

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 41
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR TEA INDUSTRY

*41. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

- (a) whether the Tea Board/Government has taken adequate measures for the development of tea industry in the country especially in Assam and if so, the details thereof including schemes under implementation;
- (b) whether schemes are being implemented by the Government for the welfare of tea workers/labourers also and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package for the development of tea gardens and also welfare of workers/labourers with respect to education, health and sanitation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 41 FOR ANSWER ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2017
REGARDING “DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR TEA INDUSTRY”

(a): The Central Government, through Tea Board, is promoting the development of tea industry in the country, including Assam, by way of regulations under the Tea Act, 1953. Further, Tea Board is also implementing “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)”. The scheme, inter alia, includes activities for improvement in tea production, productivity, quality up-gradation, research and extension, promotion of exports and value addition through provisions of financial and technical assistance to growers and other stakeholders of the tea industry. A total amount of Rs.596 crore has been spent so far in the 12th plan period under the Scheme by the Tea Board.

(b)& (c): The working condition of tea garden workers in the country are governed by the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951, administered by Ministry of Labour & Employment and enforced by the concerned state governments. The Act requires the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, sickness and maternity benefits and other forms of social security measures. There are provisions for educational facility for the children, drinking water, conservancy, canteens, crèches and recreational facilities for the benefit of the tea plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the tea estates. The Labour Department of the State Governments monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Tea Board is also implementing Human Resource Development (HRD) activities aiming at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers. The State-wise details of assistance provided, during the 12th Plan Period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (till December 2016) are given in the following Table:

State	Total (Rs. cr)
Assam	18.64
Arunachal Pradesh	0.36
Tripura	0.41
West Bengal	5.33
Tamil Nadu	4.11
Kerala	4.33
Karnataka	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	0.03
Total	33.24

In view of the provisions of PLA, 1951, and the TPDS already under implementation, there is no proposal, at present under consideration for any special package for the development of tea gardens and welfare of workers/labourers with respect to education, health and sanitation.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 45
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

IMPORT OF CHINESE PRODUCTS

***45. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:**

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

- (a) the major items and total imports from China during the last three years, yearwise;
- (b) whether the import and sale of substandard Chinese goods in Indian markets have been reported recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to check the import/ sale of such products; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to devise any mechanism to ensure that only quality and standard goods, meeting the norms/guidelines of Bureau of Indian Standards are imported 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. 45 FOR ANSWER ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2017
REGARDING “IMPORT OF CHINESE PRODUCTS”

- (a) Total imports from China, during the last three years are as below. Details of item wise imports from China during the last three years is annexed.

Imports from China

(Value in US \$ millions)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April to Dec)
51,036.16	60,413.17	61,706.83	45,629.11

- (b) to (d): Goods are imported into the country subject to all the laws/rules regarding protection of environment, ensuring quality, standards and national security. The Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) explicitly lays down that whatever domestic Laws/ Rules/ Orders/ Regulations / Technical specifications/ environmental/ safety and health norms are applicable on domestically produced goods; the same shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to imports.

Except approximately five hundred tariff lines which are either “restricted” or “prohibited” for import, all other goods/ products are “ free” for import, subject to these meeting/fulfilling other statutory requirements/ stipulated conditions.

India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and standards Act (FSSA), 2006 and Rules there under are applicable. Ministry of Steel has notified the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2015 prescribing standards for import of steel and steel products.

Further, import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionary/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) from China is prohibited till 23.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Also, imports of Toys are subject to prescribed standards. Besides, import of “Fireworks” is ‘restricted’ and for last three years no license /authorization have been issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Government has also imposed prohibition on the import of mobile handsets (mobile phone) without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) No. or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Numbers (ESN), Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/MEID.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) formulates standards applicable to domestic products and also mandates the use of Standard Marks under a license which *mutadis mutandis* also apply to imported goods. Products have been notified under compulsory certification / registration with

one of the objectives of checking influx of substandard products into Indian markets. Presently, there are 108 products covered under Compulsory Product Certification Scheme of BIS and 30 Electronic and IT Goods under Compulsory Registration Scheme of BIS. Till now, 204 licences have been issued to Chinese manufacturers for Steel products, Electrical products, Tyres & Tubes etc. as per Product Certification Scheme of BIS. Also, 4636 manufacturers have been granted registrations for Electronic and IT Goods as per Compulsory Registration Scheme of BIS

Within the above framework, items/goods are being imported to address situations like shortage/ non-availability of item, price/quality preferences of consumers etc. and it can either be used as raw material/ components for further production or as substitutes for domestically produced goods. However, concerns of domestic producers, if any, regarding unfair imports are addressed through measures like anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

Details of top ten items imported from China

Value in US\$ Millions

S.No.	Categories	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (APR TO DEC)
1	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2000.4	2088.3	2120.1	1359.0
2	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4214.3	4336.6	4413.7	3114.1
3	Consumer Electronics	1728.5	2026.2	2204.2	1638.6
4	Electric Machinery And Equipment	1726.4	1835.0	2170.2	1520.1
5	Electronics Components	1915.3	1984.3	3514.5	2812.0
6	Electronics Instruments				1545.1
7	Fertilizers Manufactured	1920.4	3148.7	3261.9	
8	Industrial. Machinery For Dairy etc.	2270.4	2664.7	2866.6	2096.6
9	Iron and Steel		2713.4	2359.3	
10	Organic Chemicals	1987.7	2483.0	2416.7	1675.0
11	Project Goods	2124.1			
12	Residual Chemicals And Allied Prod				1190.1
13	Telecom Instruments	7064.7	9240.9	10093.4	8357.3
	Total of above top 10 items	26952.0	32521.0	35420.6	25307.8
	Other items	24084.2	27892.2	26286.3	20321.3
	GRAND TOTAL	51036.2	60413.2	61706.8	45629.1

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 60
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

***60. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT:**

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

- (a) whether India's share in the global trade of agricultural commodities is very low;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of total quantity and value of agricultural commodities like rice, wheat, pulses, sugar etc. imported and exported during the last three years, commodity and country-wise along with the revenue generated therefrom during the said period;
- (d) whether the export of such commodities has affected the domestic supply and demand scenario; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper domestic supply?

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. 60 FOR ANSWER ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2017
REGARDING “IMPORT AND EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES”**

- (a&b): India is the 9th largest exporter of agricultural products in the world with a share of 2.2% according to World Trade Organization (WTO) International Trade Statistics, 2016 (based on trade in 2015). Share of other leading agricultural exporting countries from 6th to 10th position is in the same range as that of India i.e. 2.2 % - 2.5%. Hence India's share in the world agriculture trade cannot be termed as low. Also India has a large domestic consumption base for agricultural products.
- (c): The commodity wise details of India's major export and import of agricultural products are at **Annexure-I & II** respectively. Country-wise details of export and import of most important agricultural products (top 5 countries for each of the top 5 commodities) are at **Annexure-III & IV** respectively.
- (d&e): Details of export of essential agricultural commodities, as compared to the total production, during the last three years, are as under:

Quantity in Million Tonnes

Commodity	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
	Prodn.	Export	% of Exports	Prodn.	Export	% of Exports	Prodn.	Export	% of Exports
Wheat	95.85	5.57	5.81	86.53	2.92	3.37	93.50	0.61	0.65
Rice	106.65	10.90	10.22	105.48	11.95	11.33	104.32	10.41	9.98
Pulses	19.25	0.35	1.82	17.15	0.22	1.28	16.47	0.26	1.58
Fruits & Vegetables	251.88	2.82	1.12	256.08	2.55	1.00	258.05	2.44	0.95

Source: DGCI&S, DAC&FW

As can be seen from the above details, exports of essential commodities, as a percentage of the total production, are too low to have much impact on domestic demand and supply scenario. Government of India is operating several schemes such as National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture etc. to boost the production of agricultural products. Government has attempted to provide a stable export policy for the agricultural products by taking several factors into consideration such as availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc

Annexure-I**Export of Agricultural Products****Value in US \$ Million; Quantity in Thousands
(P) - Provisional**

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	1000818.64	5016.46	1073965.69	5510.49	978027.05	4767.50
2	BUFFALO MEAT	TON	1365.64	4350.23	1475.54	4781.18	1314.22	4069.08
3	RICE -BASMOTI	TON	3754.10	4864.69	3698.93	4516.28	4045.83	3477.98
4	SPICES	KGS	896565.40	2497.22	926020.95	2430.35	831681.25	2541.46
5	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	7148.47	2925.05	8278.23	3336.84	6464.59	2368.64
6	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE		1947.70	3637.53	1142.53	1900.19	1347.07	1938.66
7	SUGAR	TON	2477.64	1177.03	1955.19	871.41	3844.45	1490.52
8	FRESH VEGETABLES	TON	2291.75	886.12	2061.00	763.24	2104.36	799.93
9	COFFEE	KGS	253902.13	798.80	221396.66	814.02	255744.05	783.87
10	CASHEW	TON	120.74	842.30	134.57	909.26	103.13	768.55
11	TEA	KGS	249907.56	798.76	215407.70	681.79	245701.98	720.03
12	CASTOR OIL	KGS	544795.66	725.68	546525.60	770.49	586778.44	705.20
13	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	237106.04	789.04	219572.23	680.01	215316.96	665.33
14	FRESH FRUITS	TON	525.22	608.96	486.94	516.26	654.66	635.49
15	GROUNDNUT	TON	509.75	525.67	708.39	760.37	542.73	620.36
16	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES		NA	547.12	NA	592.26	NA	574.46
17	OIL MEALS	TON	6576.51	2796.34	3904.59	1324.17	2056.36	553.01
18	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	319.55	471.31	305.43	496.41	316.54	513.03
19	GUERGAM MEAL	TON	601.97	1979.63	665.11	1551.87	325.25	496.57
20	SESAME SEEDS	KGS	257441.09	592.14	375656.06	772.27	328455.73	459.77
21	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS		NA	418.03	NA	453.66	NA	444.28
22	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED		NA	222.31	NA	278.61	NA	316.68
23	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		NA	401.51	NA	369.59	NA	310.31
24	OTHER CEREALS	TON	4637.54	1204.11	3514.35	869.11	967.93	261.18
25	PROCESSED VEGETABLES		NA	213.04	NA	281.75	NA	258.92
26	DAIRY PRODUCTS		NA	727.52	NA	355.83	NA	256.93
27	PULSES	TON	345.55	290.27	222.14	199.86	255.74	252.11
28	COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	16229.24	93.96	20877.70	138.87	32652.56	193.31
29	MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	419263.76	166.15	419855.41	168.76	431464.50	169.12
30	WHEAT	TON	5572.03	1569.03	2924.05	828.75	666.68	164.22
31	OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	194.46	155.17	247.54	185.03	204.62	147.77
32	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	TON	22.61	115.36	23.61	135.71	21.95	128.38
33	POULTRY PRODUCTS		NA	93.02	NA	106.38	NA	117.42
34	MOLLASES	TON	211.65	24.53	247.61	31.61	818.57	101.00
35	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	19338.58	68.80	12499.31	69.96	13104.11	80.89
36	VEGETABLE OILS	TON	23.01	53.38	42.05	94.56	30.60	79.93
37	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS		NA	75.31	NA	75.40	NA	73.80
38	NATURAL RUBBER	TON	10.03	27.49	3.06	7.06	6.14	58.70
39	SHELLAC	KGS	7747.86	84.95	5242.54	43.80	6393.50	30.90
40	NIGER SEEDS	KGS	20841.06	18.69	18155.89	17.71	14121.56	18.99
41	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	9480.28	6.35	10937.59	9.10	11677.26	8.83
42	ANIMAL CASINGS	KGS	352.20	4.73	260.15	3.18	206.36	2.61
43	PROCESSED MEAT	TON	0.51	1.29	0.41	2.29	0.28	0.96
44	OTHER MEAT	TON	0.27	0.55	0.26	0.44	0.00	0.00
	Total			42865.63		38706.18		32426.68

Source: DGCI&S

Annexure-II

Import of Agricultural Products

Value in US \$ Million; Quantity in Thousands
(P) - Provisional

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	VEGETABLE OILS	TON	7,942.90	7,249.85	12,731.60	10,621.48	15,642.33	10,492.08
2	PULSES	TON	3,177.89	1,828.16	4,584.85	2,786.11	5,797.71	3,902.22
3	FRESH FRUITS	TON	769.14	1,273.44	866.15	1,565.20	839.54	1,694.84
4	CASHEW	TON	776.33	773.78	933.19	1,087.16	961.67	1,339.34
5	SPICES	KGS	1,55,577.43	571.36	1,63,094.90	717.78	1,93,437.50	823.79
6	NATURAL RUBBER	TON	360.27	906.41	442.13	818.29	458.38	715.12
7	SUGAR	TON	880.96	392.18	1,538.64	601.17	1,943.13	612.24
8	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		NA	341.26	NA	408.47	NA	447.38
9	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE		180.97	394.47	259.43	508.80	231.81	394.1
10	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS		NA	244.47	NA	292.05	NA	277.2
11	COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	51,627.35	176.89	65,387.03	253.58	56,424.69	212.96
12	WHEAT	TON	11.27	4.42	29.49	9.95	517.67	135.45
13	COFFEE	KGS	59,940.86	120.18	74,884.58	152.20	65,612.80	122.59
14	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	8,294.15	74.36	14,012.28	100.48	14,328.07	107.57
15	MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	31,219.16	67.65	27,721.32	73.93	50,129.15	97.23
16	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	53.47	69.15	64.81	95.44	61.49	87.81
17	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES		NA	68.28	NA	81.58	NA	80.31
18	OIL MEALS	TON	126.94	33.33	165.10	44.71	255.01	65.26
19	FRESH VEGETABLES	TON	25.98	6.66	8.24	1.82	140.73	59.78
20	TEA	KGS	22,739.91	48.54	28,390.47	63.57	23,722.24	58.04
21	DAIRY PRODUCTS		NA	38.46	NA	61.49	NA	56.64
22	OTHER CEREALS	TON	22.32	16.08	23.40	10.03	206.14	51.84
23	OTHER OIL SEEDS	TON	54.70	27.50	51.56	26.59	62.51	32.99
24	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED		NA	27.85	NA	32.76	NA	29.74
25	SESAME SEEDS	KGS	72,928.10	134.48	34,767.79	62.67	23,597.10	27.59
26	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	1,549.35	13.09	1,930.42	15.90	2,883.25	20.54
27	PROCESSED VEGETABLES		NA	28.79	NA	17.07	NA	18.4
28	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS		NA	18.45	NA	18.52	NA	17.43
29	NIGER SEEDS	KGS	-	-	703.00	0.60	5,780.00	6.76
30	POULTRY PRODUCTS		NA	3.89	NA	6.18	NA	4.04
31	MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	3,977.44	3.64	3,465.37	2.90	4,393.66	3.26
32	SHELLAC	KGS	680.72	8.01	1,770.84	9.75	705.39	2.99
33	OTHER MEAT	TON	0.36	2.61	0.47	3.19	0.5	2.64
34	GUERGAM MEAL	TON	0.38	3.66	0.13	0.95	0.63	2.07
35	MOLLASES	TON	15.07	1.47	60.28	4.93	17.27	1.16
36	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	1.44	1.37	1.96	1.77	1.02	0.91
37	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	379.07	0.34	1,720.40	1.63	1,858.35	0.87
38	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	TON	0.06	0.86	0.09	1.43	0.05	0.73
39	PROCESSED MEAT	TON	0.39	1.27	0.17	0.85	0.07	0.42
40	CASTOR OIL	KGS	68.95	0.34	52.36	0.30	31.76	0.17
41	GROUNDNUT	TON	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.05
	Total			14,977.06		20,563.36		22,006.55

Source: DGCI&S

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

MARINE PRODUCTS

Quantity: Thousand KGS, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U S A	110,017.41	1,267.84	276,383.01	1,457.50	227,736.09	1,326.85
VIETNAM	256,745.21	963.49	128,804.74	1,102.91	147,223.04	895.05
JAPAN	70,290.71	406.94	78,605.23	447.27	76,320.33	404.66
SPAIN	43,972.69	166.27	53,732.63	205.36	57,043.27	184.29
BELGIUM	25,037.22	214.59	50,471.95	202.99	49,297.23	172.79
OTHERS	494,755.40	1,997.33	485,968.13	2,094.46	420,407.09	1,783.86
Total	1,000,818.64	5,016.46	1,073,965.69	5,510.49	978,027.05	4,767.50

BUFFALO MEAT

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
VIETNAM	524.18	1,795.50	633.35	2,152.86	605.10	1,992.64
MALAYSIA	121.71	388.66	130.88	422.94	135.94	410.02
EGYPT	107.82	338.21	128.08	422.34	115.32	357.72
SAUDI ARAB	74.60	247.10	73.82	259.01	64.65	216.23
IRAQ	29.99	87.10	23.60	66.33	42.99	117.36
OTHERS	507.34	1,493.66	485.81	1,457.70	350.22	975.11
Total	1,365.64	4,350.23	1,475.54	4,781.18	1,314.22	4,069.08

SPICES

Quantity: Thousand KGS, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U S A	68,643.28	391.52	66,323.81	409.80	65,022.80	426.52
VIETNAM	98,114.82	175.38	122,863.19	210.17	104,192.43	219.20
CHINA	47,689.39	384.41	25,574.61	245.27	22,277.64	171.49
THAILAND	47,228.24	76.97	50,184.78	85.97	63,537.14	135.96
MALAYSIA	57,731.93	96.66	56,860.07	103.59	65,124.54	117.15
OTHERS	577,157.74	1,372.28	604,214.49	1,375.55	511,526.70	1,471.14
Total	896,565.40	2,497.22	926,020.95	2,430.35	831,681.25	2,541.46

Source: DGCI&S

Annexure – III
Contd.....

RICE (OTHER THAN BASMOTI)

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SENEGAL	651.98	195.73	765.02	226.03	905.97	244.13
BENIN	1,166.85	485.17	598.57	247.12	623.35	215.53
NEPAL	406.16	119.8	630.49	216.76	486.66	173.54
COTE D' IVOIRE	261.5	98.67	259.69	97.93	457.42	152.56
GUINEA	221.77	87.66	397.72	152.88	395.98	133.03
OTHERS	4,440.21	1,938.02	5,626.74	2,396.12	3,595.21	1,449.85
Total	7,148.47	2,925.05	8,278.23	3,336.84	6,464.59	2,368.64

RICE -BASMOTI

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SAUDI ARAB	826.12	1,108.84	966.30	1,187.91	948.85	842.22
IRAN	1,440.45	1,834.51	935.57	1,108.50	695.31	571.19
UAE	147.90	196.51	277.89	314.38	612.15	475.18
IRAQ	219.61	271.13	235.45	259.13	418.31	340.97
KUWAIT	175.54	247.94	166.47	250.53	180.73	211.68
OTHERS	944.48	1,205.76	1,117.25	1,395.83	1,190.48	1,036.74
Total	3,754.10	4,864.69	3,698.93	4,516.28	4,045.83	3,477.98

IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**VEGETABLE OILS**

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
INDONESIA	3,544.42	3,014.00	4,930.88	3,887.70	5,988.52	3,631.50
MALAYSIA	1,665.85	1,424.51	3,294.71	2,587.90	3,839.59	2,295.99
ARGENTINA	1,091.68	1,135.70	1,738.59	1,582.68	3,024.23	2,246.20
UKRAINE	1,074.64	1,110.45	1,728.14	1,578.16	1,489.84	1,274.49
BRAZIL	225.74	228.17	440.11	408.19	760.55	570.35
OTHERS	340.57	337.02	599.17	576.85	539.60	473.55
Total	7,942.90	7,249.85	12,731.60	10,621.48	15,642.33	10,492.08

PULSES

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CANADA	1,504.72	758.69	2,195.56	1,074.57	2,510.81	1,415.54
MYANMAR	667.15	459.39	931.33	803.00	721.98	817.45
AUSTRALIA	342.21	189.46	332.66	188.41	912.19	624.24
RUSSIA	215.62	90.33	236.89	103.16	503.49	217.57
U S A	195.85	112.44	312.23	168.38	259.08	151.89
OTHERS	252.34	217.85	576.18	448.59	890.16	675.53
Total	3,177.89	1,828.16	4,584.85	2,786.11	5,797.71	3,902.22

FRESH FRUITS

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U S A	129.84	479.41	136.15	551.63	180.97	725
AFGHANISTAN	26.11	120.39	35.51	164.06	31.22	164.05
AUSTRALIA	22.25	106.03	19.65	102.81	25.26	158.47
IRAN	31.24	67.62	42	104.42	44.53	106.5
PAKISTAN	132.58	100.15	135.73	106.74	115.85	89.26
OTHERS	427.12	399.84	497.11	535.54	441.71	451.56
Total	769.14	1,273.44	866.15	1,565.20	839.54	1,694.84

Source: DGCI&S

CASHEW

Quantity: Thousand TON, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
COTE D' IVOIRE	209.27	176.95	341.64	354.09	338.20	423.48
GUINEA BISSAU	114.70	109.44	123.83	157.92	122.90	197.50
TANZANIA	112.16	149.37	140.35	203.74	116.57	191.49
BENIN	103.98	102.21	125.51	142.04	146.05	190.57
GHANA	96.34	88.21	64.27	69.44	68.82	88.34
OTHERS	139.88	147.60	137.59	159.93	169.13	247.96
Total	776.33	773.78	933.19	1,087.16	961.67	1,339.34

SPICES

Quantity: Thousand KGS, Value US\$ Million

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
VIETNAM	25,553.89	64.75	39,746.17	154.04	29,121.21	120.57
SRI LANKA	15,405.15	97.62	9,538.61	91.46	13,143.91	116.37
MADAGASCAR	4,109.53	33.64	6,888.14	67.32	12,288.29	109.53
AFGHANISTAN	2,614.62	58.15	3,161.81	71.48	3,454.01	92.83
INDONESIA	6,634.22	28.59	11,625.08	47.6	19,151.95	72.54
OTHERS	101,260.02	288.61	92,135.09	285.88	116,278.13	311.95
Total	155,577.43	571.36	163,094.90	717.78	193,437.50	823.79

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 463
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BIMSTEC MEET

463. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

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

- (a) the details of the creation, members and the objectives of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC) and the manner in which the Government would help keep the influence of India in the region;
- (b) whether the Indian gambit to the BIMSTEC was well received by the Members and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the BRICS' outreach to the BIMSTEC during the recently held meeting of BRICS leaders in Goa was beneficial to India and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the recent Chinese offer of large quantum of funds to Bangladesh is likely to alter the country's equation with India 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 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising seven Member States namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand. The regional group acts as a bridge between South and South East Asia and represents a reinforcement of relations among these countries.

The objective of building such an alliance was to harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation in different areas of common interests by utilizing regional resources and geographical advantages. Unlike many other regional groupings, BIMSTEC is a sector-driven cooperative organization. Starting with six sectors—including trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism and fisheries—for sectoral cooperation in the late 1997, it expanded to embrace nine more sectors—including agriculture, public health, poverty alleviation, counter-terrorism, environment, culture, people to people contact and climate change—in 2008.

BIMSTEC was created with objectives to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human recourse development, tourism, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure and transportation ; through joint endeavours and active collaboration, provide mutual assistance in the form of training and research facilities, on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.

- (b) &(c) Leaders of BIMSTEC Countries were the special invitees at the Goa BRICS Summit, held in October, 2016, under its customary Outreach Initiative. Prior to the BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Summit, the BIMSTEC Leaders met in a Retreat format. The BIMSTEC Leaders' Retreat was held in an informal setting, without aides or a fixed agenda. They deliberated on Terrorism, Climate Change and Environment, Disaster Management, Connectivity, Agriculture and Food Security, Fisheries, Blue Economy, Energy, Trade, Technology, Tourism, Culture, etc. Subsequent to the BIMSTEC Leaders' Retreat, an Outcome Document capturing the deliberations of the meeting was released.

During the BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Summit, Leaders appreciated India's initiative and the opportunity to interact between the two groupings of emerging economies and developing countries, which together represent half the world's population. They highlighted the potential for cooperation in areas such as counter terrorism, trade, energy, investment and capital flows, environment, technology, infrastructure and human development as well as funding by the BRICS New Development Bank for BIMSTEC projects.

- (d) Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh met on the side-lines of the BRICS-BIMSTEC OUTREACH held in October last year. Both leaders reviewed the bilateral relations from all aspects. India's links with Bangladesh are civilizational, historical, cultural, social and economic. India shares very cordial and friendly relations with Bangladesh which is not targeted at any third country. The bilateral cooperation between India and Bangladesh is multifaceted encompassing a wide range of areas, including trade and investment, security, connectivity, border management, water, power, shipping, development cooperation, people to people exchanges, human resource development, amongst others.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 470
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

PAN INDIA E-AUCTION OF TEA

470. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

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

- (a) whether there have been persistent problems arising out of implementation of pan India e-Auctions of tea;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has held discussions with all concerned to sort out the issues; and
- (d) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting along with the decision taken for the smooth implementation of Pan India e-Auctions of Tea?

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 auction module of Pan India e-auction was rolled out successfully by Tea Board in June, 2016 across different auction centres of the country. There has not been any major problems with this module. The post auction settlement module was implemented from 14th September, 2016. There have been some operational problems in this module mainly relating to reconciliation of payment. Tea Board held a detailed deliberation with the stakeholders on 17th October, 2016 and decided to keep the post auction settlement process on hold with effect from 18th October, 2016. It has now been decided to select a new settlement banker.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 488
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF NATURAL RUBBER

488. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) the details of total production, consumption and import of natural rubber in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is a sharp rise in the import of natural rubber during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Rubber Board has data about the cost of production of 1 kg natural rubber and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there are any differences in the production of rubber in various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

- (a) & (b) The details of total production, consumption and import of Natural Rubber (NR) in the country during the last three years are as under:

Year	Production (Tonne)	Consumption (Tonne)	Import (Tonne)
2013-14	774,000	981,520	360,263
2014-15	645,000	1020,910	442,130
2015-16	562,000	994,415	458,374

The increase in import of NR into the country can be primarily attributed to the gap between production and consumption of NR in the country and lower prices of block rubber in international markets as compared to the sheet rubber in domestic market.

- (c) Cost of production of rubber varies from region to region and depends upon a number of factors such as labour wages, value of land, input costs, etc. Rubber Board has undertaken a study to work out the cost of production of Natural Rubber. However, final report has not yet been submitted.
- (d) The details of production of NR in different states are as under :

State-wise production of NR (Tonnes)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (provisional)
Kerala	6,48,220	5,07,700	4,38,630
Tripura	39,000	47,000	44,245
Karnataka	35,230	34,560	29,400
Tamil Nadu	25,000	23,785	19,495
Assam	13,600	17,310	14,560
Meghalaya	7,570	8,510	7,360
Nagaland	1,900	2,390	3,020
Manipur	1,065	1,150	1,660
Maharashtra	380	395	925
Goa	595	630	640
Mizoram	310	360	595
Others	1,130	1,210	1,470
Grand Total	7,74,000	6,45,000	5,62,000

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 494
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF NON-BASMATI RICE TO CHINA

494. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

- (a) whether China has stopped import of non-basmati rice from India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of export of non-basmati rice to China in the last five years before it stopped importing the said product, year-wise and variety-wise;
- (c) whether China has taken any decision to allow market access to India's non-basmati rice and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the position of China with regard to import of pharmaceuticals from 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, b & c) : Market access for export of non-basmati rice has not yet been confirmed. A team from AQSIQ China visited India during September 2016 for field verification of rice mills registered with Ministry of Agriculture for export of rice to China. 14 mills have been approved by China for export of Basmati rice. As regards export of non-Basmati rice, the protocol signed between Plant Quarantine agencies of the two countries is to be reviewed by the Chinese side. Market access for export of non-Basmati rice to China can be confirmed only after the review of the protocol and signing of the same between China and India. As per the data available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), small quantities of non-basmati rice have been exported to China during the last 5 years, as per following details:

Quantity in MT; Value in US\$ Million

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
0	0	1625.05	0.62	1743.39	0.62	498.12	0.35	3797.9	2.25

(d): India holds 0.11% share of China's imports of Formulations and is the 31st largest importing partner (source: UN Comtrade).

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 501
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BAN ON IMPORT OF CHINESE TOYS

501. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has imposed a ban on the import of toys from China due to the reported toxic contamination which is harmful to children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the period for which the said ban has been imposed; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such imports and also to protect the indigenous 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) to(c): Import of Toys is “free” subject to prescribed standards. Import of Toys (all items under EXIM Codes 9503 0010, 9503 0020, 9503 0030 and 9503 0090) are permitted freely when accompanied by the following two types of certificates:

- (i) A certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in
 - (a) ASTM F963 or
 - (b) ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or
 - (c) IS 9873 [Parts I-III] or
 - (d) EN 71;and

(ii) A Certificate of Conformance from the manufacturer that representative sample of the toys being imported have been tested by an independent laboratory which is accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) and found to meet the specifications indicated in (i) above. The certificate would also link the toys in the consignment to the period of manufacture indicated in the Certificate of Conformity.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 503(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

SETTING UP OF TRADE CENTRES

503 (H). SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of trade centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the time by which these trade centres are likely to be set up; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

- (a)& (b): The setting up and expansion of Trade Centres is normally planned under the aegis of the respective Public Sector Undertaking, set up for the purpose. India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), a Government of India Enterprise has an established trade centre in Pragati Maidan, the redevelopment of which has recently been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,254 Cr for Phase-I by the Government. The redevelopment plan includes setting up an exhibition space of 1,19,445 Sqm with a convention Hall of 7,000 persons seating capacity and an underground parking of 4,800 Passenger Car Units (PCU) apart from other development measures in Phase-I. In addition, ITPO in a joint venture with the respective State Government, i.e. Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO) and the Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO), has established two trade centres, one each at Chennai and Bangalore. As an expansion plan for the Bangalore Centre, the Board of Directors (BoD), KTPO has approved a proposal to construct a new Exhibition cum Convention Hall of 400/5000 sq. mtrs. BoD of TNTPO has also approved an expansion

plan to construct 16000-17000 sq. mtrs. of exhibition space at their facility.

Further, the BoD of ITPO has also approved setting up of a Joint venture between ITPO and Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) with plan to set up an International Exhibition–cum-Convention Centre at Kochi.

In addition, the Department of Industrial Policy Promotion (DIPP) has planned for creation of an Exhibition cum Convention Centre, comprising a host of independent and mutually beneficial facilities like exhibition halls, convention centres, banquet halls, auditoria, arena, financial centre, hotels, Food & Beverage (F&B) outlets & retail services in Dwarka, New Delhi. Planning and Development activities for the project have commenced. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has transferred 89.58342 Ha. of Land to DIPP for the purpose in September, 2016.

(c): Doesn't arise.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 504(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY

504(H). SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

- (a) the quantum of production and export of gems, jewellery and diamonds and the volume of their export during the last three years in the country;
- (b) whether the production and export of old jewellery, diamond, pearls has increased or decreased during the last three years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

(a) : The details of production of precious minerals/metals (diamond, gold and silver) during last three years is given below:

Mineral/Metals	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)
Diamond	crt	37517	36107	36070
Gold	kg	1564	1441	1323
Silver	kg	349774	327647	426443

(P): Provisional; Source : MCDR returns

Note : Excludes minerals declared as minor mineral vide notification dated 10.02.2015.

The details of exports of Gems, jewellery and diamond during the last three year (in value term):

(Value in US\$ Million)

Items	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-16
Pearl, Precious, Semi-Precious stones	27159.49	24758.79	22297.26
Gold	3031.84	2845.15	5573.54
Silver	18.52	5.68	7.35
Other Precious and Base Metals	321.53	414.05	447.29
Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery	10857.70	13242.41	10958.01
Total	41389.07	41266.07	39283.46

Source: DGCI&S

The details of exports of Gems, jewellery and diamond during the last three year (in quantity term)

(Quantity in Thousands)

Items	Unit	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-16
Gold	kg	70.72	70.82	150.75
Silver	kg	34.25	7.57	29.95

Source: DGCIS

Note: The quantity figures within other commodities are not additive thus cannot be provided.

(b) & (c): There is no mechanism to trace the data of manufacturing old gold jewellery, diamond and pearls or any other gem and jewellery items.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 515
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORTS FROM SEZS

515. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the exports from SEZs has declined/got affected during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with total exports from SEZs during the said period, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)/Dividend Distribution Tax on SEZs has affected the growth, investments, employment and exports from SEZs and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the goods manufactured in SEZs when sold in the domestic market are levied an import duty which places them at a disadvantage compared with goods imported through free trade agreements and if so, the details thereof along with its impact on SEZs both domestically and in its exports;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring down the tariffs and MAT levied on SEZ units that sell goods in the domestic market and if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has given more time to certain developers of SEZs to complete their projects and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures taken or being taken by the Government/Export Promotion Council for Export Oriented Units and SEZs to boost exports from SEZs and resolve the issues therein?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

(a): There was a decline of around 7% in exports in 2014-15 when compared to exports during 2013-14. However, there has been a marginal increase of 0.77% in the exports during 2015-16 when compared to exports during 2014-15. Performance in respect of exports from SEZs has been better as compared to overall exports from the country. Exports have been affected adversely due to general decrease in demand from major export markets. The details of total exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in various States/UTs of the country during the last three years and current financial year, year-wise are at **Annexure**.

(b): Ministry of Finance has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and also the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid after 1st June, 2011. Details of investment made,

employment generated and exports from SEZs during the last three years and current financial year are shown below:

Financial Year(s)	Investment* (Rs. in crore)	Employment* (Persons)	Exports (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	2,96,663	12,83,309	4,94,077
2014-15	3,38,794	14,42,316	4,63,770
2015-16	3,76,494	15,91,381	4,67,337
2016-2017 (April to September, 2016)	4,06,690	16,88,337	2,35,900

* calculated on cumulative basis.

In order to boost exports from SEZs Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. Further, open house meetings with SEZ stakeholders, road shows have been organised in various places of the country to give wide publicity of SEZs.

(c): The goods manufactured in SEZs when sold in the domestic market are treated as imports and hence levied an import duty. SEZs are primarily meant for exports and are deemed to be a territory outside the customs territory of India. No significant impact of FTAs has been observed on SEZs both domestically and in its exports.

(d): No Madam.

(e): In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. The Board of Approval (BoA) may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. Some SEZs developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects for various reasons including adverse business climate due to global recession, delay in approvals from statutory State Government bodies, delay in environmental clearance, lack of demand for space in SEZs, unstable fiscal incentive regime for SEZs etc. During the last three years and current financial year (upto January, 2017), BoA has granted more time to 143 developers of SEZ across the country to complete their projects.

(f): The following initiatives have been taken in recent years to boost exports from SEZs and resolve the issues therein:

- i. Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- ii. Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar / related areas under the same Sector.
- iii. A new sector 'agro-based food processing' sector has been introduced to encourage agro-based industries in SEZs.

- iv. Dual use of facilities like Social & Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.
- v. Online processing of various activities relating to SEZ Developers and Units has been introduced for improving ease of doing business

States/UTs-wise details of Exports from SEZs during the last three years and current financial year, year-wise					
		Exports (Rs. in Crore)			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 30.9.2016)
1	Gujarat	225042	179791.75	135719.65	67191.88
2	Karnataka	51372.88	55197.83	54307.07	23532.64
3	Tamil Nadu	71417	68103.63	79296.62	37970.79
4	Maharashtra	56399.23	62535.90	71618.53	34739.83
5	Kerala	8003.64	6540.2	10386.99	8258.78
6	Andhra Pradesh	33291.07*	7887.61	10843.94	5973.24
7	Telangana	0	37108	46944.76	25129.55
8	Uttar Pradesh	16282.42	16516.77	19756.72	10569.64
9	West Bengal	16204.27	9872.79	11832.13	6831.68
10	Haryana	8740.43	11139.50	15673.53	8110.96
11	Madhya Pradesh	2984.23	4009.46	4970.05	3740.70
12	Rajasthan	2036.59	2091.34	2233.9	1199.60
13	Chandigarh	1778.15	2084.24	2561.54	1335.05
14	Odisha	386.09	596.66	879.11	1149.70
15	Punjab	136.72	290.79	312.58	165.64
16	Chhattisgarh	1.84	3.19	0.11	0
TOTAL		494077	463770	467337	235900

* Including Telangana.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 520
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT STRATEGY

520. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government in bringing out a Logistics Performance Index to rank States along with its implementation status;
- (b) whether the States are cooperating with the Centre for setting up common facilities like testing labs and training institutes as well as to ensure packaging and storage support to the Indian Industry;
- (c) the names of States which have prepared their export strategy and the steps being taken for the remaining States/UTs to expedite their export strategies;
- (d) whether services of IT and ITeS had an overwhelming pre-dominance in India's services exports but were largely restricted to the US and EU markets and are therefor vulnerable to changes imposed by these two trading blocks; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in tackling such situation in future?

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) Logistics Performance Index (LPI) is published by World Bank every 2 years. The LPI is an international index to assess the logistics environment across countries based on a global survey of logistics professionals. This evaluation contains details of logistics environments, core logistics processes and institutions, and performance time and cost. The World Bank has not published any report on Sub-National LPI akin to a State Level LPI. The World Bank is assessing the feasibility of undertaking such a study.

(b) :Yes, Madam.

(c) :19 States namely Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Telangana, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Andhra Pradesh have prepared their export strategy. Remaining State

Governments have been advised to seek support of organizations like Federation of Indian Exporters Organization (FIEO). Indian Institute for Foreign Trade (IIFT) etc in the preparation of their export strategies

(d) and (e) :It is estimated that India's Export of Computer Software, ITes accounts for a a major share in India's total service exports. Most of IT-ITes export revenue comes from US and EU predominantly due to our strength in the English language. The Government of India in consultation with the concerned organizations / associations is working closely to handle increasing protectionism threats from US and EU. These countries are being impressed upon of the key challenges faced by Indian IT companies, building fact bases on (i) value creation of Indian IT companies to the US economy, (ii) benefits of skilled foreign workers (iii) realities of the visa regimeand outlining technical talent crunch in these markets.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 524 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF CASH CROPS

524(H). SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- (a) whether the Government provides financial assistance for export of certain cash crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of these crops;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating to frame a uniform policy for promotion of export of cash crops in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/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) & (b): Government provides financial and technical assistance to the growers and other stakeholders to boost export of cash crops namely tea, coffee, rubber, spices, tobacco and cashew which includes, inter alia, participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaigns and incentives for export of value added products.

(c) & (d): The Government has introduced unified export promotion scheme for merchandise exports including that of cash crops viz. Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS). The scheme provides incentive in the form of duty credit scrip to the exporter to compensate for his loss on payment of duties. The incentive is paid as percentage of the realized FOB value (in free foreign exchange) for notified goods going to notified markets.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 534 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

MARBLE EXPORT

534(H). SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

- (a) the quantum of marble exported during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom, countrywise;
- (b) whether the export of marble has declined recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to promote export of marble and growth of this industry in 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) Export of Marble & Products during the last three years:-

Value In US\$ Million				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-October)
Marble and Products	48.66	46.83	37.87	22.62

Quantity In MT				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-October)
Marble and Products	233.54	215.43	182.55	104.19

[Source: DGCIS]

Country-wise exports to top 10 importing countries may be seen at ANNEXURE- I

(b) & (c): Yes, Madam. Export of marble & products thereof have declined by -3.76% in 2014-15 and -19.13% in 2015-16 due to fall in demand in international market.

(d): To promote exports, Government provides assistance to respective Export Promotion Councils for participation in various International trade fairs / exhibitions, organizing Reverse Buyer Seller Meets under Market Access Initiative (MAI) & Market Development Assistance (MDA) schemes.

ANNEXURE - I

TOP 10 IMPORTERS OF MARBLE FROM INDIA:

(USD \$ Million)

Importers	Exported value in 2013	Exported value in 2014	Exported value in 2015
United States of America	5.67	3.48	3.22
Egypt	3.55	6.42	6.56
China	13.73	9.57	7.97
Nepal	7.14	9.4	8.36
Italy	2.91	3.79	1.87
Saudi Arabia	0.39	0.62	0.51
United Arab Emirates	0.91	0.53	0.99
Algeria	0.33	0.22	0.23
Turkey	0.78	0.32	0.09
Canada	0.16	0.21	0.37

[Source: DGCIS]

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 544 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

MEETING OF INDIA-US TPF

544(H). SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

- (a) the details and the outcome of the 10th India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF) meeting held in New Delhi last year;
- (b) the details of points/issues raised and focused in the said TPF meeting; and
- (c) the details of trade and service sectors in which the United States and India have given their consent for Joint Action Plan?

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 10th India – US Trade Policy Forum meeting was held on 20th October, 2016 in New Delhi. The Indian side was led Minister of State (Independent Charge) Commerce and Industry of India Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman and the US side was led by US Trade Representative Ambassador, Mr. Michael Froman. Both the sides noted that the TPF mechanism has greatly strengthened U.S. - India engagement on bilateral trade and enhanced the overall economic relationship. The two-way bilateral goods and services trade reached \$109 billion in 2015. Both countries committed to increase bilateral trade and investment in goods and services to support economic growth, development and job creation.

(b) During the 10th TPF meeting both countries have focussed on Agriculture, Trade in Services and Trade in Goods, Intellectual Property and Promotion of Investment in Manufacturing.

(c) The Indian and US side reiterated their mutual commitment to strengthening bilateral co-operation in trade in goods and services during the tenth round of the TPF. Both the sides agreed to continue working to facilitate bilateral trade in food and agricultural products including animal health and plant health. Similarly, agreed to carry forward cooperation on implementation of WTO trade facilitation agreement, Copyright and promotion of investment in key service sectors.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 547
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

PULSES IMPORT TRADE

547. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that large scale contract defaults and forced renegotiation of prices for import of pulses by private players has sent negative signals about India towards market and hurting the image of trade and country at large;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for regulation and monitoring of pulses import trade in order to protect the country's image?

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) : No such matter regarding large scale contract defaults and forced renegotiation of prices for import of pulses by private players has come to the notice of the Government.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 552
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BILATERAL TRADE THROUGH NORTH-EAST CORRIDOR

552. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) the progress achieved in bilateral trade through north-east corridor with Asian countries under the Look East Policy;
- (b) the estimated trade happened during the last three years through North-Eastern border;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to increase the trade volumes and trading partners through this corridor; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/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(d): The objectives of Act East Policy includes deepening of economic cooperation and expanding trade with countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. The process facilitates bilateral trade from North-East also.

Total estimated trade (*as provided by Department of Revenue*) between India and Myanmar through the North-East has grown from Rs. 7752.72 lakhs to Rs. 14452.26 lakhs between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

Some of the steps taken for promoting trade from the North-East region, particularly to Myanmar are as follows:

- i. Shifting from barter trade to normal trade; expansion to all tradeable commodities

- ii. Increasing trade through sea route by harnessing the proposed Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Facility
- iii. Better land connectivity through India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway
- iv. Improving the land connectivity on Indian side through widening of the Imphal – Moreh road.
- v. Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North-East
- vi. Initiation of better banking facility.
- vii. Expansion of rail network in the region
- viii. Land Customs Stations (LCS) at Moreh, Zokhawthar and Champhai
- ix. Establishment of borderhaats
- x. Integrated Check Post at Moreh

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 553
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

DUMPING OF RUBBER

553. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) whether polybutadiene rubber is being dumped by China, Iran, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and Singapore in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated an investigation into the alleged dumping and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of domestic industry against such cheap imports?

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): Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from exports from other countries and to create a level playing field for the DI.

Based on a petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of polybutadiene rubber, DGAD has initiated anti-dumping investigations on imports of "Polybutadiene Rubber or PBR" originating in or exported from Korea PR, Russia, South Africa, Iran and Singapore vide notification No. 14/40/2016-DGAD dated 16.09.2016. The investigation is under progress in DGAD.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 563
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF BASMATI RICE

563. SHRI SATAV RAJEEV :
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) the total quantum and value of basmati rice exported from the country to various countries including Iran during the last three years, country-wise;
- (b) whether Iran has banned import of Indian basmati rice for the past four months and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to send a delegation to Iran to protect its big basmati rice market and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the exports of basmati rice from the country particularly to Iran?

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) Details of quantum and value of basmati rice exported from the country to various countries, including Iran, during the last three years (top 10 countries), are as under:

Quantity in lakh MT; Value in US\$ Million

Country Name	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Saudi Arabia	8.26	1108.90	9.67	1188.23	9.49	842.22
Iran	14.40	1834.55	9.36	1108.50	6.95	571.19
UAE	1.48	196.51	2.79	314.76	6.12	475.18
Iraq	2.20	271.14	2.35	259.13	4.18	340.97
Kuwait	1.76	247.95	1.66	250.53	1.81	211.68
U K	1.19	130.73	1.36	147.63	1.88	143.14
U S A	1.03	143.86	0.89	132.30	1.21	131.55
Yemen Republic	1.47	183.94	1.74	196.15	1.42	110.49
Oman	0.43	58.63	0.56	68.83	1.05	92.84
Canada	0.29	37.97	0.26	37.51	0.36	38.49
Other Countries	5.03	650.73	6.37	814.69	5.97	519.64
Total	37.54	4864.91	37.02	4518.26	40.45	3477.39

Source: DGCI&S

- (b) In order to protect its domestic paddy growers, Iran has been imposing temporary ban (usually from end July to early January of next year) on import of rice. The ban was imposed w.e.f. 21st July 2016. However, the ban is not India-specific.
- (c) A 20-member trade delegation, led by the Chairman, Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), visited Iran from January 28-30, 2017. Meetings were held with the Departments of Government of Iran and importers' association. A sales promotion event was organized on January 29, 2017, which was attended by about 250 participants, including media, Government officials and importers.
- (d) APEDA directly, and through All India Rice Exporters Association, participates in trade fairs in Iran to promote export of Basmati rice along with other agro products. APEDA, under its plan scheme, also provides assistance to exporters for building up image of their brands through advertisement in print and electronic media.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 571
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

TRADE AGREEMENTS

571. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KESINENI NANI:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

- (a) the details of the bilateral trade agreements/Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed by India till now with other countries/regions/trading blocs;
- (b) whether the quantum of trade with these countries/regions/trading blocs has increased after signing FTAs with them and if so, the details thereof along with the total trade carried out with them during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to spread awareness amongst business community about FTAs and the possible benefits to them in order to boost trade;
- (d) whether the Government has decided to review its FTAs with its partners and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of exporters and other stakeholders thereto and its impact on country's trade deficit;
- (e) whether India and European Union (EU) are negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement/FTA and if so, the details and the current status thereof; and
- (f) the likely impact of said FTA on domestic textile industry along with the excepted steps to meet the demand of textile industry in the absence of FTA?

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 the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements entered into by India is given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II.
- (b) The total trade before entering into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and until 2015-16 is given in Annexure-III. The data show that the total trade with all Free Trade Agreements (FTA) partners has increased after the signing of the agreement.

- (c) 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 agreements, the Department of Commerce regularly conducts outreach programmes across the country with participation of industry stakeholders.
- (d) The review of the trade agreements is undertaken on the basis of mutual consent of trading partners. The impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is assessed on a regular basis in consultation with various stakeholders, including industry representatives as well as Administrative Ministries/Departments.
- (e) & (f): India and EU have agreed to negotiate a Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA). The negotiations started in 2007 and sixteen rounds have been held so far. India is committed to a balanced and positive outcome, including for the domestic textile industry.

FTAs already in force:

SN	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1 st March, 2000
2	Agreement on SAFTA (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (<i>Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006</i>)
3	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27 th October, 2009	27 th October, 2009
4	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17 th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications.
5	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9 th October, 2003.	1 st September, 2004
6	India - Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
7	India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13 th August, 2009 for goods and November, 2014 for Services and Investment	Goods • 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. • 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. • 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. • 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. • 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. • 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. • 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. Services and Investment 1 July, 2015
8	India - South Korea CEPA	7 th August 2009	1 st January, 2010
9	India - Japan CEPA	16 th February, 2011	1 st August, 2011
10	India - Malaysia CECA	18 th February, 2011	1 st July, 2011

PTAs already in force:

S. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised on 2 nd November, 2005)	1st Nov, 1976
2	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13 th April, 1988	19 th April, 1989
3	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA)	11 April, 1993	7 December, 1995
4	India - Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13 th May, 2003
5	India - MERCOSUR	25th January, 2004	1st June, 2009
6	India - Chile	8 th March, 2006	11 th September, 2007

Total Trade with India's Free Trade Agreement partners (in \$ million)

COUNTRY/BLOC	YEAR	Total Trade
ASEAN	2009-10	43911.67
	2010-11	56235.85
	2011-12	78917.91
	2012-13	75874.57
	2013-14	74413.73
	2014-15	76527.35
	2015-16	65064.31
JAPAN	2009-10	10363.72
	2010-11	13724.18
	2011-12	18295.60
	2012-13	18513.53
	2013-14	16295.30
	2014-15	15516.93
	2015-16	14513.14
SOUTH KOREA	2009-10	11997.12
	2010-11	14205.18
	2011-12	17148.56
	2012-13	17310.79
	2013-14	16680.49
	2014-15	18133.30
	2015-16	16570.84
MALAYSIA	2009-10	8012.19
	2010-11	10394.75
	2011-12	13453.99
	2012-13	14395.13
	2013-14	13428.22
	2014-15	16934.29
	2015-16	12790.73
BHUTAN	2009-10	271.97
	2010-11	377.60
	2011-12	432.41
	2012-13	397.22
	2013-14	507.78
	2014-15	483.81
	2015-16	750.22
NEPAL	2009-10	1985.92
	2010-11	2681.46
	2011-12	3271.46
	2012-13	3631.94
	2013-14	4122.38
	2014-15	5213.80
	2015-16	4400.67
SAFTA	2009-10	10048.03
	2010-11	13830.04
	2011-12	15726.58
	2012-13	17790.75
	2013-14	19977.66
	2014-15	23424.52
	2015-16	21595.33

COUNTRY/BLOC	YEAR	Total Trade
SINGAPORE	2004-05	6674.93
	2009-10	14046.74
	2010-11	16964.75
	2011-12	25197.13
	2012-13	21105.69
	2013-14	19273.90
	2014-15	16934.00
	2015-16	15028.35
SRI LANKA	2009-10	2580.20
	2010-11	4009.24
	2011-12	4956.83
	2012-13	4609.68
	2013-14	5201.45
	2014-15	7459.89
	2015-16	6052.32
THAILAND	2009-10	4671.68
	2010-11	6546.30
	2011-12	8239.72
	2012-13	9085.78
	2013-14	9043.75
	2014-15	9330.71
	2015-16	8498.03

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 573
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF MARINE FOOD AND PRODUCTS

573. **MOHAMMED FAIZAL:**
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

- the status of marine exports in the country along with the total quantum and value of marine food and products exported from India during the last three years, product and country-wise and the foreign exchange earned therefrom;
- whether there is a decline/growth in the export of marine food and products during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to boost the said export;
- whether the Government has received any representation from Lakshadweep Administration to export special tuna fish from Lakshadweep and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- whether the Marine Products Development Authority has initiated any project in Lakshadweep to improve the fishing export sector and if so, the details thereof; and
- the measures taken by the Government to protect the small and marginalised shrimp farmers in light of growing competition from Thailand and Vietnam?

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 quantum and value of marine products exports during last 3 years is as follows:-

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Quantity (in Metric Tons)	983756	1051243	945892
Value (in Rs. crores)	30213.26	33441.61	30420.83
Value (in billion US\$)	5.01	5.51	4.68

Note: The product and country wise details of marine products export may be seen at Annexures - I & II respectively.

(b) The marine product exports achieved an all-time record figure of 1.05 million tons valued at Rs. 33,442 Crore (US \$ 5.5 billion) in 2014-15. There was a decline in exports in 2015-16 by 10.02% in Quantity, 9.03% in rupee value and 15.06 % in US Dollar earnings.

The main reasons for decline in 2015-16 are revival of the aquaculture production (especially Shrimp) in Thailand and Vietnam after the disease outbreak in 2013-14. This led to easing the price situation of shrimp in the international market. Further, the depreciation of Euro, weaker economic condition in China, devaluation of Yen along with poor landings in capture fishery also contributed to the decline in exports.

Number of steps initiated by Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) to sustain the momentum of growth which include assisting export-oriented aquaculture farms and processing facilities, popularizes Better Management Practices (BMPs) in production, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) in processing sectors, enrolment of 50,000 aquaculture farms for development of a robust traceability system, conducting Pre-Harvest Testing (PHT) to ensure exports EU is antibiotic residue free, promoting small farmers into Clusters and register them as societies, better operation of Aquatic Quarantine Facility (AQF) and Brood stock Multiplication Centre for *L. vannamei* shrimp, reducing crop failures due to disease, effective marketing through International Seafood Fairs in major markets, organizing India International Seafood Show (IISS) to facilitate higher exposure to overseas buyers and also for inviting attention of new technologies to the country and organising biennial show named Aqua Aquaria is also organized by MPEDA to promote the innovation and sustainability in the aquaculture practices and ornamental fish trade.

The exports have picked up during the current financial year and as provisional figures to the end of December, 2016 there is an increase of 3.8 % in quantity, 15% in value in rupee terms and 11.41% in value in US \$ terms.

(c)No, Madam.

(d)Yes, Madam. The process of setting up of tuna processing facility in Lakshadweep with the technical assistance from Japan has been initiated wherein MPEDA has offered all possible assistance to the project.

(e)Number of steps initiated by MPEDA to protect the small and marginal shrimp farmers which include capacity building to adopt Better Management Practices (BMPs), clustering of the small and marginal farmers into Aqua Farmers Welfare Societies, training on efficient use of resources and providing technical advice to the farmers and financial assistance for setting up of common infrastructure facilities.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 580
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BAN ON IMPORT OF EXOTIC SKINS OF REPTILES AND FURS OF ANIMALS

580. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

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

- (a) whether various Animal Rights Activists/Government Departments have made several representations seeking ban on the import of skins of exotic reptiles like crocodiles and alligators and furs of certain animals including foxes and minks which are used to manufacture leather or for fur clothing and accessories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on these representations;
- (c) whether banning such imports is not likely to affect manufacturers of leather and clothing accessories and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in the interest of manufacturers of leather and clothing accessories?

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): Representations seeking ban on import of skins of exotic reptiles and furs of certain animals have been received from Ms. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister for Women and Child Development and Ms. Poonam Mahajan, MP (LS) and organisations like Animal Welfare Board of India, Beauty Without Cruelty and People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

Government, having examined the concerns and issues involved, has issued a Notification (No 33/ 2015-20 dated January 3, 2017) prohibiting import of items under EXIM Codes 4113 3000, 4301 1000, 4301 6000, 4302 1100 and fur of Chinchilla. Trade in items against the above EXIM codes were nil to minimal and these being fur and skin products of sensitive mammals and reptiles import of these items were "Prohibited".

- (d) : The following measures have been taken to promote leather industry in the country:
- (i) Rs. 1032.23 Crore have been spent under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) during XIIth Five Year Plan till date. ILDP aims at augmenting raw material base through modernization and technology up-gradation of leather units, addressing environmental concerns, human resource development, supporting traditional leather artisans, addressing

infrastructure constraints and establishing institutional facilities. In addition to assistance under ILDP as mentioned above, the following steps have also been taken up by government to promote Leather Industry in the country:

(a) Rs. 495 Crore has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce for construction of new branches at Guna, Patna, Hyderabad, up-gradation of Chhindwara Branch and Computer Networking Centre of FDDI.

(b) Rs. 765 Lakh has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme and Rs. 297.93 Lakh under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for marketing programmes and activities during 2016-17.

(c) Rs. 57.11 Crores has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce under Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) scheme for creation of common infrastructure facilities.

(d) Various other measures implemented for leather sector include no import duty on hides & skins, semi-processed as well as finished leather, raw and tanned furskins; duty free import of Machinery under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme; duty free import of notified inputs to the extent of 3% of Free on Board (FOB) value of export in previous year under Duty Free Import Scheme (DFIS); No excise duty on footwear of MRP up to Rs. 500/-, 6% excise on footwear of MRP over Rs. 500 and up to Rs. 1000 and for leather footwear of MRP over Rs. 1000 along with 30% abatement

(e) Permission for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route in leather sector

(f) MSME units in leather sector are eligible for reduction in interest rates on rupee export credit to the extent of 3% under Interest Equalization Scheme

(g) Leather products and footwear components are also entitled to 3% scrip under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

(h) The export of finished leather and leather products get All Industry Rates of duty drawback

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 592
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BOOSTING FARM EXPORTS

**592. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to create an institutional mechanism to address all inter-ministerial issues related to market access and export facilitation for agro products in order to boost farm exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is trying to get new markets for the export of various commodities like mangoes and grapes and if so, the details thereof
- (d) whether these proposals are pending for want of appropriate documents prescribed by the importing nations; and
- (e) 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) The mechanism to address all issues including market access and export facilitation for agri-products in the form of Inter-Ministerial meetings with relevant stakeholders are held as per need, from time to time. As on date, no new Institutional mechanism has been formalized.

(c) Yes, Madam. Market access efforts for Grapes have been made in the countries like USA, South Africa, Vietnam, Japan and Australia. For Mangoes, the efforts have been made in South Africa and Iran.

(d) & (e) As regard Grapes, India has requested USA to expedite the evaluation of pest risk analysis submitted by India. The Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) is under finalization with South Africa, Vietnam and Japan. Australia has suggested (SO₂ +CO₂) fumigation treatment on which Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET) and National Research Centre for Grapes (NRC) are working. Regarding Mango, South Africa has suggested Irradiation/Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT)/Hot Water Dip Treatment (HWDT) as post harvest mitigation measures. However, India has suggested only VHT/HWDT as a mitigation measure.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 613
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF TOBACCO BOARD

613. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Tobacco Board located in Guntur Andhra Pradesh along with its other offices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which the said review is likely to be conducted by the Government?

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 review of the of functioning of Quasi-Government Organizations, Autonomous Organizations, Statutory Bodies including the Tobacco Board under the Department of Commerce is an ongoing process and the Government of India review the performance/function of the Tobacco Board from time to time.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 614
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

BAN ON INDIAN POULTRY PRODUCTS

614. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

- (a) whether Saudi Arabia has banned imports of poultry products from India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether India's poultry exports to Saudi Arabia are costly compared to those from Brazil and America and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is likely to consider creation of bird flu-free zones to help shipments of poultry from regions declared safe and prevent export from sensitive zones; 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) The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia through their communication dated 25.11.2016 has informed that their Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture has decided to impose a temporary ban on import of live birds, hatching eggs and chicks from India due to the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

(b) As per the UNCOMTRADE data, the average unit value realization for export of poultry products from Brazil, USA, India and other major exporting countries to Saudi Arabia are as under :

	COUNTRY	UNIT VALUE (\$/kg)
(i)	Brazil	1.99
(ii)	Netherland	2.24
(iii)	U.S.A.	1.42
(iv)	Germany	1.57
(v)	Poland	1.98
(vi)	India	2.35

From the above, it may be observed that the Indian poultry products are not competitive.

(c) & (d) Creation of Bird Flue free-zones for export of poultry products is not under consideration in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. It is difficult

to maintain Bird Flue free-zones, as the zones may be contaminated by the wild bird as India is coming under the number of migratory bird's flyway. However, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is recognizing disease free compartments of poultry establishment from where export of poultry and poultry products can take place.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.630(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

FOREIGN TRADE

630 (H). SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has fixed norms for import of toys/equipments and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to carry out an amendment in Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act to impose quantitative restriction on goods imported from China and impose penalty on traders violating the said law;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with its current status;
- (d) whether the profit earned from foreign trade has registered an increase during the past few years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase India's foreign trade?

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): Import of Toys is “free” subject to prescribed standards. Import of Toys (all items under EXIM Codes 9503 0010, 9503 0020, 9503 0030 and 9503 0090) are permitted freely when accompanied by the following two types of certificates:

- (i) A certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in
 - (a) ASTM F963 or
 - (b) ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or
 - (c) IS 9873 [Parts I-III] or
 - (d) EN 71;and
- (ii) A Certificate of Conformance from the manufacturer that representative sample of the toys being imported have been tested by an independent laboratory which is accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) and found to meet the specifications indicated in (i) above. The certificate would also link the toys in the consignment to the period of manufacture indicated in the Certificate of Conformity.

Further, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) formulates standards applicable to domestic products and also mandates the use of Standard Marks under a license which *mutadis mutandis* also apply to imported goods. Products have been notified under compulsory certification / registration with one of the objectives of checking influx of substandard products into Indian markets. Presently, there are 108 products covered under Compulsory Product Certification Scheme of BIS and 30 Electronic and IT Goods under Compulsory Registration Scheme of BIS. Till now, 204 licences have been issued to Chinese manufacturers for Steel products, Electrical products, Tyres & Tubes etc. as per Product Certification Scheme of BIS. Also, 4636 manufacturers have been granted registrations for Electronic and IT Goods as per Compulsory Registration Scheme of BIS

(b) to (c) : No such proposal is under consideration.

(d): The Government does not maintain data on profit and loss incurred in trade by private concerns.

(e): To boost India's exports, Foreign Trade Policy provides for duty neutralization schemes like Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme (duty free imports of capital goods are allowed linked with export obligations) and Advance Authorisation Scheme (duty free imports of raw materials, components, spares and consumables are allowed subject to export obligations within a fixed time period). Moreover, there are incentive schemes like the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) (incentivizes export of merchandise which are produced/manufactured in India) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) that incentivizes service exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 638
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF SPICES

638. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

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

- (a) whether the export of spices has not shown considerable improvement in the country despite having good demand abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to constitute additional Boards for the promotion of spices and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the total earning of the Government from exports and indicating the percentage of earnings in it from the export of spices?

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 export of spices from the country has shown a steady increase in terms of value. The export of spices & spice products from the country for the last 3 years are given below:

Year	Quantity of Spices Export (Tonne)	Value of Spices Export (Rs. in crore)
2013-14	895914	15146
2014-15	939008	14847
2015-16	831681	16630

During 2015-16, the export of spices from the country has registered an increase of 12% in rupees terms compared to 2014-15.

(c): Presently, there is no proposal for constituting additional Boards for the promotion of spices. However, the Government has notified eleven Spice Development Agencies for addressing issues related to production, quality, domestic marketing and export of Spices in major spice growing States/Regions of the country.

(d): During 2015-16, the total export earnings from the country is Rs.17,16,378 Crore in which export earnings from Spices is around 0.97%.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 642(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

IMPORT OF FIRECRACKERS

642 (H). SHRI NANA PATOLE:

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

- (a) whether large quantity of firecrackers were imported from China till October, 2016; and
- (b) 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): Import of “Fireworks” covered under Indian Trade (Harmonized System) classification [ITC(HS)] code 36041000 is ‘restricted’ and no one can import fireworks without a license/authorization from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). For last three years no license /authorization have been issued by DGFT.

As per available data, no import of “fireworks” has taken place from China or any other country during the last three years and the current fiscal year (up to September, 2016). However, there have been cases of illegal imports of fireworks. Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) have made several seizures of illegally imported foreign origin firecrackers based on specific intelligence in places like Mundra; ICD, Dadri; NhavaSheva; ICD, Loni; ICD, Tughlakabad; Raigad and Sangrur. To curb the menace of illegal import and smuggling of these foreign made firecrackers, DRI has issued alert/ modus operandi circulars to sensitize the Customs field formations and also the Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police of various State Governments on the issue.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 645
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

IMPOSITION OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

645. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to impose anti-dumping duty on certain variety of Steel products imported from China and the European Union players to safeguard domestic steel manufacturers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of steel variety being considered for imposition of anti-dumping duty;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct antidumping investigation concerning imports of glazed/unglazed porcelain/vitrified tiles; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures being taken to help 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)&(b): The Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated the following anti-dumping investigations on the basis of fully documented petitions filed by the domestic industry:-

S.No.	Product	Subject Countries	Date of Initiation	Status
1	Seamless tubes, pipes & hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel)	China PR	08.07.2015	Final Finding Issued on 9 th December, 2016. Customs Notification is yet to be issued.
2.	Cold Rolled flat products of stainless steel (anti-circumvention investigation)	China PR, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA	19.02.2016	Proceedings of investigation have been stayed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
3.	Hot Rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel	China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Indonesia, Russia and Brazil	11.04.2016	Provisional Duty has been imposed and investigation is in process.
4	Cold Rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel	China PR, Japan, Korea RP, and Ukraine	19.04.2016	
5.	Wire Rods of alloy or non-alloy steel	China PR	02.06.2016	
6.	Color Coated / Pre-painted flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel	China PR and European Union	29.06.2016	

(c)&(d): DGAD has initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of “Glazed/Inglazed Porcelain/vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption”, originating in or exported from China PR on 13.10.2015. The investigation is under progress.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 656
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

EXPORT OF CURRY LEAVES

656. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of curry leaves exported from India during the last three years, country-wise;
- (b) whether the European Union(EU) has banned the import of curry leaves from India due to multiple pesticide residue found in the curry leave consignments;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such items of other countries banned by India due to pesticide residue, country-wise;
- (d) whether India is likely to resume export of curry leaves to EU after a gap of three years and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to resolve the matter with the EU; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of vegetables including curry leaves after strict checking including lab tests and Agmark certification?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

(a): The total quantity and value of curry leaves exported from India during last three years are given below:

Year	Quantity (in Metric Tonne)	Value (Rs in lakh)
2013-14	686.12	408.16
2014-15	205.97	119.69
2015-16	412.58	260.57

The country-wise export details for the last 3 years are given in Annexure.

(b)&(c): No, Madam.

(d): Not applicable.

(e): To increase the export of vegetables including curry leaves, the following measures have been taken:

- (i) Spices Board has brought dried curry leaf under mandatory sampling and testing for the pesticides before exporting to European Union (EU) countries.
- (ii) 39 laboratories for testing of fruits and vegetables for export have been recognized and export standards for 51 fruits and vegetables have been developed and notified under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (AGMARK) Act, 1937.
- (iii) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to exporters of fruits and vegetables for implementing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to assure the safety of produce.
- (iv) APEDA provides financial assistance to the registered exporters of agricultural produce including fruits and vegetables for infrastructure development, market development, etc.

Annexure

Major Country-wise export of curry leaves from India (Qty in M.T; Value in Rs.lakhs)						
2013-14		2014-15(P)		2015-16(Est)		
Country	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
OMAN	375.86	204.26	155.25	87.35	319.41	173.75
MALAYSIA	10.39	9.57	3.83	2.16	28.89	22.45
U.K	1.00	1.49	0.09	0.16	20.64	21.27
SAUDI ARABIA	272.51	160.30	42.09	24.30	12.03	7.47
SOUTH AFRICA	1.79	1.91	1.00	1.21	4.97	7.46
CANADA	2.66	2.21	0.93	0.72	6.95	6.11
U.S.A	5.52	10.15	0.86	2.06	3.88	5.95
JAPAN	0.88	2.14			5.41	4.89
GERMANY			1.00	0.68	2.09	2.39
NETHERLANDS	0.31	0.23			2.00	1.86
AUSTRALIA	1.30	1.70	0.20	0.22	1.21	1.33
KUWAIT	4.28	2.26			0.05	0.93
NEW ZEALAND	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.39	0.87
U.A.E	0.35	0.60	0.12	0.17	1.25	0.83
SINGAPORE	0.35	0.56	0.04	0.08	0.71	0.67
QATAR	2.04	1.03	0.21	0.12	0.97	0.64
RUSSIA	1.08	2.42			0.60	0.63
SWITZERLAND	0.45	0.27			0.58	0.38
GREECE			0.26	0.27	0.20	0.30
HONGKONG	0.11	0.05			0.09	0.10
TAIWAN	0.30	0.16			0.04	0.09
MAURITIUS					0.09	0.06

PHILLIPINES	0.01	0.02			0.06	0.05
GAMBIA					0.02	0.03
POLAND					0.01	0.03
PORTUGAL					0.02	0.02
CZECH REPUBLIC					0.01	0.02
MALDIVES	0.02	0.02			0.03	0.01
BAHARAIN	0.25	0.12			0.01	0.00
REUNION					0.01	0.00
BELGIUM	4.62	6.61	0.05	0.14		
TOTAL(INCL.OTHERS)	686.12	408.16	205.97	119.69	412.58	260.57

(P) : Provisional

(Est): Estimate

Source : DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 660
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

660. **SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:**

SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning a scheme to help States to build their export infrastructure by providing financial support and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the States are likely to be ranked on their performances in providing logistical support to companies and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is devising means to fund the infrastructure requirements of States for trade under Trade Infrastructure for export scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to help States to build their export infrastructure; and
- (e) whether the Government has made any study on the export competitiveness of various States and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise along with the measures taken to enhance their export competitiveness?

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), (c) & (d): Yes Madam, The Government plans to supplement the efforts of the States to build their export infrastructure. In the budget of 2017-18, launch of a new scheme to be called 'Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme(TIES)' has been announced.

(b): No Madam, Ranking of states on the basis of logistical support to companies is not a part of the scheme.

(e): The State Governments are encouraged to prepare their own individual export strategy based on their Major items of Exports and identify new items having the potential for exports, based on their competitiveness. This includes Export Promotion measures to be taken up at the State level to improve its competitiveness. Support for such studies to help the State formulate its own export strategy are provided by the department, on a case by case basis.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 676
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

ASSISTANCE FOR COLD STORAGE FACILITY

676. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to strengthen cold storage and warehousing infrastructure facilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of amount of funds sanctioned for this purpose?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b)& (c) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, two project proposals have been received from Central Warehousing Corporation seeking funding under the Central Component of Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme:

- (i) “ **Establishing an export oriented anchor unit for cold storage at Spices Park, Guntur**” for which Rs. 5.00 Cr was released to CWC on 29.12.2016.
- (ii) “ **Establishing an export certified processing & cold storage infrastructure for promotion of aqua and marine exports located at Vishakhapatnam and Bhimavaram**” for which Rs. 4.38 cr. was released to CWC on 29.12.2016.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 685 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th FEBRUARY, 2017

IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

685(H). SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of demonetisation on commerce and Industry sector of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the special measures taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the Commerce and Industry Sector from the impact of demonitisation?

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): A meeting was convened by Department of Commerce on 21st November, 2016 with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) to assess the impact of demonetisation on the country's exports. A similar meeting was also convened by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) to assess the impact of demonetization on 24th November, 2016.

The Government has received feedback from industry and trade associations. In order to mitigate their problem of liquidity crunch, the Government has taken several measures such as: all EPC's have been advised to go cashless in respect of their payments; the coverage of the loans under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has been increased from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore ; the Credit Guarantee scheme has also been extended to loans for MSEs by Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs); and Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued an advisory to Banks regarding raising of working capital/cash credit limit for MSEs. Apart from this, as per the Reserve Bank of India's Notification dated 30th January, 2017 the traders with current/ overdrafts/ cash credit accounts may now withdraw without any limit.
