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-0.56%	11.28%	5.18%
SAARC COUNTRIES	2012-13	15110.8	2679.95	17790.75
	2013-14	17504.59	2473.07	19977.66
	2014-15	20480.14	2930.85	23411
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	8814.72	1499.39	10314.1
	CAGR(2012-2015)	16.42%	4.58%	14.71%
THAILAND	2012-13	3733.17	5352.61	9085.78
	2013-14	3703.39	5340.36	9043.75
	2014-15	3464.83	5865.88	9330.71
	2015-16(APR TO SEP)	1530.25	2927.19	4457.43
	CAGR(2012-2015)	-3.66%	4.68%	1.34%

Source: DGCIS Kolkata

Trade agreements under negotiation with regional blocks:

S. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1	India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	Negotiations were launched on 28th June 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR & GIs. etc. Fifteen rounds of negotiations and a number of inter-sessional and Chief Negotiator level meetings have been held till date. A Ministerial review meeting between Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister and EU's Trade Commissioner was held on 15th April, 2013 at Brussels. After a period of lull, both sides began re-engagement from October, 2014 onwards.
2	India EFTA TEPA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	The India-EFTA TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement) was launched in January 2008 (then known as BTIA). The first round was held in New Delhi during 6-8 October, 2008. The Chapters covered are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment,, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT), Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Government Procurement (GP), Dispute Settlement(DS), Trade Defence(TD), Rules of origin(ROO), Sustainable Development (SD) and Legal & Horizontal etc. 13 rounds of negotiations have been held with the 13th and final round being held on 25-29th November, 2013. Legal vetting has been completed in most of the texts with only some residual work remaining. There are few pending issues on both sides such as TRIPS Plus and Data Adequacy/Data Security status.
3	India - SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)	Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far. 1st Round of negotiation was held in Pretoria on October 5-6th, 2007 and the 5th round of negotiations held in October 2010 in New Delhi. During the 9th Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) meeting held at Durban on 19th March, 2015 under the co-chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of External Affair and South Africa's Foreign Minister, while discussing pending negotiations on finalization of INDIA-SACU PTA, the Indian side requested the South African side for assistance in holding the 6th round of negotiations.
4	India - Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The two issues currently under discussion on the India-Mercosur PTA are the expansion in coverage and inclusion of Venezuela in the PTA.
5	BIMSTEC FTA (Bangladesh, India,	20 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place. 20th Meeting of BIMSTEC Trade

S. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
	Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	Negotiating Committee (TNC) was held on during 07-09, September 2015 in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand.
6	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far in 2006 and 2008. The second round was held in September 9-10, 2008. No round could take place held in the last 7 years since GCC has deferred its negotiations with all countries and economic groups and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.
7	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)	Based on the Declaration of the Leaders during the ASEAN Summit in November, 2012, negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership between the 10 ASEAN member states and its 6 FTA partners commenced in May, 2013. Ten rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 10 th round was held on 8-16, October 2015 in Busan, Korea. The negotiations cover a number of areas like trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, economic & technical cooperation, competition and legal & institutional issues.
8	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) (1 st Review)	The ASEAN Secretariat has agreed to the 1 st review of India-ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement in the coming months. Dates would be finalized as per mutual consultations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2437
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

BAN ON EXPORT OF FOOD PRODUCTS

2437. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions/ban on the export of food items such as pulses and fruits in view of their scarcity and steep rise in their prices in the country;
- b) if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether there is any proposal to revise the minimum support prices of the said items; and
- d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b) Export of pulses was initially prohibited for a period of six months on 27th June, 2006 which was extended from time to time and the prohibition on export of Pulses (except Kabuli Chana and 10,000 tonnes of organic pulses) is still continuing. Government has not imposed any restriction/ ban on export of fruits. However, onion being sensitive product, its export is made subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) announced by the Government from time to time. There is a ban on export of edible oils, however, following exemptions have been granted from the ban :

- (a) Castor oil
- (b) Coconut oil from all EDI Ports and through notified Land Custom Stations
- (c) Deemed export of edible oils(as input raw material) from DTA to 100% EOUs for production of non-edible goods to be exported
- (d) Edible oils from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to be consumed by SEZ units for manufacture of processed food products, subject to applicable value addition norms.
- (e) Edible oils produced out of minor forest produce, ITC(HS) Code 15159010, 15159020, 15159030, 15159040, 15179010 and 15219020.

(f) Organic edible oils

(g) Rice Bran Oil

(h) Export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs with a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 900 per MT.

(c) & (d) The Minimum Support Prices of Kharif and Rabi pulses revised during the last three years are as follows:

S.No	Crops	Crop Season	MSP(Rs./Quintal)		
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Tur(Arhar)	Kharif	4300	4350	4625*
2.	Moong		4500	4600	4850*
3.	Urad		4300	4350	4625*
4.	Lentil(Masur)	Rabi	2950	3075	3325@
5.	Gram		3100	3175	3425@

*Rs.200/quintal bonus included

@Rs. 75/quintal bonus included

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2454
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR TEA AND COFFEE PLANTATION INDUSTRY

2454. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of welfare schemes for tea and coffee plantation industry in the country;
- b) whether the Government has reviewed these schemes/ policies and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to boost tea and coffee plantation sector of the country?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the plantation owners and estates are obliged to provide basic facilities in terms of shelter/ housing, health, sanitation and education to workers in such plantation industry. In addition, the Government implements, through the Tea Board and the Coffee Board, various programmes/activities for the welfare of workers in plantation industry. Under the 'Tea Development & Promotion Scheme' of Tea Board for the XIIth Plan period (2012-17), an outlay of Rs.50 crores is earmarked as part of the Human Resource Development (HRD) component for expenditure on welfare activities including health and hygiene, education, skill development etc. Under the 'Integrated Coffee Development Scheme' of Coffee Board implemented during 2012-17, the Coffee Board has an outlay of Rs 14 crores to provide stipends and financial assistance for education of children of labourers and tiny growers of coffee. These elements have been incorporated in the XIIth plan Schemes on the basis of review of XIth Plan Schemes.

(c): The Government, through the respective Commodity Boards, implements development and promotion schemes for the plantation industry in the plantation growing areas of the country. These include, inter alia, schemes for improvement in the production, productivity and quality as well as promotion of exports and value addition through provision of financial and technical assistance to growers and other stakeholders for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation and market promotion.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2457
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

2457. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO(AVANTHI):

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the recent International Trade Agreements under Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) are likely to deny Indian exporters easy access to these markets;
- b) if so, the remedial steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- c) whether the agreements under TPP and TTIP are expected to go much beyond the WTO;
- d) if so, whether the Government intends to raise the issue in the Nairobi Ministerial Meeting of WTO; and
- e) whether the Government is trying to accelerate the ongoing negotiations under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) to (c): The negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) have been concluded but the agreement is not yet ratified for implementation by the participating countries. The Members of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) are currently engaged in negotiations. The government is continuously monitoring the developments with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership in close consultation with industry stakeholders.
- (d): No Madam, the government does not intend to raise the issue of Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in the Nairobi Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- (e): During the 27th ASEAN Summit held on 22 November, 2015 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; the Leaders of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) countries in their joint statement instructed the Ministers and negotiators to further intensify their efforts towards the conclusion of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations in 2016. A copy of this statement is enclosed at Annexure 1.

Joint Statement on the RCEP Negotiations
22 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1. We, the Heads of State/Government of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Participating Countries (ASEAN, Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea and New Zealand) reviewed the progress of negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
2. We recall our Joint Declaration on the Launch of Negotiations for the RCEP and the Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the RCEP, which lay the foundation for and the spirit in the conduct of RCEP negotiations since its commencement in May 2013.
3. We welcome the substantial progress made to date. Following the breakthroughs achieved by our Ministers, substantive negotiations on trade in goods, trade in services and investment have intensified. Text-based negotiations have also intensified.
4. With over half of the world's population and almost 30 per cent of the world's output and trade, RCEP offers immense potential to improve the standard of living for billions of people. We resolve to ensure that the RCEP delivers on its potential to serve as a growth driver and a key pathway for broader economic integration in the region.
5. We instruct our Ministers and negotiators to further intensify their efforts and we look forward to the conclusion of the RCEP negotiations in 2016, contributing significantly to regional and global economic integration, providing for equitable economic development, and strengthening economic cooperation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2468
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES

2468. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether there is any proposal to revisit export promotion schemes to give more space to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;
- b) if so, the details and present status thereof; and
- c) the quantum of incense sticks exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b) No, Madam.

- (c) The country-wise quantum of incense sticks exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year is as under :

(Quantity in thousands Kgs)

		2012-13	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-2016 (Apr-Sep)
1	AFGHANISTAN TIS	3.33	2.1	0	0.67
2	ALGERIA	426.88	277.13	273.45	77.64
3	ANGOLA	14.86	12.34	8.02	0
4	ARGENTINA	605.55	634.05	669.84	324.88
5	ARMENIA	2.31	0	0.7	0.2
6	AUSTRALIA	603.53	855.42	936.31	402.64
7	AUSTRIA	31.4	46.88	25.51	19.05
8	ARUBA	0.06	0	0.06	0
9	AZERBAIJAN	0	1.78	0.64	0.57
10	BAHARAIN IS	60.1	64.51	67.06	30.66
11	BANGLADESH PR	195.06	277.91	296.36	154.01
12	BARBADOS	0.4	1.41	2.63	1.21

13	BELGIUM	129.43	265.19	98.58	54.14
14	BENIN	111.72	94.18	63.46	9.95
15	BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	0	0.2	0.86	0.75
16	BOTSWANA	1.87	4.07	0.94	0.41
17	BRAZIL	1,366.67	1,624.59	1,929.30	486.8
18	BRUNEI	0	2.55	1.08	0.64
19	BULGARIA	22.68	106.74	10.08	22.2
20	BURKINA FASO	8.32	9.4	22.94	39.36
21	BELARUS	13.22	4.6	1.78	0
22	CAMBODIA	0	0.5	0.16	0
23	CAMEROON	0	0	0.03	0.1
24	CANADA	219.77	215.57	256	140.01
25	CHAD	24.46	19.16	41.2	0
26	CHILE	1,273.23	1,390.59	1,472.16	637.83
27	TAIWAN	60.27	34.03	79.07	145.05
28	CHINA P RP	797.3	1,152.26	806.58	496.32
29	COLOMBIA	698.63	631.13	685.37	260.14
30	COMOROS	0.11	0.08	2.56	0
31	CONGO P REP	2.97	0.83	11.35	1.1
32	COSTA RICA	13.04	34.59	63.62	32.51
33	CROATIA	7.49	4.99	2.07	0.22
34	CYPRUS	0.7	1.3	1.25	0.3
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	27.06	46.43	97.55	149.27
36	DENMARK	9.09	15.27	9.15	1.12
37	DJIBOUTI	557.29	412.4	104.63	22.73
38	DOMINIC REP	10.62	9.53	15.71	31.96
39	ECUADOR	439.64	460.86	654.11	250.74
40	EGYPT A RP	1,671.15	1,414.78	2,057.57	1,122.91
41	ESTONIA	2.73	60.3	99.7	27.82
42	ETHIOPIA	982.3	2,589.83	2,483.90	838.7
43	ERITREA	0	19.92	15	0
44	FINLAND	55.84	17.14	64.29	28.79
45	FIJI IS	89.68	95.53	92.99	40.43
46	FRANCE	339.6	292.87	347.02	129.14
47	GAMBIA	49.12	81.83	75.17	31.06
48	GEORGIA	0.04	1	0.11	0.37
49	GERMANY	258.63	204.44	290.76	139.49
50	GHANA	162.14	188.11	143.47	90.59
51	GREECE	26.42	31.51	22.31	9.93
52	GRENADA	0.03	0	0.02	0
53	GUADELOUPE	3.38	17.12	11.75	1.81

54	GUATEMALA	41.07	25.02	93.41	17.94
55	GUINEA	212.05	205.87	175.55	62.62
56	GUYANA	76.99	62.35	94.57	23.4
57	HONDURAS	0	3.15	12.45	0
58	HONG KONG	32.53	213.26	317.74	138.74
59	HUNGARY	14.52	49.67	41.32	33.05
60	ICELAND	0	0.04	0.16	0
61	INDONESIA	472.45	608.15	919.16	559.81
62	IRAN	96.63	99.18	1,416.00	499.51
63	IRAQ	165.97	199.64	141.22	236.41
64	IRELAND	1.17	10.14	4.43	9.27
65	ISRAEL	49.23	68.19	92.28	38.58
66	ITALY	112.01	108.06	134.42	65.46
67	COTE D' IVOIRE	217.02	144.83	116.54	101.1
68	JAMAICA	2.33	0	0	3.5
69	JAPAN	283.99	291.38	256.16	107.44
70	JORDAN	134.06	244.38	44.8	27.77
71	KAZAKHSTAN	24.47	25.36	39.25	3.6
72	KENYA	121.38	165.82	171.26	78.09
73	KOREA DP RP	1.39	1.74	9.43	0.02
74	KYRGHYZSTAN	11.73	19.33	17.32	4.83
75	KOREA RP	25.8	11.4	24.77	15.31
76	KUWAIT	618.67	913	707.05	392.51
77	LATVIA	7.91	28.98	21.77	9.04
78	LEBANON	6.24	33.42	18.3	6.2
79	LESOTHO	0	0.03	0	0
80	LIBERIA	13.57	1.55	2.41	0
81	LIBYA	130.09	52.12	140.4	92.63
82	LITHUANIA	27.99	56.81	33.72	16.09
83	LUXEMBOURG	0.09	0	0.44	0
84	MADAGASCAR	84.06	64.56	136.09	63.44
85	MALAYSIA	2,025.71	1,855.89	1,836.13	708.9
86	MALDIVES	4.79	2.66	2.5	1.11
87	MARTINIQUE	2.16	2.08	1.28	0
88	MAURITIUS	998.22	1,286.61	1,096.79	518.72
89	MYANMAR	130.3	70.38	162.52	123.38
90	MEXICO	201.11	290.29	215.98	191.63
91	MOLDOVA	0	3.55	0.04	2.13
92	MONGOLIA	0.66	20.3	0.56	12.27
93	MOROCCO	160.68	157.34	260.14	165.46
94	MOZAMBIQUE	42.25	128	87.03	5.86

95	NAMIBIA	0.1	0	0.15	0.21
96	NEPAL	1,447.42	1,309.50	1,966.82	517.29
97	NETHERLAND	369.57	395.86	387.47	186.03
98	NETHERLANDANTIL	14.14	11.05	11.19	4.93
99	NEW CALEDONIA	1.26	1.35	3.02	3.32
100	NEW ZEALAND	88.59	149.83	133.23	78.3
101	NIGER	18.23	28.73	18.8	19.8
102	NIGERIA	2,192.64	1,897.94	2,215.76	754.07
103	NORWAY	3.19	3.48	1.25	2.49
104	OMAN	94.99	100.52	83.66	56.44
105	PAKISTAN IR	0.13	13.31	77.03	40.25
106	PANAMA REPUBLIC	271.32	307.99	255.77	77.99
107	PAPUA N GNA	0	0.3	0.12	0.18
108	PERU	217.67	242.7	194.47	19.35
109	PHILIPPINES	27.75	12	10.09	6.49
110	POLAND	186.1	139.35	114.65	73.28
111	PORTUGAL	305.88	274.61	188.58	49.88
112	PUERTO RICO	22.18	5.49	0	1.74
113	QATAR	79.42	93.12	92.03	47.85
114	REUNION	25.79	46.13	38.75	17.88
115	ROMANIA	46.7	91.5	105.23	4.2
116	RUSSIA	264.5	276.36	126.75	75.84
117	SAUDI ARAB	723.26	606.23	710.96	281.86
118	SERBIA	0	25.26	24.41	16.21
119	SENEGAL	140.72	196.39	120.6	41.38
120	UNION OF SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	13.76	0.04	0.04	0.05
121	SEYCHELLES	0.72	1.9	1.63	0.8
122	SIERRA LEONE	47.01	51	75.65	0
123	SLOVAK REP	12.72	18.2	0.04	12.97
124	SINGAPORE	150.52	153.87	142.8	74.88
125	SLOVENIA	28.97	6.01	29.62	5.28
126	SOMALIA	0	126.71	1,228.54	60.12
127	SOUTH AFRICA	5,504.56	1,189.99	1,046.17	519.12
128	SPAIN	718.24	800.84	613.35	323.32
129	SRI LANKA DSR	1,759.81	1,012.35	102.19	61.08
130	SUDAN	675.49	733.5	981.67	532.23
131	SURINAME	63.15	93.16	64.19	42.08
132	SWEDEN	25.54	21.22	8.08	4.27
133	SWITZERLAND	22.09	23.42	28.4	6.86
134	TANZANIA REP	91.48	207.85	88.01	48.67
135	THAILAND	105.52	137.65	67.01	53.31

136	TOGO	145.3	88.62	155.65	34.69
137	TRINIDAD	196.75	201.82	305.43	113.96
138	TUNISIA	21	55.16	82.62	15.65
139	TURKEY	82.16	37.16	63.36	33.69
140	UGANDA	12.26	8.5	21.37	0.54
141	U ARAB EMTS	2,103.20	2,079.10	2,031.30	1,024.23
142	U K	1,071.60	1,384.93	1,335.14	592.39
143	UKRAINE	60.46	81.51	10.31	0
144	U S A	2,956.29	2,955.59	2,984.80	1,600.93
145	URUGUAY	147.95	190.01	165.05	93.49
146	UZBEKISTAN	21.81	1.56	1.95	0.3
147	VENEZUELA	1,177.96	626.75	366.15	25
148	VIETNAM SOC REP	102.42	16.72	1.2	2.62
149	YEMEN REPUBLC	399.17	274.65	226.77	85.33
150	CONGO D. REP.	0.49	1.8	12.92	0.5
151	ZAMBIA	1.12	0.29	6.56	0.25
152	ZIMBABWE	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.05
	Total	42192.5	40064.4	42390.44	18337.96

(Source : Website of Department of Commerce)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

INCENTIVES FOR EXPORTERS

2471. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has announced incentives to push exports of various items and tap markets in Japan and China;
- b) if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to tap markets in Japan and China;
- d) if so, the details thereof; and
- e) the extent to which these incentives are likely to give boost to exports and help in recovery of the sectors which continue to show decline in exports?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Japan and China have been identified as emerging and Focus markets (Country Group B) along with other countries under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). The scheme has been notified w.e.f. 1.4.2015. Under this scheme, 5012 tariff lines are provided reward rates varying from 2-5%. Details of the tariff lines along with MEIS are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>.

(c) & (d) In order to boost exports and to maintain balance of trade with the North Asian Countries, efforts are being made to increase exports to these countries by diversifying the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods and solving market access issues and tackle other non-tariff barriers particularly with Japan and China, through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in Japan and China to show-case Indian products in these markets.

(e) The reward/incentives provided by the Government makes the exporters competitive in the international market and may help in boosting the exports and help in recovery of the sectors which continue to show decline in exports.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2477
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF PRODUCTS

2477(H). SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of the products imported into the country during each of the last three years and the current year, product-wise along with their quantity and value;
- b) whether wheat has been imported even after storage of wheat in large quantity in the country; and
- c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) There are around 11500 tariff lines (products) at 8 digit level in the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonized System) of Export and Import Items, 2012 [ITC(HS), 2012]. Goods/products are imported into the country as per policy outlined in the above document. Details of the products imported into the country during each of the last few years and the current year are available in the public domain at Department of Commerce website: <http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp>

(b) & (c) The details of wheat imported during last three years and current year are as under:

Quantity: In Tonnes
Value: In Millions USD

Item	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (April-Sept)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Wheat	2944	1.11	11272	4.42	29493	9.95	429676	112.61

Import of items, subject to the policy regime, is a matter of individual choices to meet their needs, exercised by economic agents, which applies to the wheat import indicated above also

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2491
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

2491. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of agricultural machinery imported into the country during the last three years and the current year, year and item-wise including the import duty thereon;
- b) whether the Government has taken any steps to make import of agricultural machinery cheaper; and
- c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a to c) The value of the agricultural machinery imported into the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the table below:

Values in US \$ Million

2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016(Apr-Sep)
700.99	667.39	683.33	320.01

The item wise detail is at at Annexure 1.

Concessional duty benefit has been extended to the imports of specified agricultural machinery attracting concessional rate of Basic Customs Duty (BCD), as under:

S. No.	Equipment	Chapter Heading/Sub-Heading	BCD rate applicable
1	Paddy trans planter; Laser & Leveler; Reaper cum binder; Sugarcane harvester; Straw of fodder balers; Cotton picker; Track used for manufacture of track type combine harvesters; Sugarcane planter; Root or tuber crop harvesting machines; Rotary tiller/weeder and parts/components required for manufacture of these goods.	84 or any other chapter.	2.50%
2	Sprinklers and drip irrigation systems for agricultural and horticultural purposes; micro irrigation equipment.	8424	5%
3	Sugarcane crushers	8438 30 10	5%

Further, to make import of agricultural machinery cheaper, machinery for soil preparation or cultivation (*Chapter heading 8432*); Harvesting/threshing machinery (*Chapter heading 8433*) and all other agricultural machinery (*Chapter heading 8436*) as well as parts of mechanical appliances of a kind used in agriculture (*Tariff item 8424 90 00*) are fully exempted from the payment of Central Excise/CV duty.

The Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare promotes agricultural equipment and machinery (both indigenous and imported) through subsidy under its various schemes/ programmes subject to the condition that these machinery/equipment are satisfactorily tested by the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes of the Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2496
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

SETTING UP OF JOINT PANEL FOR TRADE ISSUES

2496. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether India and China have set up a Joint Panel to sort out trade related issues and if so, the details thereof along with the composition of this Joint Panel;
- b) whether this Panel has discussed the trade related issues and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which they are likely to be sorted out; and
- c) the other steps taken by the Indian Government to improve market access for Indian products to China?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): No, Madam. India and China have not set up any Joint Panel to sort out trade related issues, but have, however, established a Joint Economic Group on Economic Relations and Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) in 1988. The JEG is a ministerial-level dialogue mechanism to address issues on bilateral trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The JEG has met ten times so far and the last meeting of the JEG (10th JEG) was held on 2nd September 2014, in Beijing. The following trade related issues were discussed during the 10th JEG meeting: Trade imbalance, Market Access of Indian Agricultural products such as Oil Meals & Cake, Tobacco, Rice, Fruits & Vegetables etc.; Deepening Bilateral Trade Cooperation in Sectors like Textiles, Handmade Carpets, Diamonds, Oil Seeds & Sesame Seeds, Casein; Issues relating to export of Pharma products, Cooperation and Market Access in Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), Import of Indian Films etc. India has been using all platforms for engagements with China to improve market access for Indian products in China.

(c): India and China have also jointly developed and signed in September 2014, the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between two countries, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

During the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to China in May 2015, both sides agreed to take joint measures to alleviate the skewed bilateral trade so as to realize its sustainability. Such measures include cooperation on pharmaceutical supervision including registration, speedier phytosanitary negotiations on agro-products for two-way trade, stronger links between Indian IT companies and Chinese enterprises, and increasing services trade in tourism, films, healthcare, IT and logistics.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2497
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

TRADE ZONES IN NORTH EAST REGION

2497. SHRI NINONG ERING:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has set up any trade zones in North East region;
- b) if so, the details thereof;
- c) whether the Government is planning to boost trade activities in North Eastern States particularly in Arunachal Pradesh; and
- d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a)&(b) While the specific term 'trade zone' having not been designated, four 'Border Haats' on India-Bangladesh border are presently operational at Kalaichar and Balat in Meghalaya and Srinagar and Kamalasagar in Tripura. These 'Border Haats' promote cross- border trade through the traditional system of marketing of the local produce, by the people dwelling in remote areas, to the neighbouring country across the land border. Government has also decided 'in principle' to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICP) to facilitate cross border trade under an integrated complex. Four(04) of these ICPs are in the North Eastern States of Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram.

(c)&(d) Yes, Madam. It has been a constant endeavour to boost trade activities in the North Eastern States. Several central agencies are also involved in promoting trade activities in the North East. India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) has organized East Himalayan Expo in Siliguri, West Bengal from December 5 to 13, 2015 to boost trade activities from the North Eastern States.

The North Eastern Council (NEC) Shillong has provided funding for two projects namely (i) Construction of State Emporium-cum-Artifacts House at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh and (ii) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute at Jote, Papum Pare District in Arunachal Pradesh. These projects once implemented will promote entrepreneurship and trade activities in Arunachal Pradesh.

Spices Board through its two regional offices at Guwahati in Assam and Gangtok in Sikkim, implement various schemes for improving quality of the various spices grown in the North Eastern Region with a view to boost their export potential.

Three Special Economic Zones have been approved by the SEZ Board in the North Eastern Region, one in Imphal, Manipur and two in Nagaland.

APEDA regularly extends financial assistance through its various schemes to exporters and State Government organisations in the North Eastern Region including Arunachal Pradesh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2499
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

TRADE WITH CHINA

2499(H). SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has set any target to increase trade with China and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the Government proposes to achieve this target;
- the details of incentives proposed to be given by the Government in this regard;
- whether there is an increase in trade deficit with China and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to end the increasing trade deficit with China; and
- whether any efforts are underway to discover new aerial routes to Southern China and Tibet to encourage trade and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a): No, Madam. Government has not set any target to increase trade with China.
- (b): Government of India has notified Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 which came into force on 1st April 2015. Under the new FTP, two scheme namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) and 'Services Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) have been introduced which provide rewards/incentives at notified rates to all exporters for export of notified goods to notified markets and to notified services. The reward rates are varying from 2-5% under MEIS and from 3-5% under SEIS. China has been placed in country Group B under MEIS. Details of the [FTP 2015-20](#) are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>
- (c): Details of trade and trade deficit with China during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Bilateral Trade between India-China 2012-13 to 2014-15 and the current year

Value in USD Million				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,034.62	14,824.36	65,858.98	36,210.26
2014-15	60,409.76	11,935.54	72,345.30	48,474.22
2015-16 (April-Oct.)(P)	36,996.46	5,351.23	42,347.69	31,645.23

(P); Figures are Provisional

(Source; DGCI&S)

Increasing trade deficit with China can primarily be attributed to the fact that Chinese exports to India rely strongly on manufactured items meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power while India's exports to China are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. Manufactured items catering to India's power, telecom, and other fast growth sectors contribute a significant proportion towards China's imports into India. Other major imports are of products such as computer hardware and peripherals, bulk drugs and drug intermediates, project goods, fertilizers and chemicals, consumer electronics, iron and steel and products thereof etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices.

Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce & Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014 the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes "that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years."

- (d): There is no specific proposal with Government of India to discover new aerial routes to Southern China and Tibet, at present.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2502
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

IMPORT OF APPLES

2502. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Director-General of Foreign Trade has notified that apples can be imported in India only through the Nhava Sheva port;
- b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- c) whether the move is likely to increase clearance time at Nhava Sheva port and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (b): Yes, Madam. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, vide Notification No. 21/2015 dated 14.9.2015, has notified that import of 'Apples' covered under EXIM Code 0808 10 00 is allowed only through Nhava Sheva port.

The decision to channelize import of apples only through Nhava Sheva port was taken by the Government keeping in mind the interests of all stakeholders and sensitivities related to material handling, storage, quality, safety etc., involved particularly with respect to edible products. Apple is an important item in India's consumption basket on these considerations, and was imported through all ports irrespective of whether they were equipped with the basic facilities etc. to address these concerns. Apples are being imported in large quantities into India and their import is expected to grow in coming years. This measure was taken to address these concerns, factoring in their special handling/inspection requirements.

(c): No inputs/complaints have been received in this regard.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2508
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

RENOVATION AND UPGRADATION OF PRAGATI MAIDAN

2508. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:
DR. K. KAMARAJ:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Indian Trade Promotion Organization proposes to renovate and upgrade its exhibition ground at Pragati Maidan with a view to bringing it at par with International levels;
- b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the funds required and allocated for this purpose and the timeframe fixed for completion of this project;
- c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to decongest the area and provide better parking space and if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether the Government proposes to set up new trade fair complexes in other parts of the country; and
- e) if so, the details thereof, State/ UTwise including Tamil Nadu along with the time by which these are likely to be set up?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam.

As per preliminary details of Phase-I, it is proposed to develop 100,000 sqm. of exhibition space and a 7000 seater Convention Centre along with support facilities and parking space for 4800 passenger cars. Other details such as funding and schedule of completion are yet to be firmed up.

(c) : There is a proposal to develop the parking space for about 4800 passenger cars in Phase-I of the Development Project.

(d) & (e) : ITPO has trade complexes in Bengaluru & Chennai in collaboration with the State Governments. At present, there is no proposal to have such complexes in other States/UTs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2509
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

TRADE TALKS WITH EUROPEAN UNION

2509. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has suspended negotiations with the European Union (EU) on a bilateral trade agreement and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- b) whether the EU has also banned the sale of various Indian generic medicines and pharmaceutical products and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- c) whether India and the EU have previously failed to bridge substantial gaps on certain crucial issues and if so, the details thereof;
- d) whether the Government proposes to resume negotiations with the EU on the said bilateral trade agreement and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and
- e) whether any agenda has been worked out for bilateral agreement negotiations with the EU and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) & (b): A Chief Negotiator level meeting in India-European Union Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) which was scheduled on 28th Aug, 2015 in Delhi was deferred by the Government of India in view of action by EU suspending the market authorisation of around 700 pharma products clinically tested by GVK Biosciences, Hyderabad. This action was based on an ongoing legal scrutiny into documentation of GVK Biosciences.

(c), (d) & (e): India and European Union are negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) covering various tracks. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. The Chief Negotiators are to meet in the beginning of the next year to take the negotiations further. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosure before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2528
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2015

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

2528(H). SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRIMATI SAKUNTALA LAGURI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- a) the details of contribution of SEZs to India's exports, State/ UT-wise in terms of value during the last three years and the current year and the tax concessions given to SEZs during the said period;
- b) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) allotted to IT sector in the country including those which are operational at present and the impact of non-operational SEZs on Import Export Policy of the Government;
- c) whether the Government has recently approved a number of proposals particularly for IT and ITeS sector for setting up of SEZs and if so, the details and the present status thereof, zone-wise along with the investments made therein so far; and
- d) whether benefits are being extended to farmers and labourers working in SEZs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण)(स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
(SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a): The contribution of Special Economic Zone(SEZ) exports to overall country's exports during the last three years and current year are as under :-

Financial Year(s)	Total Exports of the Country (Rs. Crore)	Total SEZ Exports (Rs. Crore)	% share of SEZ exports in the total exports of the country
2012-2013	2429015	476159	19.60
2013-2014	2818695	494077	17.53
2014-2015	2846533	463770	16.29
2015-2016*	934223	221417	23.70

*As on 30.09.2015

The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in the nature of incentives to achieve the SEZ objectives. The revenue foregone on account of concessions availed by the SEZ Developers and Units under the provisions of sections

10AA and 80-LA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as well as customs duty and excise duty availed during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year(s)	Revenue Foregone (Rs. in crore)
1	2012-2013	23305.40
2	2013-2014	27855.10
3	2014-2015 (estimated)	26533.87

(b): Presently, out of 203 Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)/Electronic Hardware sector SEZs notified under the provisions of SEZs Act, 2005, 116 SEZs are operational.

(c): Recently, the Board of Approval (BoA) for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in its meetings held on 27.08.2015 and 09.10.2015 has approved eight proposals for setting up of SEZs. Out of eight proposals, five relate to Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors with proposed investment of Rs. 3412.42 Crores. Details of such IT/ITES SEZs is at **Annexure-I**.

(d): Since the SEZs Act, 2005 and the SEZs Rules framed thereunder came in to force from 10th February, 2006, employment to 15,44,526 persons have been provided in SEZs. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities.

Annexure-I to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2528 for 14th December, 2015

Proposals for setting up of SEZs approved by Board of Approval (BoA) for SEZs in its meetings held on 27.08.2015 and 09.10.2015					
Sl. No.	Name of SEZ	Location	Sector	Area (Hectares)	Proposed Investment (Rs. in Crores)
1	M/s HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited	Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	40.469	1500
2	M/s Reliable Exports (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Thane Belapur Road Thane, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	2.48	508.42
3	M/s Loma IT Park, Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Ghansoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	0.5	700
4	M/s Mantri Developers Private Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	1.0504	280
5	M/s Aqua Space Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES)	1.85	424
Total					3412.42
