

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 103
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

ENACTMENT OF NEW ACT ON COFFEE

***103. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:**

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

- (a) the names of the countries which are the main buyers of Indian Coffee;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to repeal the Coffee Act, 1942 and bring new Coffee Bill, 2016 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has sought comments from the public/stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether coffee planters associations/ stakeholders have requested the Government to exempt plantation from the levy of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) under the proposed dual GST structure and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) whether India's coffee output is expected to drop due to poor rains and hot temperatures hitting plantations during the crucial flowering stage and if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be 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. 103 FOR ANSWER ON 25TH JULY, 2016 REGARDING
“ENACTMENT OF NEW ACT ON COFFEE”**

- (a) The Main buyers of Indian Coffee are Italy, Russian Federation, Germany, Belgium and Turkey which account for more than 50% of coffee exports from India.
- (b) The existing Coffee Act was enacted more than seventy years back. Over the years, the role of the Coffee Board has changed and many provisions of the existing Act have become redundant, especially after abolition of Coffee Pooling System in 1996. The present activities of the Coffee Board are more focused on facilitating increase in production, quality upgradation, research and market promotion. Accordingly, it has been proposed to repeal the Coffee Act, 1942 and enact a new legislation, the Coffee Bill, 2016.
- (c) The draft Coffee Bill, 2016 was prepared based on consultations with representatives from industry, growers, traders, exporters and various departments of Central and State Governments. It was posted on the websites of the Department of Commerce and Coffee Board for seeking further suggestions from stakeholders. The suggestions received were regarding the control of coffee industry, definition of coffee and coffee estate, cognizance of offence under the Act etc which are being examined.
- (d) The Coffee Exporters Association have represented to Department of Commerce for adding green coffee beans to the exempted list in the proposed Goods and Services Tax. The matter is under consideration.
- (e) It has been estimated that there is a likelihood of decline in coffee production in 2016-17 by 8 % as compared to that in 2015-16 due to lack of timely rains and high temperature during the crucial flowering stage. The Coffee Board is providing focused support for water augmentation and extension activities to coffee growers under the 'Integrated Coffee Development Project'. Further, coffee growers have been covered under the Rainfall Insurance Scheme for Coffee under which the growers are given compensation for crop losses due to erratic rainfall.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 104
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

SMALL TEA GROWERS

***104. SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:**
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

- (a) the total number of small tea growers in various States of the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to unveil a new notification/guidelines for setting up mini and micro factories for small tea growers through the Tea Board of India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of these guidelines; and
- (d) the details of various benefits/ assistance being provided by the Government to small tea growers including the measures to boost their tea cultivation?

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 d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK
SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.104 FOR ANSWER ON 25TH JULY, 2016
REGARDING “SMALL TEA GROWERS”**

(a): Estimated number of small tea growers in various states of the country is around 2 lakh. State-wise details are at Annexure.

(b) & (c): In order to encourage the small tea growers to have their own tea producing units and get better price for their produce, it has been proposed to amend the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 so as to define Mini and Micro factories and to exempt them from obtaining No Objection Certificate for manufacturing tea.

(d): Various benefits/assistance being provided by the Government to small tea growers including the measures to boost their tea cultivation are as follows:

- i. The Tea Development and Promotion Scheme implemented by the Tea Board has a separate component for the development of small tea growers. The scheme aims at addressing the special needs of small tea growers, particularly in the area of improving production and productivity and establishing processing factories with special focus on enhancement of quality. Financial assistance of around Rs.55.56 crore has so far been extended to the small tea growers in the XII plan.
- ii. A separate Directorate under Tea Board, headquartered at Dibrugarh, Assam has been set up for catering to the developmental needs of small tea growers. The Directorate through its sub-regional offices carries out extension activities aimed at improving quality, consistency and better price realization of Tea.
- iii. In order to ensure better price to small tea growers who supply tea leaves to factories, price sharing formulae have been notified for different tea growing states. Payment of green leaf price to the growers is closely monitored by the District Green Leaf Price Monitoring Committees.

Annexure referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No.104
for answer on 25th July, 2016

Estimated State wise breakup of the Small Tea Growers in the country:

State	No. of Small Growers
Assam	95500
Tamil Nadu	50000
West Bengal	29800
Kerala	10000
Bihar	5000
Tripura	3500
Nagaland	2300
Himachal Pradesh	1000
Mizoram	850
Arunachal Pradesh	600
Meghalaya	500
Uttaranchal	500
Manipur	250
Sikkim	200
Total	200000

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 111
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

E-MARKET

***111. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:**

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

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has conceptualised a portal called Government e-Marketplace to allow officials to make routine office purchases online;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said portal;
- (c) the time by which this portal is likely to be made operational by the Government; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to procure office items only through the Central agency 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 d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK
SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.111 FOR ANSWER ON 25TH JULY, 2016
REGARDING “E-MARKET”**

(a) & (b): Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) has conceptualized an online Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for Government buyers to procure common use goods and services, with provision for online and simplified vendor & buyer registration through self-certification, direct purchase upto Rs.50,000/-, bidding and reverse auction for purchases above Rs.50,000/-, etc., in order to provide greater transparency and efficiency in public procurement.

(c) : The GeM (pilot phase), developed by DGS&D with technical support of Department of Electronics & Information Technology, is operational for limited goods/services.

(d) : In terms of the amended General Financial Rules, 2005, GeM may be utilized by Government buyers, at their option, for direct online purchases.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1179(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

INCENTIVES TO NEW TRADERS

1179(H). SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to give incentives to new traders and youths involved in export business;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to provide any special package in this regard; 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) and (b): The “Exports from India Schemes” announced in the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 provide rewards in the form of duty credit scrips to eligible exporters including new traders and youth involved in export business to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved and to provide exporters a level playing field.

Exports of notified goods/products with ITC [HS] code, are rewarded under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). The basis of calculation of reward is on realized FOB value of exports in free foreign exchange at the rate of 2% , 3% or 5% depending upon the tariff lines.

Service Providers of notified services, located in India, are rewarded under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) at the rate of 3% or 5% of the net foreign exchange earned depending upon the type of notified services.

The Government is also implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme for, inter alia mentoring new and potential exporters on the intricacies of foreign trade through counseling, training, and outreach programmes.

(c) and (d): There is no proposal under consideration for special package for new traders and youth.

.....

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1190
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

IMPORT OF ARECANUT

1190. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

- (a) whether India is producing significant quantity of arecanut and if so, the details of the production of arecanut during the last three years and the current year; Yearwise;
- (b) whether there is an unabated import of arecanut from neighbouring countries including Indonesia via Sri Lanka as the import duty is low under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA);
- (c) if so, the details of the quantity of imported areca nut under HS Code 0800280 and 080290 during the said period year and month-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that imported arecanut destabilises the domestic arecanut prices and badly affects the arecanut industry and farmers in the country; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to bring arecanut out of the SAFTA pact to save the domestic arecanut farmers and the industry 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) India produces more than 7 lakh MT of arecanut annually. Production of arecanut in the country during the last three years is given below.

Year	Production (MT)
2013-14	698,821
2014-15	727,407
2015-16	702,869

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development

- (b) & (c): India imported 31,571 MT of arecanut during 2015-16 from Sri Lanka and 11,283MT from Indonesia during the same period. Details of import against HS Code 080280

(arecanut) and 080290 (other nuts) in the last three years and current year (country, value & quantity wise) are given at **Annex-I**. The month wise import is at **Annex-II**.

(d) Government has taken appropriate protective measures in the interest of arecanut growers. Import Policy of Areca Nut under ITC (HS) code 0802 80 of Chapter 8 of ITC (HS) 2012 – Schedule -1 (Import Policy) is ‘free’ subject to Minimum Import Price (MIP) of Rs. 162/- (CIF) per kg vide Notification No.10/2015-2020 dated 8th June, 2015 (earlier the MIP was Rs.110/). Further Customs has fixed tariff value for import of arecanut at \$2558 per MT (Notification No. 13/2016). Also, Import duty on arecanut has been set at 100% BCD plus 4% Special Additional duty. Further, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has advised its field offices to stringently adhere to the quality standards of arecanut before clearing import consignments.

(e) SAFTA is a regional trade agreement with all South Asian neighbours. This issue was raised during the SAFTA meetings held in Islamabad from 2-6 July, 2015 and the Member States were apprised of India’s concern in this regard. The matter has also been taken up bilaterally with Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka on the compliance of Rules of Origin by the Customs authorities. Customs has been tasked to check the rules of origin with utmost care so as to ensure that arecanut grown in countries other than SAARC is not imported through our neighbouring countries taking advantage of low import duty under SAFTA.

Country-wise import of Arecanut (HS Codes: 080280 & 080290)

(Values in Million US\$)

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APR TO MAY)	
	QTY (MT)	VAL	QTY (MT)	VAL	QTY (TMT)	VAL	QTY (MT)	VAL
AFGHANISTAN	0.2	0.0004	126	0.26	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
BANGLADESH PR	37202	56.66	39176	72.5	11614	24.9	434	1.11
CAMBODIA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	163	0.41	NIL	NIL
EAST TIMOR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	12	0.03
INDONESIA	2261	3.38	5789	11.78	11283	22	1685	2.96
MADAGASCAR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	115	0.29	NIL	NIL
MALAYSIA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	3	0.01	NIL	NIL
MYANMAR	5672	9.69	8760	18.24	6849	17.14	140	0.37
NEPAL	18556	36.24	12232	26.24	4474	10.92	NIL	NIL
PAKISTAN IR	2446	4.53	3673	7.14	403	0.99	NIL	NIL
SINGAPORE	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	652	1.1	1264	3.15
SRI LANKA DSR	14074	26.59	40856	93.26	31571	80.11	2335	6.17
SYRIA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	35	0.09	NIL	NIL
TANZANIA REP	NIL	NIL	42	0.08	45	0.12	NIL	NIL
THAILAND	267	0.5	102	0.21	NIL	NIL	20	0.04
U ARAB EMTS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	461	0.58	NIL	NIL
U K	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	17	0.05
VIETNAM SOC REP	NIL	NIL	114	0.25	156	0.34	NIL	NIL
Grand Total	80478	137.59	110870	229.96	67824	159	5907	13.88

NOTE: Figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April to May) is provisional.

Source : DGCIS

Month wise import of Arecanut(HS Code 080280 & 080290)

Month	080280 (Arecanut)		080290 (Other nuts)	
	Qty(Ton)	Val(Million USD)	Qty (Ton)	Val.(Million USD)
APR-13	145	0.27	11089	15.37
MAY-13	252	0.44	7136	10.05
JUN-13	216	0.41	1346	2.18
JUL-13	455	0.88	6380	11.11
AUG-13	961	1.8	1026	1.84
SEP-13	434	0.77	9740	16.82
OCT-13	1092	2.02	4873	9.73
NOV-13	1835	3.38	4388	8
DEC-13	1296	2.43	5498	8.82
JAN-14	1934	3.63	5991	10.65
FEB-14	1667	3.16	5286	9.84
MAR-14	3745	7.18	3693	6.81
Total (2013-14)	14032	26.37	66446	111.22
APR-14	3675	7.19	9172	17.33
MAY-14	4021	8.16	8664	16.45
JUN-14	3316	6.71	7461	13.98
JUL-14	6286	12.35	331	0.7
AUG-14	3085	6.81	2298	4.58
SEP-14	1356	3.26	11083	20.77
OCT-14	2421	5.85	3988	8.52
NOV-14	3584	8.5	1367	2.85
DEC-14	5287	12.78	1610	3.35
JAN-15	5173	12.16	2647	5.6
FEB-15	6875	15.92	1598	3.44

MAR-15	4957	11.54	10615	21.16
Total (2014-15)	50036	111.23	60834	118.73
APR-15	10598	23.4	nil	nil
MAY-15	3746	8.71	3890	8.23
JUN-15	6531	15.55	2358	5.77
JUL-15	3906	10.08	32	0.07
AUG-15	2270	5.98	3312	8.18
SEP-15	1836	4.7	2365	5.69
OCT-15	2916	8.66	3675	5.86
NOV-15	4410	11.78	2056	4.37
DEC-15	3094	7.19	216	0.57
JAN-16	4071	10.7	1938	3.91
FEB-16	965	2.51	1124	2.01
MAR-16	849	2.28	1666	2.8
Total (2015-16)	45192	111.54	22632	47.46
Month	080280 (Arecanut)		080280 (Other nuts)	
	Qty (Ton)	Val(Million USD)	Qty (Ton)	Val(Million USD)
APR-16	763	2.05	1397	2.98
MAY-16	1589	4.17	2158	4.68

Note: Figures for 2015-16, Apr-May,2016 are provisional.

Source: DGCIS

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1220
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

VISA ISSUE IN WTO

1220. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to challenge the decision of the UK Government on the new visa law in the World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has challenged similar issues in WTO concerning other nations; 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): No Madam.

(c) & (d): India took up the matter in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with respect to the following two measures by the US:

- i. Measures relating to fees for L-1 and H-1B non-immigrant visas;
- ii. Measures relating to numerical commitment for H-1B visas.

Pursuant to India's request under the WTO Dispute settlement mechanism, consultations with the US authorities on the above measures were held on 11-12 May, 2016 at the WTO, Geneva.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1221
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

IMPORTS OF METALS

1221. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether cheap imports of Aluminium and other metals into the country are causing tremendous pressure on the domestic industries/manufacturers of these metals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken measures to protect the domestic metals manufacturers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, metal-wise along with the extent to which these measures have been helpful in protecting the domestic industry?

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) and (b): Excess capacity overseas and downward pressure on international prices in light of the global slowdown has led to enhanced competitive pressure on domestic producers from foreign suppliers in sectors like steel. Commercial transactions of Aluminium and Copper; two important non-ferrous metals, are based on London Metal Exchange (LME) price. Profitability of the primary producers has come down due to fall in LME prices during 2015.

(c) to (d): The Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) provides safeguards against poor quality imports by providing for Domestic Laws/ Rules/ Orders/ Regulations / Technical Specifications/ Environmental/ Safety and Health Standards applicable to domestically produced goods to be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to imports, unless specifically exempted.

Thus, standards as laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on domestic goods are also applicable on imported goods. Imports of steel and steel products have to confirm to standards as laid down in Steel & Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012 and subsequent amendments thereto. Similarly, imports of stainless steel have to confirm to Stainless Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2016.

Further, any domestic concern arising out of imports are addressed by appropriate trade defense measures like anti – dumping duty, counter – veiling duty and safeguard duty. Whenever Indian industry is affected by cheaper imports, it can seek remedies from the Government under the above provisions.

To protect and eliminate threat to domestic industry caused by unfair trade practices of dumping of goods into the country, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations, on the basis of duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry. DGAD has imposed anti-dumping duty on steel products as per Annexure-I.

Safeguard duty is also in operation on Steel (Seamless Pipes and Tubes;and,Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy sheet).

On Steel (both flat and non-flat steel)the peak rate of basic customs duty has been increased to 15% in the Union Budget 2015-16, from previous level of 10%.Government has also imposed minimum import price on 173 steel productsvide Notification No.38/2015-20 dated 5.2.2016 to check its cheap imports.

The Government of India has also increased the import duty on unwrought aluminium and other aluminium products by 2.5 percent with effect from 1.3.2016.

Status of anti – dumping duty on Steel Products (As on 20.07.2016)

S.No.	Product	Country (ies) involved	Current status
1.	Steel Wheels	China PR	Duty imposed on 26.3.2013 in the range of US \$ 512-613 per MT. Duty is in force upto 25.3.2018.
2.	Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	China PR, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA	Duty imposed on 11.12.2015 in the range of 4.58 to 57.39% of landed value. Duty in force upto 10.12.2020.
3.	Certain Hot Rolled Flat Products of Steel	European Union, Korea, South Africa, Taiwan and USA	Duty imposed on 25.11.2011 in the range of US\$ Nil – 1130.28 / MT. Duty is in force upto 24.11.2016
4.	Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Flat Products of 400 series having width below 600 mm	European Union, Korea and USA	Duty imposed on 4.10.2012 on the difference between US \$ 1491 and landed value per MT. Duty in force upto 3.10.2017.
5.	Hot Rolled Flat Product of Stainless Steel of 304 Grade.	China PR, Korea RP and Malaysia.	Duty imposed on 5.6.2015 in the range of US\$ 180 to 316 per MT. Duty is in force upto 4.6.2020.

....

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1225
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

IMPORT DUTY ON EDIBLE OILS

1225. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

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

- (a) the details of maximum and minimum import duties permitted in the rules laid down by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with respect to the import of edible oils and the import duties being charged currently;
- (b) whether the import of edible oils is increasing steadily due to the excessive rebate in their imports and if so, the details thereof along with the other reasons therefor;
- (c) the quantum of edible oils imported during the last three years along with the import duties charged thereon, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the yields of oilseeds of the farmers have been adversely affected due to exceedingly low import duty 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) As per India's commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the maximum rate of duty permitted for edible oils ranges from 40% (olive oil, edible grade) to 300% (coconut, sunflower, groundnut and palm oil). Currently, the basic customs duty rates applicable on import of all types of crude edible oils (of vegetable origin) is 12.5% and on all types of refined edible oils (of vegetable origin) is 20%, applicable with effect from 17.09.2015. WTO rules do not prescribe minimum duty rates for imports.
- (b) There is no rebate on the import of edible oils. The increase in import of edible oil is required to bridge the gap between domestic production and consumption. Import duties are reviewed from time to time to balance and

harmonise various policy objectives and to safeguard the interests of farmers, processors and consumers.

(c) The quantity of edible oil imported during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
2013-14	104.67
2014-15	127.31
2015-16	156.39 (provisional)

The basic customs duty rates applicable on import of crude and refined edible oils (of vegetable origin) for the last three years are as under:

Description	Rate of Basic Custom Duties	Period for which applicable
Crude edible oils (of vegetable origin)	Nil	01.04.2008 to 22.01.2013
	2.5%	23.01.2013 to 23.12.2014
	7.5%	24.12.2014 to 16.09.2015
	12.5%	From 17.09.2015 without time limit
Refined edible oils (of vegetable origin)	7.5%	01.04.2008 to 19.01.2014
	10%	20.01.2014 to 23.12.2014
	15%	24.12.2014 to 16.09.2015
	20%	From 17.09.2015 without time limit

(d) Most of the oilseed cultivation is on marginal land and is dependent on rainfall and other climatic conditions. While imports are necessary to meet domestic consumption requirements, government policy is aimed at increasing the domestic production of oilseeds and edible oil through steps such as bringing more area under oilseeds cultivation, improving the productivity of oilseeds cultivation, tapping new sources of edible oil and market intervention through Minimum Support Prices.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1226
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

IMPORT OF GM FOOD PRODUCTS

1226. SHRI GODSE HEMANT TUKARAM:

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

- (a) whether the imported Genetically Modified (GM) food products are entering Indian supermarkets and food chains unchecked;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether Directorate General of Foreign Trade has taken any action to check the illegal entry of GM food products in domestic market; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the existing regulatory frameworks for GM Food imported into 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) to (d): The import policy of Genetically Modified Food, Feed, Genetically Modified Organism (GMOs) and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) has been notified by Directorate General of Foreign Trade under General Notes regarding Import Policy in ITC (HS) 2012, Schedule-1 (Import Policy). As per the policy, import of GM food requires prior approval of the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) constituted by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.

Further, the Customs Act, 1962 is the basic statute which governs /regulates entry/exit of different categories of goods into or outside the country. Various allied laws and regulations also apply. It is the responsibility of the Customs to ensure that all the imported/ exported goods fulfill the prescribed legal and procedural requirements laid down under Customs act, 1962 and allied laws including payment of the duties leviable, if any.

Import of food products is regulated under the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSAI), 2006. Indian Customs can clear food products including Genetically Modified(GM) food products only after necessary approval/No Objection Certificate(NOC) by FSSAI. FSSAI has informed that no genetically modified food has been cleared for import through the FSSAI locations.

.....

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1229(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1229(H). PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) the details of bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the tension on the Line of Control is directly affecting the trade between the two countries;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether high-level meetings have been held by the two countries to improve the trade ties and if so, the details and the outcome 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 details of bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during the last 3 years and the current year, are given below:

(In US\$ million)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
2013-14	2274.30	426.88	2701.18
2014-15	1857.29	497.31	2354.60
2015-16(P)*	2098.43	441.03	2539.46
2016-17(P)* (April-May)	278.75	60.68	339.43

* Provisional

Source: Export Import Data Bank of D/o Commerce and DGCIS, Kolkata

- (b) & (c): The land based International trade between India and Pakistan takes place through Attari-Wagha border, which is not on the Line of Control between India and Pakistan.

- (d) During the 7th round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on September 20-21, 2012 it was agreed, inter-alia that Pakistan would immediately

remove all trade restrictions through Wagha/Attari border, transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012, etc. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines.

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on 18th January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalization, liberalization and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalization on the basis of the September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then, and there is no progress on the agreed roadmap.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1235(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

EXPORT OF MAIZE

1235(H). SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- (a) the details of export of maize from the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote maize exports from the country along with the outcome 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 State-wise data for exports is not maintained. The details of export of maize from the country, during the last three years and the current year, are as under:

Quantity in Lakh MT; Value in Rs. crore		
YEAR	Quantity	Value
2013-14	42.68	6019.25
2014-15	28.26	4037.86
2015-16	6.50	1089.90
2016-17(Apr-May)	0.97	149.41

Source: DGCI&S

- (b) At present the domestic prices of maize are higher than the international prices making exports from India uncompetitive. No export incentive is provided for export of primary commodities like maize as the Government is aiming to promote the export of processed/value-added products.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1241
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

CASES OF DUMPING OF PRODUCTS

1241. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the cases of dumping of certain products in India by other countries have come to the notice of the Government;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise; and
- (c) the details of anti-dumping measures taken by the Government along with their response so far?

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): Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) initiates anti-dumping investigation on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry with a prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The number of anti-dumping investigation on imports of various products into the country initiated by DGAD since 2013-14, year-wise and country-wise, is at Annex-I.

Based on DGAD's recommendations, the Department of Revenue has imposed anti-dumping duty on certain products as per details given below:-

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(till 20.7.2016)
Number of products on which anti-dumping duty imposed	22	24	47	17

The major products found to be dumped in India fall in the product groups of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Steel & other metals products, Fibre & Yarns and Consumer Goods.

**DETAILS OF ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED BY DGAD COUNTRY-
WISE AND YEAR-WISE SINCE 2013-14**

S.No.	Year Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(till 20.7.2016)
1.	China PR	25	21	23	15
2.	Korea RP	10	7	6	2
3.	Chinese Taipei	6	5	7	1
4.	European Union	5	5	2	3
5.	Thailand	4	4	8	1
6.	USA	3	4	3	0
7.	Pakistan	1	0	3	0
8.	Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	1
9.	UAE	2	0	0	1
10.	Indonesia	1	1	3	2
11.	Malaysia	2	3	3	1
12.	Ukraine	1	0	1	1
13.	Iran	0	0	5	1
14.	Russia	1	2	4	2
15.	Australia	1	0	1	0
16.	Singapore	1	3	0	0
17.	Hongkong	2	0	0	0
18.	Switzerland	0	1	0	0
19.	Vietnam	1	3	3	0
20.	South Africa	1	2	1	0
21.	Japan	0	1	2	3
22.	Norway	1	0	0	0
23.	Mexico	1	0	0	0
24.	Egypt	1	0	0	0
25.	Turkey	0	0	1	0
26.	Philippines	0	1	0	0
27.	Israel	0	1	0	0
28.	Kenya	0	0	1	0
29.	Bangladesh	0	0	2	0
30.	Nepal	0	0	1	0
31.	Qatar	0	0	1	0
32.	Brazil	0	0	0	1
33.	Canada	0	0	0	1
	Total	72	65	82	36

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1258
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

EXPORT PROJECTS

1258. SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to make the export companies of the country including from Tamil Nadu to actively participate through Project Exports Promotion Council, New Delhi;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to start an office of Sports Project Exports Promotion Council in Chennai to cater the needs of Exports Projects Activities in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to improve and develop the Project Exports Promotion Council, New Delhi; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the projects mooted and executed in the last three years, year-wise and their value?

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): As per Memorandum of instructions on Project & Service Exports (Memorandum PEM) of RBI issued in July, 2014, exporters who have sourced orders for undertaking civil construction contracts where execution of the contract's involves grant of fund based and/or non fund based facilities from Indian Banking System or where deferred payment terms are to be offered, require approval from Authorised Dealer/Exim Bank. Authorised Dealer/Exim Bank would consider proposals only from contractors who are on the approved list of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, in order to ensure that only contractors having the necessary competence and capability undertake overseas construction contracts. Ministry of Commerce & Industry has nominated the Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC) to handle project exports including projects contracted on the basis of civil construction projects and turnkey projects including engineering, procurement and construction from concept to commissioning.

(b): No Madam.

(c): Does not arise in view of (b) above

(d) : The Project Exports Promotion Council (PEPC) is an autonomous organisation of exporters set up with the objective to promote and develop project exports. It regulates its own affairs.

(e): Details of projects executed by the members of the PEPC in the last three years is annexed.

**PROJECT EXPORTS: OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND/CONSULTANCY
PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-14 (April-March)**

S.No.	COMPANY	COUNTRY	PROJECT DETAILS	Value in Foreign Currency	Contract Secured (Rs. Cr.)	Date of Securing Contract
1	Gannon Dunkerley	Bangladesh	Construction of 2nd Titas Railway Bridge along with approach rail lines with all other related works for Ministry of Railway - Titas Bridge work at Bangladesh	US\$ 21.105 million	129.67	Sept 2013
2	Gannon Dunkerley	Bangladesh	Extension, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Loop Lines at Darshana-Ishurdi - Sirajganj Bazar BG Section Bangladesh	US\$3.83 million	23.56	Sept 2013
3	IRCON International Ltd.	Bangladesh	Construction of 2 nd Bhairab Railway Bridge with approach rail lines	US\$ 72.90 mln	266.93	Sept 2013
4	IRCON International Ltd.	Bangladesh	Design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of computer based interlocking colour light signaling system on turnkey basis at 11 stations between Ishurdi-Darsana section of Bangladesh	US\$9.66 mln.	60.24	February 2014
		BANGLADESH			480.40	
5	Flovel	Indonesia	INDURING HEP 2X1MW	US\$1.125 mln.	6.76	OCT 2013
		INDONESIA			6.76	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

6	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Kuwait	Kuwait Institute of Scientific REsearch	US\$24 Mln.	150.00	Feb 2014
7	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Kuwait	Stations at Jaber Al-Ahmed Area	US\$81 Mln.	219.00	
		KUWAIT			369.00	
8	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Oman	Construction of Youth complex at Salalah	US\$ 75.32 Mln.	447.35	23 May 2013
9	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Oman	Military technical college: Construction of Mess Block	US\$8.76 Mln.	52.05	27 June 2013
10	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Oman	construction of the Al Batinah Expressway	Omani riyal 135.6 million / US\$339 mln	2085.00	July 2013
11	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Oman	Construction of a road between Bidbid-Sur Section (Second Phase, First Part).	US\$ 250 mln	1550.00	March 2014
		OMAN			4134.40	
12	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	Phase 11- Stage1- EHV Power Cables-Packages C2 and C12	US\$71 Mln.	446.00	06 October 2013
13	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	Phase 11- Stage1 Substations-PackagesS1, S10 nad S11	US\$ 405 Mln.	2537.00	23 October 2013
14	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	Doha Metro	US\$369mln	2232.00	
15	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	design and construction of Al Wakrah Bybass Road	US\$ 601 Mln.	3,610.00	March 2014

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

16	Voltas Ltd.	Qatar	Subcontract of Engineering, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of MEP	QAR 175.000 million/ US\$46.05 mln	280.00	10.08.2013
----	-------------	-------	--	------------------------------------	--------	------------

			works for Multi-Purpose Sports Hall and Administration Offices at Lekhwiya Sports Club, Doha, Qatar.			
17	Voltas Ltd.	Qatar	Subcontract for Engineering, Manufacture, Supply and Delivery to site, Installation, Testing, Commissioning, Maintenance and Warranty of all MEP Works - Worker's Hospital and Integrated Health Centre at Industrial Area, Doha, State of Qatar.	QAR 237.500/ US\$60.81 mln	380.00	15.09.2013
18	Voltas Ltd.	Qatar	Extension of Yearly Contract for Operation and Maintenance of Utility Building, Old Amiri Diwan, Cooling tower building and Car Park, Doha, State of Qatar.	QAR 11.292 million Eqvv Rs. 19.20 Crores	19.20	15.11.2013
		QATAR			9,504.2	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

19	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Design, construction and commissioning of a metro project from the ArRiyadh Development Authority	USD 1203 Million	7118.00	July 2013
20	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Engg., design, procurement, construction, installation & commissioning of gas processing facilities for Midyan Gas Fields	US\$201 Mln.	1194.00	27 June 2013
		SAUDI ARABIA			8312.00	
21	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Air side construction of Abu Dhabi Airport	US\$ 257 Million	1397.00	02 April 2013
22	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Cast House and Mechanical Installation of Taweelah Aluminium Smelter	US\$ 7 Mln	38.00	April 2013
23	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	A10325- Expansion of 33KV network in Al Ain Region	US\$96 Mln.	569.00	01 July 2013
24	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	EPC works for power interconnection between Habshan % abd TRANSCO 5273	US\$25 Mln.	155.00	October 2013
25	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Mafraq 4A (Abu Dhabi General Services)	US\$184Mln.	1122.00	March 2014
		UAE			3281.00	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

26	Technofab Engg. Ltd.	Zimbabwe	Rehabilitation of water supply & sewage systems in Harare & Chitungwiza	US\$1,13,45,690	60.76	02 May 2013
27	Technofab Engg. Ltd.	Zimbabwe	Rehabilitation of Water & sewage systems in Chegutu, Kwekwe and Masvingo	US\$ 92,31,294.50	49.43	03 May 2013
		ZIMBABWE			110.19	
		Total		US\$ 3728.37 Mln.	26197.95	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

PROJECT EXPORTS: OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND/CONSULTANCY PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

S.No.	COMPANY	COUNTRY	PROJECT DETAILS	Value in Foreign Currency	Contract Secured (Rs. Cr.)	Date of Securing Contract
1.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	KSA	Construction of 230 kV OHTL and 230 kV Cabling work AbuAli Island project in KSA	US\$100.90 million	635.52	23-Mar-14
2.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	KSA	Connection from AL Dawadmi Substation to Riyadh area	US\$14.95 million	94.18	27-Mar-14
3.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	KSA	Construction of 132 kV OHTL from New Abu Ajram substation to Al Jouf Power Plant Substation	US\$ 24.50 million	154.29	27-Mar-14
4.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	KSA	Construction of 110 kV OHTL line at Turbha Substation in KSA	US\$ 27.69 million	172.38	24-Mar-14
5.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	KSA	Construction of 110 kV OHTL for Ranya Substation in KSA	US\$ 27.74 million	174.75	24-Mar-14

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

6.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.(L&T Power)	Bangladesh	Setting up a 360 MW Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project of North West Power Generation Company Ltd (NWPGL) in Bangladesh	US\$280 million	1643	May'2014
7.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd..(L&T Power)	Bangladesh	Setting up a 225 MW Sikalbaha Combined Cycle Power Plant near the port city of Chittagong in Bangladesh	US\$200 million	1172	May'2014
8.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	Qatar Power Transmission System Expansion - Phase XI - Stage 1 - Addendum - EHV Substations - S12, S15 & S16 Package	US\$ 259.30 million	1,634.04	1-Jun-14
9.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Qatar	Design, Build, Operate and Maintain Works of Al Shamal Sewage Treatment Works CP755	US\$ 43.94 million	264.00	30-Oct-14

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

10.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Algeria	Engineering, supply, and installation of 400/220kV chlef 3X300 MVA - Algeria	US\$ 51.58 million	325.15	8-Jul-14
11.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd..(L&T Hydrocarbon)	Kuwait	Complete Engineer-Procure-Construct contract for a Gathering Centre for KOC, a subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC)	KWD 239.7 million (approx. USD 846 million)	5076	July 2014
12.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Construction of 33/11 kV Primary substation at Al Ain Hospital and Associated 33kV Underground cable works	US\$ 17.29 million	109.00	31-Mar-14

13.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Design, Supply, Delivery & Construction of the Phase 2B Heavy Section Mill External Storage Area	US\$ 5.47 million	32.99	13-May-14
14.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Construction of Car Park at Midfield Terminal Building at Abu Dhabi	US\$ 87.01 million	548.51	9-Nov-14
15.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	UAE	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 132/11 KV Substation at Khor - Dubai	US\$ 24.45 million	151.55	5-Mar-15

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

16.	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Kuwait	Expansion and revamping of Ahmadi Depot, Kuwait from Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC).	US\$ 236.09 million	1,400	June 2014
17.	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Malaysia	RAPID Tank Farm Project	US\$ 581 million	3515	September 2014
18.	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Republic of Yemen	Construction of 42 km, 2x3 lane dual carriageway project between Doraigh and Noubat Dokaim	USD 211.41 million	1,270	May 2014
19.	Voltas Ltd.	Singapore	Shell Marina Project, Singapore. Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of HVAC System at Shell Marina LOBP –GMP Project, Singapore.	SGD 3.100 million / US\$ 2.43 million	14.88	August 2014
20.	Voltas Ltd.	UAE	Supply and Execution of MEP works at Dubai Trade Centre District Phase 1A2, CP02 and CP03, Main and Enabling Works and CP05 – C1 Office, H2 Hotel and Basements.	AED 161.911 million / US\$ 43.17 million	259.06	15 May2014

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

21.	Voltas Ltd.	UAE	Ferrari World - Phase 2 Development Project, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E Supply and Execution of MEP works at Ferrari World - Phase 2, Development Project at Yas Island, Abu Dhabi, UAE.	AED 22.400 million / US\$ 6.12 million	38.08	February 2015
22.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Algeria	Design and build of 2090 apartments at Mostaganam.	US\$ 67.00 million	416	16-Dec-14
23.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Cote D' Ivory	Designing, Architectural Study, Technical Study and Construction of building to accommodate the Enterprises of the ZBTIC.	US\$ 11.00 million	69	26-Mar-15
24.	Shapoorji Pallonji	KSA	Design and construction of expansion and development of existing Terminals.	US\$ 591.00 million	3665	8-Jan-15
25.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Kuwait	Construction, operation and maintenance of College of Social Science , Law,Shariaa & Islamic studies.	US\$ 525.00 million	3255	1-Dec-14

26.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Nigeria	Construction of Cancer Hospital Buiiding.	US\$ 8.00 million	50	31-May-14
27.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Oman	Oman Convention & Exhibition Center project .	US\$ 111.00 million	689	3-Feb-15

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

28.	Shapoorji Pallonji	Qatar	Constrution of Abraj Quartier Main Works .	US\$ 490.00 million	3038	27-Mar-15
29.	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	300 Villas development, Phase1, Meraas Development .	US\$ 40.00 million	248	21-Dec-14
30.	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	Construction of Amity University for Ritnand Balved Education Foundation.	US\$ 73.00 million	453	12-Oct-14
31.	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	Construction of residential Plots, Phase-2, 9 Buildings.	US\$ 145.00 million	899	24-Jul-14
32.	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	Construction of 404 Villas at Mudon development.	US\$ 160.00 million	992	31-May-14
33.	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	Dubai Inn Projects.	US\$ 181.00 million	1123	25-Aug-14
				US\$ 5493.04 mln	33,581.38	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

**PROJECT EXPORTS: OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND /
CONSULTANCY PROJECTS
FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

S.No.	COMPANY	COUNTRY	PROJECT DETAILS	Value in Foreign Currency	Contract Secured (Rs. Cr.	Date of Securing Contract
1.	Voltas Ltd	UAE	Ruwais Housing Complex – Phase IV, Abu Dhabi, UAE. Fabrication and Installation of Multi Service MEP Modules at Ruwais Housing Complex – Phase IV, Abu Dhabi, UAE.	AED 35.250 million / US\$ 9.61 mln	59.93	07.04.2015
2.	Shapoorji Pallonji	KSA	Construction of G+18 floors at Al Khobar	US\$ 67.37 Mln.	447.34	02.05.2015
3.	Flovel Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Vietnam	BACNA HPP for DATC Global Trade and Investment Joint Stock Company	US\$3.26 Mln	21.52	28 May 2015
4.	Simplex Infrastructure	Dubai	Construction of large anode storage building	US\$ 3.04 million	19.50	08 May 2015
5.	Simplex Infrastructure	Dubai	Civil work for 132 KV Substation	US\$4.7 million	30.08	27 May 2015
6.	Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Republic of Tanzania	Rehabilitation of Chalinze Water Treatment Plant, Supply ANF Installation of Secondary and Tertiary Distribution Network and Construction of Reservoirs in Chalinze Villages	US\$ 41.36 mln.	262.84	18 May 2015

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

7.	Angelique	Bangladesh	Construction and Expansion of Distribution Network for DPDC on Turnkey Basis (North Zone) (Lot -1)	US\$15.91 mln.	103.40	June 2015
8.	Angelique	Bangladesh	Construction and Expansion of Distribution Network for DPDC on Turnkey Basis (South Zone) (Lot -2)	US\$ 26.03 mln	169.21	June 2015
9.	Simplex Infrastructure	Saudi Arabia	Civil works (structural) for Villa works	US\$1.27 million	8.10	03 June 2016
10.	Voltas Ltd.	Singapore	Tunnel Ventilation & Environmental Control Systems for Thomson East Coast Line Stage 1 and 2, Singapore. Design (Limited), Manufacture, Supply, Delivery, Installation, Testing & Commissioning to form a complete system for Tunnel Ventilation And Environmental Control Systems For Thomson East Coast Line Stage 1 & 2, Singapore.	SGD 59.996 million US\$ 45.08 mln.	287.98	10.06.2015
11	Shapoorji Pallonji	UAE	Green Community West Extension Phase III	US\$ 125.27 Mln	831.79	7.06.2015

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

12.	Flovel Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Vietnam	NGOI HUT 2A HPP for Thuong Thang Development and Construction Investment JSC	US\$ 2.57 Mln.	16.99	24 June 2015
13	Simplex Infrastructure	Qatar	Civil and Building, Intake Pump House and Seal Pit	US\$70.48 mln	451.15	01 September 2015
14	Simplex Infrastructure	Dubai	Execution, completion & maintenance of the 2B+G+16+Roof+ Gym Residential Building at Dubai Sports City	US\$ 18.29 million	120.26	20 September 2015
15	IRCON Intl	Bangladesh	Construction of Embankment Track. All civil works, major and minor bridges and culverts and implementation of EMP of Khulna-Mongla Port Rail Line in Bangladesh- Package No. WD1	US\$ 147.24 million	971.34	23 September 2015
16	Simplex Infrastructure	Dubai	Construction of (G + 2) labour accommodation on Plot no. 264-171 Al Muhaisnah 2 nd Area	US\$17.71 mln.	115.61	11 October 2015
17	Afcons	Gabon	EPC contract for new general cargo terminal at Owenfdo	US\$ 86.38 Mln.	560.43	22 Oct 2015
18	Angelique	Rwanda	Rural Electrification of Northern Province of Rwanda	US\$ 10.46 mln.	67.99	October 2015

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

19	Flovel Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Vietnam	NAMBAN HPP for Hung Hai construction and Trading Investment Joint Stock Company	US\$ 1.90 Mln.	12.50	12 November 2015
20	Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Rwanda	Rural Electrification of Western Zone (Lot-3, Lot-5 & Lot-8)	US\$ 9.95 mln.	66.23	25 November 2015
21	Shapoorji Pallonji	Algeria	Construction of 5200 Logments, Oran	US\$160 mln	1058.22	13 November 2015
22	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Oman	Pet Coke Handling & Storage Project-EPC	US\$ 63.58 Million	416.88	04 November 2015
23	Simplex Infrastructure	UAE	Civil works for construction of B + G + 17+ Lower Roof Hotel Building	US\$25.6 mln.	167.60	30 November 2015
24	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Turkey	TANAP Gas Pipeline in Turkey	US\$ 204 Mln.	1390	January 2016
25	Shapoorji	Saudi Arabia	Construction of new SEC Head Quarters	US\$ 369.6 Mln.	2454.14	05 January 2016
26	Angelique	Zimbabwe	Upgradation of Deka Pumping station and River Water Intake System	US\$ 22.52 mln.	146.38	January 2016
27	Afcons	Dubai, UAE	Improvement of Al Avir road and international city access	US\$52.04 Million	350	January 2016
28	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Oman	EPC of 14" dia, 300 km Natural Gas Pipeline, Oman	US\$ 191 Mln.	1305	February 2016

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

29	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Oman	EPC of 32 km, 301 km gas pipeline, Oman	US\$ 112 Mln.	765	February 2016
30	Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Dubai	Construction of 168 villas at Trixis Cluster of the Akoya Oxygen master development offering a luxury lifestyle at the heart of nature in Al Yufrah 2, Dubai.	US\$ 45Mln.	308	February 2016
31	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Malaysia	Lambir-275/33KV Substation	US\$ 21.89	147.20	15 March 2016
32	Voltas	UAE	Al Jalila Foundation	AED 73.750	136.59	14 March 2016

			Headquarters at Dubai, U.A.E.	million US\$ 20.38 Mln		
33	Voltas	UAE	Dubai Trade Centre District Project (Phase 1A5, CP01), Dubai, U.A.E.	AED 209.900 million US\$58.45 Mln	388.73	20 March 2016
34	Angelique	Zimbabwe	Engineering, Procurement and Construction of the 2x15 MW Gairezi Hydro Power Project.	US\$ 90.29 mln.	586.89	March 2016
				US \$ 2161.06 Million	14354.37 cr	

Source:- Project Export Promotion Council (PEPC)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1277(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

FAKE PRODUCTS BY CHINESE EXPORTERS

1277(H). SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received reports of alleged sale of fake consumer products and other products of popular Indian brands by Chinese exporters where norms of trademarks have been violated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its impact on national exchequer and the domestic producers;
- (c) whether special cases of selling of such fake products in the country have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Chinese authorities and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the preventive measures being 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): Embassy of India has come across some instances of Chinese companies infringing upon copyright/trademark of Indian brands/products such as Natraj, Raymond, JK Files and Tools, Fevicol, Onida, Godrej, Boroplus, Dabur, Mida & Company Private Ltd and some Indian incense stick brands.

Two cases were recently booked by Indian Customs wherein popular Indian brands manufactured in India were imported. The details are as under:

Description of the Item	Indian brand name	Manufacturer	Imported	Tentative value
Cosmetics	Lotus	M/s Kanidi Cosmeceuticals, Solan, H.P.	M/s Shiva Enterprises	Rs. 11,34,360/-
	Lakme, Ponds,	(i) M/s Hindustan Unilever Limited, Uttarakhand	-do-	Rs. 2,27,89,518/-

	Fair & Lovely	(ii) M/s Hindustan Unilever Limited, Andheri, Mumbai (iii) M/s Schwan Stabilo, Mktd.. by Hindustan Unilever Limited, Mumbai		
--	---------------	--	--	--

On receipt of complaints from Indian companies, the cases of copyright/trademark violations are taken up at appropriate level with relevant Government agencies in China by Embassy of India, Beijing.

China recognizes a "first to file" system, which means that the rights of trademark belongs to the first person/company who properly registers the trademark in China. The Chinese side has acted upon few of the cases by allowing the Indian companies to register with the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China. However, the onus of trademark registration and protection in China lies on the enterprises concerned. As per the extant rules in China, the individual enterprise has to file a case in relevant forum by hiring a law firm on reported instances of trademark/copyright infringements.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1284
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

EXPORT FROM LABOUR-INTENSIVE SECTORS

1284. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of merchandise exports from labour-intensive sectors of the country during the last three years and the current year, item and yearwise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to analyse and identify the sectors which are lagging behind in international trade and if so, the details and the results thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of the previous stimulus package for the sectors which are lagging behind in exports particularly the labour-intensive sectors; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to promote the exports from the labour-intensive sectors?

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 value of merchandise exports from the major labour intensive sectors of the country during the last three years and the current year, sector and principal commodity group-wise and year-wise is annexed as Annexure-I.
- (b) to (d) The Government monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the global economic environment. Department of Commerce/Directorate General of Foreign Trade engages with stake holders including Export Promotion Councils to assess the export sector situation.

Based on the assessments and feedback received from exporting community, Government has taken suitable measures to promote exports including by the labour intensive sectors, which include:

- (i) **The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)** was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise including export from labour intensive sectors, which are produced/manufactured in India. The details of the scheme are available on website of DGFT: www.dgft.gov.in.
- (ii) The Government has introduced the **Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit** with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to manufacturers for all exports under 416 specified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) Codes at 4 digit level] and to exports made by manufacturers in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across all ITC (HS) Codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (iii) **Duty Exemption/Remission Schemes** viz Advance Authorisation (AA), Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) and Duty Drawback (DBK) Scheme enable duty free import of inputs for export production, including replenishment of input or duty remission. Schemes to promote exports of Gem & Jewellery include Advance Procurement/Replenishment of Precious Metals from Nominated Agencies, Replenishment Authorisation for Gems, Replenishment Authorisation for Consumables and Advance Authorisation for precious metals. Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme facilitates import of capital goods at zero duty for producing quality goods and services to enhance India's export competitiveness. Authorisation holder under EPCG is not required to maintain average Export Obligation in respect of export of goods from following sectors viz. Handicrafts, Handlooms, Cottage & Tiny sector, Agriculture, Aquaculture (including Fisheries), Pisciculture, Animal husbandry, Floriculture & Horticulture, Poultry, Viticulture, Sericulture, Carpets, Coir, and Jute.
- (iv) **Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme** is an Export Promotion Scheme envisaged to act as a catalyst to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. The scheme provides assistance to Export Promotion Organizations/Trade Promotion Organizations/National Level Institutions/ Research Institutions/Universities/Laboratories, Exporters etc., for enhancement of exports through accessing new markets or through increasing the share in the existing markets.

- (v) **Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme** is under operation through the Department of Commerce to assist exporters for export promotion activities abroad, assist Export Promotion Councils(EPCs) to undertake export promotion activities for their product(s) and commodities and assist approved organizations/trade bodies in undertaking exclusive non-recurring innovative activities connected with export promotion efforts for their members.

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS FROM THE MAJOR LABOUR INTENSIVE SECTORS OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR, SECTOR AND PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUP-WISE AND YEAR-WISE

Sl.No.	SECTOR	PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS	Value in US \$ Million			
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-May)
1	CARPET	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	1175.8	1358.2	1437.6	233.2
2	CARPET	SILK CARPET	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.2
3	COFFEE	COFFEE	798.8	814.0	783.8	157.9
4	COTTON YARN/FABS./MADEUPS, HANDLOOM PRODUCTS ETC.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	5118.6	5516.4	5256.1	823.4
5	COTTON YARN/FABS./MADEUPS, HANDLOOM PRODUCTS ETC.	COTTON YARN	4550.4	3937.4	3608.0	533.3
6	COTTON YARN/FABS./MADEUPS, HANDLOOM PRODUCTS ETC.	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	373.0	369.6	368.5	61.2
7	COTTON YARN/FABS./MADEUPS, HANDLOOM PRODUCTS ETC.	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	597.8	551.6	540.1	92.4
8	COTTON YARN/FABS./MADEUPS, HANDLOOM PRODUCTS ETC.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	376.0	399.6	331.3	56.2
9	ENGINEERING GOODS	AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC	1164.1	1168.3	1047.8	165.0
10	ENGINEERING GOODS	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	4585.0	6158.5	3707.3	535.0
11	ENGINEERING GOODS	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	1943.3	2859.4	2639.1	332.5
12	ENGINEERING GOODS	ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC	1244.2	1344.4	1260.4	197.0
13	ENGINEERING GOODS	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	3971.8	4438.6	4216.1	669.7
14	ENGINEERING GOODS	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	1687.5	1648.1	1384.3	235.3
15	ENGINEERING GOODS	BICYCLE AND PARTS	348.7	354.2	297.5	48.1
16	ENGINEERING GOODS	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	2855.1	3420.3	2539.6	308.9
17	ENGINEERING GOODS	CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES	309.7	341.8	425.7	73.3
18	ENGINEERING GOODS	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	3683.2	3974.1	3813.4	687.7
19	ENGINEERING GOODS	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	711.1	755.7	639.8	119.4
20	ENGINEERING GOODS	IC ENGINES AND PARTS	1770.4	2398.0	2037.3	407.2
21	ENGINEERING GOODS	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	4276.3	4769.3	4635.3	696.1
22	ENGINEERING GOODS	IRON AND STEEL	9223.7	8684.4	5553.6	838.9
23	ENGINEERING GOODS	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	194.7	173.2	181.5	18.1
24	ENGINEERING GOODS	MACHINE TOOLS	334.9	376.9	392.0	62.2
25	ENGINEERING GOODS	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	966.9	1080.3	988.7	172.2
26	ENGINEERING GOODS	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	6147.9	6684.0	6727.3	1072.3
27	ENGINEERING GOODS	NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	437.3	897.6	492.9	18.8

28	ENGINEERING GOODS	NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT	563.1	603.9	681.4	124.0
29	ENGINEERING GOODS	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	30.9	54.8	89.5	14.8
30	ENGINEERING GOODS	OTH NON FERIOUS METAL AND PRODC	416.1	499.3	432.7	70.9
31	ENGINEERING GOODS	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	1008.7	1177.4	1073.4	189.9
32	ENGINEERING GOODS	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	1586.0	1751.2	1990.6	311.8
33	ENGINEERING GOODS	OTHR RUBBER PRODC EXCPT FOOTW	964.2	1071.1	919.1	143.6
34	ENGINEERING GOODS	PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	19.1	19.5	17.1	3.2
35	ENGINEERING GOODS	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	6780.4	7562.8	6122.8	886.8
36	ENGINEERING GOODS	PROJECT GOODS	47.4	36.6	24.9	13.9
37	ENGINEERING GOODS	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	690.9	773.2	706.6	108.7
38	ENGINEERING GOODS	RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS	178.2	135.3	110.0	27.8
39	ENGINEERING GOODS	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	3724.9	5352.6	3091.6	1737.0
40	ENGINEERING GOODS	TIN AND PRODUCTS MADE OF TIN	80.4	37.7	57.2	0.8
41	ENGINEERING GOODS	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	1521.5	1864.3	1777.4	270.0
42	ENGINEERING GOODS	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	435.4	608.1	527.1	29.5
43	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	GOLD	3086.5	2845.1	5512.5	693.8
44	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLRY	10801.4	13242.4	11026.8	2484.0
45	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	OTHER PRECIOUS AND BASE METALS	321.5	414.0	447.3	42.8
46	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	27160.4	24758.8	22446.9	4059.6
47	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	SILVER	18.5	5.7	7.3	1.5
48	HANDICRAFTS EXCL. HAND MADE CARPET	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	1499.3	1378.0	1635.4	278.9
49	JUTE MFG. INCLUDING FLOOR COVERING	FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	63.6	86.3	67.5	10.5
50	JUTE MFG. INCLUDING FLOOR COVERING	JUTE HESSIAN	141.7	126.0	125.5	22.5
51	JUTE MFG. INCLUDING FLOOR COVERING	JUTE YARN	23.5	22.6	18.3	1.1
52	JUTE MFG. INCLUDING FLOOR COVERING	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	152.8	112.5	348.5	24.2
53	LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES	FINISHED LEATHER	1285.1	1331.2	1049.3	169.2
54	LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	2025.7	2279.0	2147.8	319.6
55	LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES	LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	320.0	361.9	285.1	47.4
56	LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES	LEATHER GARMENTS	591.8	604.6	554.0	80.6
57	LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES	LEATHER GOODS	1350.1	1453.2	1370.4	205.4
58	MAN-MADE YARN/FABS./MADEUPS ETC.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	5183.7	5275.0	4651.4	736.4
59	RMG OF ALL TEXTILES	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	9106.7	9282.8	9090.0	1454.3
60	RMG OF ALL TEXTILES	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	3149.0	3997.1	4179.6	750.1

61	RMG OF ALL TEXTILES	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	2190.8	2941.7	3183.9	550.5
62	RMG OF ALL TEXTILES	RMG SILK	236.6	304.0	245.2	26.7
63	RMG OF ALL TEXTILES	RMG WOOL	307.5	307.7	264.8	28.0
64	TEA	TEA	798.8	681.8	720.0	90.7
65	Toys	Toys	36.9	41.0	65.3	12.4
66	Sports Good	Sports Good	236.5	274.5	227.5	34.1
67	Rubber and Articles	Rubber and Articles	2679.2	2726.3	2362.1	381.4
	TOTAL		149663.3	160877.7	144961.7	25053.6

Source: DGCIS

Note 1: Corresponding quantity figures for above sectors are not available as aggregation is not possible due to difficulty in aggregating across different product/commodity types, units of measurement etc. The commodity-wise and country-wise data on quantum and value of exports and imports of the country is available in the CDs of DGCIS publications "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India", Vol.I (Exports) and Vol.II (Imports). These CDs are also regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCIS, Kolkata, for reference.

Note 2: As the item-wise data will be huge, these sectors have been bifurcated into principal commodity groups wherever possible.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1285(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

BAN ON ROSEWOOD PRODUCTS

1285(H). SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

- (a) whether rosewood handicraft products have 35 percent share in total export of handicraft products from the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES) has imposed ban on export and import of rosewood products;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to lift the said ban 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 value of export of handicrafts for the last three years and current year is tabulated below:

Export of Handicrafts	
Year	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2013-14	9128.3
2014-15	8426.4
2015-16	10720.6
2016-17 (Apr-May)	1861.1

Source : DGCI&S (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics)

Data is not separately available for export of Rosewood handicraft

(b) to (d): CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) has not imposed any ban on export or import of Rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) which is covered under Appendix 2 of CITES Schedule. As per Schedule 2, Chapter 44 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items 2012, export of finished handicraft products of Rosewood is “free” subject to provisions of CITES. Accordingly, export of handicraft products made out of Rosewood requires prior permission by the CITES Management Authority. However, import of Rosewood is “free” without any condition.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1286
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

PROBLEMS FACED BY EXPORTERS

1286. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the long waiting period experienced by exporters in the country in getting their commodities out of the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has received any representation from trade and chambers of commerce in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the initiatives/suggestions proposed to be taken by the Government in arriving at a rational framework for removal of avoidable constraints in this issue?

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 Government is aware of the need to ensure that waiting period experienced by the firms in getting their products exported out of the country is minimised, as reduction in time and cost of exporting will enhance India's export competitiveness. This is one of the key ease of doing business issues raised in various forums.

(d): Government has taken a number of steps for reducing the time taken in exporting/importing a consignment. Following are some important measures taken:

- i) The number of documents required for exports and imports has been reduced to three each.
- ii) Filing of import and export declarations and manifests has been made online with digital signatures.
- iii) An electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians for electronic delivery order has been introduced.
- iv) Terminal handling receipts have been replaced by web-based e-Form 13 at JNPT, Gateway Terminals India and NhavaSheva International Container Terminal.
- v) Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been implemented by Customs by integrating FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant

Quarantine, Drug Controller and Wildlife Control Bureau with Customs portal.

- vi) 24x7 Customs clearance facilities have been extended to 19 seaports and 17 air cargo complexes.
- vii) Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee has been set up at every major customs seaport and airport for speedy clearance of import and export of goods.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1288
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

TRADE TALKS WITH CHINA

1288. DR. UDIT RAJ:

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

- (a) whether the administrative agencies in China have not responded to India's demand in three key sectors, viz. pharmaceutical, agriculture and IT services where the country has demonstrative strength;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has held any talks with the Chinese Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the next course of action of 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 (d): India has consistently engaged with China on greater market access for India's exports to China, especially in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, agriculture, IT services etc. India has regularly sought simplification and greater transparency in China's procedures relating to registration, inspection and approvals for Indian Products.

The issue of market access for Indian products like pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and IT Services has been discussed at the highest levels of leadership of the two countries.

During the state visit of Mr. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, to India from 17 to 19th September 2014, the Work Plan on Drug Administration and Cooperation was signed between Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of the Republic of India and China Food and Drug Administration of the People's Republic of China. The work plan envisages cooperation between the two sides in fields of drug standards, traditional medicine and drug testing, etc.

During the 3rd India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) a MoU on Cooperation in Information and Communications Technology between Ministry of Communications and

Information Technology of Republic of India and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China was signed. The First Meeting of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Joint Working Group on Cooperation in ICT took place in New Delhi from 14-18th December 2014.

In the Joint Statement issued during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to China in May 2015 it has been stated that, "The two sides resolved to take joint measures to alleviate the skewed bilateral trade so as to realize its sustainability. Such measures will 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."

Commerce Secretary, during a meeting with Chief Inspector, Chinese General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), on 17th September 2015 in Beijing, requested expedient clearance on the pending requests for market access for Indian agro products. Commerce Secretary also met the Vice-Minister, Ministry of Industry & Information Technology (MIIT) of China on 17th September 2015 and discussed the IT & IT Services enablement issues. During the visit, she also had a meeting with Chinese Vice-Minister, Ministry of Commerce, where market access issues on pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and IT services were again flagged.

On an invitation of Export Inspection Council of India, an expert delegation from AQSIQ visited India in September 2015, for field verification of the surveillance and control system of Indian fishmeal/fish oil for enabling exports to China.

Under the India-China Joint Economic Group (JEG) mechanism, a Joint Working Group on Trade in Services has been set up to promote cooperation in IT/ITES and other sectors. The second meeting of Joint Working Group on Trade in Services was held in New Delhi on 23rd October 2015.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1289
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

TRADE DEFICIT

1289. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the overall trade deficit of India with other countries during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the contribution of various sectors in India's trade deficit with other countries along with the export and import figures for each of them during the said period;
- (c) whether the electronics imports into the country form a major part of the total trade deficit of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to boost electronic manufacturing for both domestic and export purposes; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to boost other major sectors which are large contributors to the trade deficit of India?

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) Total value of merchandise trade deficit of India with other countries during the last three years and current year is as follows:

Year	Trade Deficit (Value in US \$ Billion)
2013-14	-135.80
2014-15	-137.68
2015-16	-118.63
2015-16 (Apr-May)*	-10.59

Source: DGCI&S, *Provisional

- (b) The contributions of various sectors to India's merchandise trade deficit with other countries along with the exports and imports figures for last 3 years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US \$ Billion)

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				Trade Deficit			
Major Sectors	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-May)*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-May)*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr-May)*
Petroleum, Crude and Products	63.2	56.8	30.5	4.1	164.8	138.3	82.9	11.6	-101.6	-81.5	-52.4	-7.5
Electronic Goods	7.8	6.3	5.9	1.0	33.2	37.5	40.9	5.6	-25.4	-31.3	-35.0	-4.6
Engineering Goods	63.9	73.1	60.6	10.6	78.0	82.8	80.3	10.9	-14.1	-9.8	-19.7	-0.3
Gems and Jewellery	41.4	41.3	39.4	7.3	58.4	62.4	56.5	7.6	-17.0	-21.1	-17.1	-0.3
Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including Process	4.0	3.9	3.6	0.6	25.0	26.3	20.4	3.1	-21.0	-22.4	-16.8	-2.5
Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	14.2	14.4	13.7	2.2	23.4	25.1	23.0	3.7	-9.2	-10.7	-9.3	-1.5
Fertilisers, Crude and Manufactured	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	7.4	8.1	0.7	-6.2	-7.3	-8.0	-0.7
Plastic and Linoleum	6.1	5.7	5.8	0.9	10.8	12.4	12.1	2.1	-4.6	-6.7	-6.4	-1.2
Wood and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.4	5.1	5.5	5.0	0.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.0	-0.4
Pulp and Waste Paper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1
Iron Ore	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.1
All merchandise trade	314.4	310.4	262.0	42.9	450.2	448.0	380.7	53.5	-135.8	-137.7	-118.6	-10.6
% share of Electronic Goods	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	7.4	8.4	10.7	10.5	18.7	22.7	29.5	43.4

Source: DGCI&S, * Provisional

(c) & (d) The electronics imports/exports of the country contribute to the total trade deficit of India. As reflected in the above table, the trade deficit due to Electronics items forms 18.7%, 22.7%, 29.5% and 43.4% of the total trade deficit of India during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April-May), amounting to US\$ -25.4, -31.3, -35.0 and -4.6 billion in value terms respectively.

The steps taken by the Government to boost electronic manufacturing for both domestic and export purposes are as under:

1. Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing is one of the pivotal Flagship Programmes under Digital India campaign of the Government.
2. The National Policy on Electronics (NPE 2012) was notified in October 2012 with the vision to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.
3. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector. The scheme was notified in July 2012. The scheme provides subsidy for investments in capital expenditure - 20% for investments in SEZs and 25% in non-SEZs. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects. For high technology and high capital investment units like Fabs, production subsidy @10% is also provided. The incentives are available for investments made in a project within a period of 10 years. The scheme is open to receive applications till 26.07.2020.
4. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The assistance for the projects for setting up

Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters is 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 Crore for 100 acres of land. For larger areas, pro-rata ceiling applies. For lower extent, the extent of support would be decided by the Steering Committee for Clusters (SCC) subject to the ceiling of Rs. 50 Crore. For setting up Brownfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster, 75% of the cost of infrastructure, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 Crore is provided.

5. Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement is under implementation.
6. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) policy has been approved to support Daughter Funds including Early Stage Angel Funds and Venture Funds in the area of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Nano-electronics and IT. The supported Daughter Funds will promote innovation, R&D and product development within the country.
7. A meeting of State IT Ministers and State Government Officials was held on 26.08.2014 to encourage them to actively promote electronics manufacturing. Several States have shown keen interest.
8. Approvals for all foreign direct investment up-to 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
9. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.
10. Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic items.
11. Mandatory compliance to safety standards has been notified for identified Electronic Products with the objective to curb import of sub-standard and unsafe electronics goods. As of now, 30 electronic products are under the ambit of this Order.
12. Government has approved setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in India.
13. Two Schemes for skill development of 90,000 and 3,28,000 persons, respectively in the electronics sector have been approved to provide human resource for the industry.
14. The Scheme to enhance the number of PhDs in the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) sectors has been approved. 3000 PhDs are proposed to be supported under the Scheme.
15. Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Indian Conditional Access System (iCASTM) has been developed to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCASTM is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 4-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCASTM in the cable networks has already started.
16. An Electropreneur park has been approved for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
17. National Centre of Excellence in Flexible Electronics (NCFlexE) is being set up in IIT Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystems; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
18. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) is being set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
19. Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) is being set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.

20. An Incubation Centre with focus on medical electronics is being set up at Indian Institute of Technology, Patna.
21. An Incubation Centre with focus on consumer electronics is being set up at IIITM at Kochi.
22. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.
23. DeitY has approved a project to be implemented by Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA) to promote Innovation, IP, R&D and commercialization of products, etc. in the ESDM sector by providing funding support to an Industry, for doing collaborative research with an Academic Institute in the priority areas with a timeline of not more than two years.
24. DeitY has approved a project being implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) to promote scientific and technological research in Medical Electronics sector in India to address the pressing challenges associated with the development of innovative medical electronics and making it available, accessible and affordable to the people at the bottom of the pyramid.

(e) Details of key steps taken by Government to boost exports, including for major sectors which are large contributors to the trade deficit of India, are as follows:

- i. The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'.
- ii. In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from Rs. 18000 Crore to Rs. 21000 Crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items. On 04.05.2016, the Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 2787 lines. Hence Landing Certificates shall not be required under MEIS w.e.f 04.05.2016. This step has been taken as part of 'Ease of Doing Business' and reduction of Transaction Cost of the exporters. Accordingly, revenue foregone under the scheme has been revised from Rs.21000 Crores per annum to Rs.22,000 Crores per annum.
- iii. The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- iv. By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- v. Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1295
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF SPICES

1295. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

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

- (a) the total annual quantity of production of spices in the country along with the percentage of spices exported and released for the domestic consumption;
- (b) whether the quantity of spices released for domestic consumption is sufficient to meet the demand;
- (c) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the demand of the domestic market for the local consumers; and
- (d) the procedure adopted by the Government to strike a balance between the demand for domestic consumption and the demand of the foreign markets?

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 (d) : The annual production of spices in the country is around 6 million tones, out of which about 12 to 14% is exported while the rest is available for domestic consumption. Government implements several programmes for increasing production and availability of spices such as Cardamom through the Spices Board and other spices through the State Horticulture Missions under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). While on one hand, programmes aimed at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post harvest management and support activities are undertaken, on the other hand, the industry is assisted through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and making them available for exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1302(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

TRADE IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

1302(H). SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make any plan to encourage import and export of fruits and dry fruits from Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to the State Government in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the status of India's export of fruits and vegetables across the world along with the measures being taken to boost their 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 & b): The Government encourages export of fruits and dry fruits from all the States and Union Territories of India, including Jammu & Kashmir, under its various export promotion schemes. The Government does not have any scheme to encourage import of these products.
- (c) : At present, the Department of Commerce does not have any proposal under consideration for any special package to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for export of fruits and dry fruits.
- (d): Does not arise in view of (c) above.

- (e): Details of India's export of fruits and vegetables across the world, during the last three years and the current year, are at **Annexure-I**. Encouraging exports of agricultural products, including fruits & vegetables, is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to exporters of fruits and vegetables, through various components of its Plan Scheme viz. Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. 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) etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

EXPORT OF VEGETABLES:

Quantity in MTs; Value in US \$ Million

ITC HS	ITC HS DESCRIPTION	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
0701	POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	224,705.89	41.93	377,139.07	138.71	254,083.59	49.97	13,060.55	2.90
0702	TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	397,331.44	138.56	217,999.33	72.14	158,504.58	57.87	22,333.59	6.78
0703	ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AND OTHER ALLIACEOUS VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	1,441,676.25	543.95	1,254,895.58	383.67	1,259,066.72	452.12	153,405.15	30.03
0704	CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, KOHLRABI, KALE AND SIMILAR EDIBLE BRASSICAS, FRESH OR CHILLED	4,983.92	1.51	5,679.95	1.97	3,750.06	1.77	293.43	0.11
0705	LETTUCE (LACTUCASATIVA) AND CHICORY (CICHORIUM SPP.), FRESH OR CHILLED LETTUCE:	538.96	0.21	434.25	0.19	381.90	0.15	66.50	0.04
0706	CARROTS, TURNIPS, SALAD BEETROOT, SALSIFY, CELERIAC, RADISHES AND SIMILAR EDIBLE ROOTS, FRESH OR CHILLED	1,497.34	0.76	2,502.79	0.93	1,722.74	0.79	181.66	0.10
0707	CUCUMBERS OR GHERKINS, FRESH OR CHILLED	1,104.16	0.42	1,216.12	0.47	575.84	0.32	72.19	0.04
0708	LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELLED OR UNSHELLED, FRESH OR CHILLED	8,843.31	3.56	19,674.53	7.74	1,511.58	2.21	81.46	0.14
0709	OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	169,231.62	122.72	156,532.01	121.35	182,388.84	142.06	12,798.44	11.03
0710	VEG COOKED OR NOT BY STMNG/BOILNG,FRZN	68,124.12	43.67	37,180.21	40.00	32,888.32	32.20	2,675.81	3.05
0711	VEGTABLS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT UNSUITABLE FOR INSTANT CONSUMPTION	55,360.39	46.19	91,408.62	76.61	78,225.76	61.07	6,431.37	4.81
0712	DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLICED, BROKEN OR IN POWDER, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED	52,399.42	116.90	59,683.19	131.93	63,375.95	134.08	7,489.63	13.18

ITC HS	ITC HS DESCRIPTION	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
0713	DRID LEGUMINOUS VEG SHLD W/N SKINNED/SPLIT	345,773.90	290.49	222,262.07	199.99	255,928.49	252.31	18,004.58	20.45
0714	MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs, SWEET POTATOES AND SIMILAR ROOTS AND TUBERS WITH HIGH STARCH	8,486.75	5.25	9,264.21	5.11	12,406.76	6.17	976.24	0.44
	TOTAL	2,780,057.48	1,356.11	2,455,871.93	1,180.81	2,304,811.14	1,193.09	237,870.59	93.08

Source: DGCI&S

ANNEXURE- I

EXPORT OF FRUITS:

Quantity in MTs; Value in US \$ Million

ITC HS	ITC HS DESCRIPTION	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
0801	COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS AND CASHEW NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER OR NOT SHELLLED OR PEELED	191,544.05	894.99	199,577.22	974.60	183,987.75	834.69	13,533.25	55.60
0802	OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER OR NOT SHELLLED OR PEELED	14,351.21	72.43	12,218.62	46.28	14,182.76	44.33	754.30	2.19
0803	BANANAS, INCLUDING PLANTAINS, FRESH OR DRIED	36,255.89	26.02	65,200.61	40.22	95,855.92	55.63	11,697.22	6.01
0804	DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS, GUAVAS, MANGOES, AND MANGOSTEENS, FRESH OR DRIED	201,861.79	194.43	217,457.74	205.28	183,727.94	189.05	22,096.66	28.11
0805	CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED	52,988.18	20.88	44,558.47	17.84	62,371.03	25.67	3,459.75	1.27
0806	GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	180,811.04	279.84	107,450.31	176.77	156,218.34	232.07	26,482.32	40.70
0807	MELONS (INCLUDING WATERMELONS) AND PAPAWs (PAPAYAS), FRESH	25,889.20	11.57	29,306.01	14.10	38,798.82	20.78	4,283.22	1.79
0808	APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	36,192.84	13.90	20,447.31	8.61	19,248.96	7.17	6.93	0.01

ITC HS	ITCHS DESCRIPTION	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
0809	APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES (INCLUDING NECTARINES), PLUMS AND SOLES, FRESH	332.72	0.15	67.85	0.10	102.34	0.07	0.20	0.00
0810	OTHER FRUIT, FRESH	54,660.90	68.48	87,554.13	85.23	63,785.58	83.39	5,960.13	7.74
0811	FRUIT AND NUTS, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY STEAMING OR BOILING IN WATER, FROZEN, WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR	23,006.59	26.04	24,130.56	27.83	30,984.90	38.15	1,808.15	2.14
0812	FRUT & NUTS PROVS NLY PRSVD BY SO2 GAS/OTHR PRSVNG SOLN UNSUTBLE FOR IMMMDT CONSMPTION	1,010.14	1.00	634.97	0.74	528.43	0.51	12.79	0.02
0813	FRUIT, DRIED, OTHER THAN THAT OF HEADINGS 0801 TO 0806; MIXTURES OF NUTS OR DRIED FRUITS OF THIS CHAPTER	20,042.06	13.35	13,248.28	12.50	10,996.80	11.54	2,802.26	2.37
0814	PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS (INCLUDING WATERMELONS), FRESH, FROZEN, DRIED OR PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED IN BRINE	210.44	0.29	332.39	0.61	636.87	0.88	16.41	0.03
	TOTAL	839,157.05	1,623.36	822,184.45	1,610.71	861,426.44	1,543.94	92,913.58	147.98

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1304(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

DRUG EXPORTS

1304(H). DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

SHRI S. SELVAKUMARA CHINNAYAN:

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

- (a) whether India leads in the field of drug exports and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantum of drugs exported from the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the drug exports from India to the United States rose 23.4% during the said period which is ahead of China's medicine export and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether India is considered internationally as the home of the safest drugs 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) : India exports generic pharmaceuticals and also traditional medicines. Among the generic pharmaceutical exports, India is considered a leading exporter and has 2nd position in export of generic drugs in terms of volumes. The latest data of UN comtrade is given below for the top four exporting countries for the year 2014:

(In Metric Tons)

Rank	Country	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
1	Germany	623728	642790	640107
2	India	353548	421500	420341
3	France	342299	358682	360647
4	China	286662	324813	349940

(Source: UN Comtrade – figures are for Jan-Dec)

(b) : The quantum of Drugs exported by India during the last three years and the current year are as under :

	2013_14	2014_15	2015_16	2016_17(APR to MAY)
Commodity	QTY(ton)	QTY(ton)	QTY(ton)	QTY(ton)
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	76720.12	92059.22	95066.47	15916.94
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	305675.88	368351.90	351530.13	58883.51
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	353762.21	414637.06	375335.27	69190.54
Total	736158.20	875048.17	821931.87	143990.99

(Source DGCI&S)

(c) : Imports of Finished dosage Pharmaceuticals by USA for the last 3 years, as available in US Government website is given below.

Imports of Finished dosage Pharmaceuticals of USA from their Government web site in USDmn						
Rank	Country	Fy-13	Fy-14	Fy-15	Gr%	Contbn
1	Ireland	18585.71	20621.96	24680.10	19.68	22.79
2	Germany	11414.04	14331.89	14983.59	4.55	13.83
3	Switzerland	9310.94	10469.06	10260.06	-2.00	9.47
4	United Kingdom	4611.01	5196.54	9927.60	91.04	9.17
5	India	5112.65	5463.68	6619.03	21.15	6.11
6	Israel	5596.74	4551.78	6080.80	33.59	5.61
7	Canada	3715.98	4458.23	5306.12	19.02	4.90
8	Belgium	3408.19	4714.11	4592.82	-2.57	4.24
9	Italy	2702.87	2721.25	3631.34	33.44	3.35
10	Denmark	2829.39	3254.40	3547.68	9.01	3.28
11	Singapore	3398.87	2464.47	3217.29	30.55	2.97
12	France	2929.58	2716.33	3053.56	12.41	2.82
13	China	1716.51	1831.25	2072.03	13.15	1.91
	World Total	83956.29	91924.90	108305.98	17.82	100.00

(Source: Website of US Government – figures pertain to Oct – Sep of Fy 2013, Fy 2014 and Fy 2015).

It may be observed from the above table that India exported finished dosage pharmaceuticals worth USD 6619.03 mn during 2014-15 to USA and at the same time China exported products worth USD 2072.03 mn, which indicates that India's exports to US are ahead of China.

India's position in Global exports of finished formulations for 3 years is 11th while China's position is 18th as indicated below :

Global Exports of Finished dosage Forms in USD mn				
Rank	Country	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
11	India	9532	11596	11507
18	China	4585	4841	5180

(Source UN Comtrade)

It may be noted that during 2015-16, India's exports to US have grown by 27.8%.

(d) : India is considered as Pharmacy of the world for supply of generic medicines, as India exports generic version of drugs for almost all therapies and caters to over 200 countries across the globe.

Quality wise also India is considered to be reliable supplier of quality drugs, which is evident from the fact that Indian manufacturing units have approvals from the international regulatory agencies of countries like USA, EU, South Africa and Japan.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1335
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

SUBSIDY FOR MAINTAINING PRICE STABILITY TO TEA

1335. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is continuing the scheme to provide subsidy for maintaining price stability to tea due to international competition and markets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of security measures taken by the Government in various areas of Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other tea growing States 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) to (c): The Price Stabilization Fund Scheme was implemented by the Central Government from the year 2003 to 2013 with a view to protect the farmers of plantation crops including tea from losses on account of price fluctuations. The Scheme was reviewed and, in light of the experience gained from implementing the Scheme, a market-linked Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) has been proposed for protecting the farmers of plantation crops, including tea plantations, against losses arising from both fluctuations in yield as well as prices.

To ensure social and economic security, the tea garden workers in the country including the States of Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are provided basic welfare services and amenities such as housing, medical and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

Moreover, the workers of the tea industry are covered by various industrial and social security legislations such as Workmen's Compensation Act, Payment of Gratuity act, Provident Fund, Payment of Bonus Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Act.

Besides, the Government implements through the Tea Board welfare activities for tea plantation workers and their dependents in tea estates under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1336
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

1336. SHRI KESINENI NANI:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to spread awareness amongst the business community about Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and the possible benefits to them in order to boost trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of agricultural products are being imported into the country by utilising provisions of these FTAs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to support farmers in distress due to FTAs 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): With a view to effectively disseminate information on the Free Trade Agreements(FTAs) signed by India as well as to feed into the process of review of these FTAs, the Department of Commerce regularly conducts FTA outreach programmes across the country. Ten outreach programmes, were conducted in 2013-14 and nine outreach programmes in 2014-15 at different location of the country. The participants in these outreach programmes were primarily exporters and importers in that region. The focus of these outreaches was on the major FTAs signed by India, namely the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement; the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) with Japan and Korea and the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Malaysia. The FTA outreach exercise was continued during 2015-16 with the focus on around 34 industrial clusters so as to provide the requisite information to the smaller and medium enterprises on the opportunities that could be availed under the FTAs.

(c) to (e): In order to protect the interests of agriculture sector, the agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. The Government has largely adopted a conservative policy on agricultural products by maintaining a large number of them in the negative list of FTAs. In this context, inputs are obtained from stakeholders including administrative ministries. The government remains open to considering any specific issues concerning the agricultural sector including producers.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1339(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

BAN ON FOREIGN TRADE

1339(H). SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has imposed a ban on foreign trade of many items including sugar, milk, pulses and other agro products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to lift complete ban on export of sugar, milk, pulses and the quantity-related ban, if any, and also review export-import policy; 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): As on date, barring restrictions on export of pulses and edible oils, there is no ban on export of agricultural commodities including sugar, milk and their value added products. The export policies of pulses and edible oils are given in following Notifications available on the DGFT website (<http://dgft.gov.in/>) under the icon 'Notification' and 'ITC(HS) Based Export Policy':

Pulses:

- (i) Notification No. 78(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 31.03.2014
- (ii) Notification No. 40 dated 15.02.2016
- (iii) Note 3 of Chapter 7 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export & Import Items regarding export of pulses to Sri Lanka executed under specific permission.

Edible Oils

- (i) Notification No. 24(RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 19.10.2012
- (ii) Notification No. 31(RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 04.02.2013
- (iii) Notification No. 17/ 2015-20 dated 06.08.2015

Further, there is no ban on import of agricultural commodities and their value added products except import of milk and milk products from China. The export and import of Agricultural commodities including milk, sugar and pulses are, however, subject to certain

conditions regarding sanitary and phyto- sanitary requirements as well as subject to any other Law for the time being in force.

(c) to (d): Export and Import policies of various commodities including Agricultural commodities are reviewed by the Government from time to time in consultation with Nodal Ministries / Departments keeping in view the availability of the products, their prices in the domestic and international market and various other factors and need based policy decisions are taken from time to time in this regard.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1341
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

GEMS AND JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

1341. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take measures to strengthen the Gems & Jewellery Industry in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the contribution of this sector to current GDP, employment and exports from the country; and
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make this industry more competitive and employment oriented?

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) With a view to strengthen the Gems & Jewellery industry in the country, the Government has taken a number of steps such as establishment of Special Notified Zone (SNZ); announcement of separate ITC HS Code for lab-grown diamonds; introduction of Gold Monetisation Scheme; amendment of wastage and value addition norms for gems and jewellery items; approved scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centres for gem and jewellery sector; and providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce to boost the industry.

(c) The share of Gem and Jewellery Sector is about 6-7% in India's GDP and 15.05% in the country's total merchandise exports. The sector currently employs more than 4.64 Million employees.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to make this industry more competitive and employment oriented have already been mentioned in Part (a) & (b) of the answer.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1352(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

1352(H). SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

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

- (a) the details and total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which are functional in the country at present, State/ UT and location-wise;
- (b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some SEZs are not functioning as per the rules;
- (c) if so, the details of such SEZs along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the contribution of SEZ companies/units to the total exports from the country is declining year by year and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether any SEZ companies/units have been accused of fraud under the Foreign Trade Rules during the said period and if so, the names of such SEZs along with the action taken by the Government against these SEZs?

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): In addition to 7 Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, approval has been accorded to 412 SEZs, out of which 204 SEZs are functional and remaining 226 SEZs are non-functional as on date. States/UTs-wise details of functional/non-functional SEZs is at **Annex-I**.

Review of functioning of SEZs is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of the SEZ Scheme, including, inter-alia, review meetings with the Development Commissioners of the SEZs, open house meetings with SEZ stakeholders, Road Shows in various States to give wide publicity of SEZs, etc.

(d): Exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years show a mixed trend, as under:

Years	Exports (Rs. in Crore)	Growth/decline over previous year
2013-2014	4,94,077	4%
2014-2015	4,63,770	-6.13%
2015-2016	4,67,337	0.77%

The slowdown in SEZs exports is due to a number of reasons including, inter-alia, withdrawal of exemption of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) provisions, uncertain fiscal regime for SEZs, global factors, etc.

(e): As on date, 29 cases have been reported as fraud in the Special Economic Zones in the country as per list at **Annex-II**, on which appropriate action has been initiated/taken by the concerned authorities.

Annex-I to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1352 for 25th July, 2016

States/UTs-wise details of functional/non-functional SEZs		
States/UTs	Functional SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)	Non-functional SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	19	11
Chandigarh	2	0
Chhattisgarh	1	1
Delhi	0	2
Goa	0	7
Gujarat	18	16
Haryana	7	16
Jharkhand	0	1
Karnataka	25	36
Kerala	16	14
Madhya Pradesh	2	8
Maharashtra	25	35
Manipur	0	1
Nagaland	0	2
Odisha	3	4
Puducherry	0	1
Punjab	2	3
Rajasthan	4	6
Tamil Nadu	36	17
Telangana	26	27
Uttar Pradesh	11	15
West Bengal	7	3
GRAND TOTAL	204	226

Annex-II to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1352 for 25th July, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of Companies/Units	Name of Zone
1.	M/s. S.N. Metal Casting Exports	Noida SEZ
2.	M/s. Pacific Industries	Noida SEZ
3.	M/s. Morgan Tectronics Ltd.	Noida SEZ
4.	M/s. Rajesh Exports	Cochin SEZ
5.	M/s. Ashwin Gold (P) Ltd.	Cochin SEZ
6.	M/s. Pearl Global Industries Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
7.	M/s. Jewels Magnum	MEPZ SEZ
8.	M/s. Aalaya Jewel Industry P. Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
9.	M/s. Syrma Technology Pvt. Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
10.	M/s. HTC Global Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
11.	M/s. Mainetti (India) Pvt. Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
12.	M/s. Tata International Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
13.	M/s. Vijay Garments	MEPZ SEZ
14.	M/s. Locktite Industries P. Ltd.	MEPZ SEZ
15.	M/s. Amedha Info Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
16.	M/s. Bartronics India Ltd.	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
17.	M/s. 3 K. Technologies Ltd.	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
18.	M/s ManagIT	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
19.	M/s Taksheel Solutions Limited	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
20.	M/s Xtra Cleancities Limited	Vishakhapatnam SEZ
21.	M/s Okay Impex	Kandla SEZ

22.	M/s Firestar Diamond International Pvt Ltd	Kandla SEZ
23.	M/s Firestar International Pvt. Ltd.	Kandla SEZ
24.	M/s Radashir Jewelry Company Pvt. Ltd	Kandla SEZ
25.	M/s. Veyron Overseas	Kandla SEZ
26.	M/s Sun Solution	Kandla SEZ
27.	M/s Sarthak Creation Pvt. Ltd.	Kandla SEZ
28.	M/s Safari Fine Clothing Pvt. Ltd.	Kandla SEZ
29.	M/s Sunny Vista Realtors Pvt.Ltd. (Now taken over by M/s Perspina Developers Pvt. Ltd., Panvel, Raigad)	SEEPZ SEZ

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1361
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016

BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA

1361. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

- (a) whether a bilateral trade meeting has been recently held between India and Sri Lanka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed therein;
- (c) whether any progress has been made on the proposed Economic and Technology Co-operation Agreement between the two countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said agreement is likely to be signed by the two countries; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the trade between both the 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) & (b): The 4th Commerce Secretary level talks between India and Sri Lanka were held on 21st December 2015 at New Delhi.

Commerce and Industry Minister also hosted a bilateral meeting with Minister of Development Strategies and International Trade of Sri Lanka on 4th July 2016 at New Delhi. In the meeting, both sides discussed several issues related to bilateral trade and investment, inter-alia, including awareness on standards and regulations, market access of products, strengthening compliance to the provisions of Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka, etc.

(c)& (d): Both countries are in the process of finalizing the broad framework for the proposed Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement(ETCA) through mutual

discussions, towards start of negotiations for an expeditious conclusion of the Agreement.

(e) The Government continues to engage pro-actively with Sri Lanka to address various trade issues and strengthen trade and economic relations. Bilateral trade discussions are also held from time to time to explore mechanisms to boost trade between the two countries.
