

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 23
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

PROMOTION OF EXPORTS

*23. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the growth in exports has declined during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the plan to promote exports;
- (b) whether the Union Government has held a meeting with the State Governments and industry representatives to discuss ways to boost the country's exports;
- (c) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting;
- (d) whether the small and medium exporters are facing several issues related to the Goods and Services Tax and if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the same; and
- (e) whether the exporters have sought greater support to improve infrastructure to increase competitiveness of their products in global markets and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

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. 23 FOR ANSWER ON 05th FEBRUARY,2018
REGARDING “PROMOTION OF EXPORTS”.**

(a) The details of merchandise and services exports during last three years are as below:

	Exports (in USD Billion)		Total Exports	% Change
	Merchandise	Services		
2013-14	314.41	151.80	466.21	--
2014-15	310.34	158.10	468.44	0.48
2015-16	262.29	155.14	417.43	-10.89
2016-17	275.85	160.68	436.53	4.58
2016-17 (Apr-Nov)	175.41	106.07	281.48	--
2017-18 (Apr- Nov)*	194.75	109.88	304.62	8.22

After reaching a peak in 2013-14, the exports continued to decline till 2015-16 following global trend of decline in growth of exports due to general economic slowdown leading to lower demand in international markets and lower commodity prices. However, exports started increasing from the second half of 2016-17. In 2017-18 (April-December), the merchandise export growth has picked up further to 11.31%. Export Growth in 2016-17 was fairly broad based except textiles and allied products and leather and leather manufactures. In 2017-18 too, among the major sectors, there has been good export growth in engineering goods, Petroleum crude and products; moderate growth in chemical and related products, and textiles and allied products; but negative growth in gems and jewellery. With world trade expected to grow at 4.2% and 4% in 2017 and 2018 respectively, the prospects for exports in this and coming year look bright.

Exports depend upon a multitude of global and domestic factors. In order to promote exports, while on one hand Government is improving trade related infrastructure and ease of doing business in the country, it is also implementing a number of export promotion schemes including Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, Market Access Initiatives

Scheme (MAIS), etc. to mitigate the disadvantages faced by exporters due to higher cost of capital, insufficient infrastructure and high logistics costs.

(b) & (c):

- i. Yes Madam. Apart from regular interaction with the State Governments and Trade associations, there are institutional mechanisms in the form of a Council of Trade Development and Promotion comprising Ministers of the State Governments and representatives of Industry associations and a Board of Trade comprising representatives of export promotion councils and trade associations to discuss export strategies for promotion of exports.
- ii. The 3rd meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi with the participation of Industry/Trade Ministers from states. The members of the Council from the States placed their perspective of the Trade Policy and resolved to jointly address impediments which affect India's exports.
- iii. Last meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 20.6.2017 to discuss mid term review of Foreign Trade Policy.
- iv. Besides, another meeting of the States/UT Governments was held on 22.12.2017 in New Delhi with the Industry Secretary and Export Commissioners of States/UTs to sensitize the State Governments on the formulation of State export strategies, Agriculture Exports and SEZ related issues.
- v. A meeting with Stakeholders and Industry representatives was also held in October 2017, where in measures to boost exports were discussed. All sector specific export promotion councils participated in the meeting. The major suggestions were regarding early refund of GST to address the issue of blockage of working capital, reduction of GST on job work and other items, addressing inverted customs duties and increase in rates of incentives under MEIS.

(d) Yes Madam. The Government has received many representations from the industry including from the Small and Medium enterprises regarding the difficulties being faced in the implementation of GST. The major issue was related to working capital blockage due to the process of upfront payment of GST, filing of returns, GST rates on job work and refund of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit (ITC). The Government addressed these issues through announcement of a relief package for exporters in October 2017. Benefits under the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme were extended for sourcing inputs from abroad as well as domestic suppliers without payment of GST and Customs Duty. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Legal Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of scrips has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. In addition, merchant exporters have been allowed to pay a nominal 0.1% GST for procurement of

goods from domestic suppliers for exports. GST on job work in textiles sector, diamond processing in Jewellery sector and leather and footwear sectors has been brought down to 5%. The Government has also taken measures and issued instructions to expeditiously disburse the refund of IGST paid on goods exported. Besides, GST council is meeting at regular interval to address concerns of industry regarding various issues related to GST including rationalisation of GST rates, simplification in filing of GST returns, expediting the process of refunds of Integrated GST and Input Tax Credit for exporters.

(e)

- i. Yes Madam. The Government has received multiple representations from different sectors and members of industry to increase the support for specific products to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and other factors impeding exports. Consequently, at the time of Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 in December 2017, additional annual incentives of Rs 2,743 Cr for Ready-made garments and made-up sector, Rs 4,567 Cr for other labour intensive and MSME sectors have been provided under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Further, Government has released a study “LEADS-Logistics Ease Across Different States” which is a first ever sub-national logistics performance index focussing on perceptions about logistics and infrastructural gaps in different states so that Ministries of the Central and State Governments concerned can take actions for addressing these gaps.
- ii. Further, a new Scheme Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country. 10 proposals have been approved with total project cost of Rs 135.3 Cr and an amount of Rs 47.2 Cr has been released.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 24
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

COFFEE MARKET

*24. SHRIMATI VASANTHI M.:

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

- (a) whether the coffee market has slowed down due to acute shortage of supply of coffee from coffee producing countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to increase the export of Indian coffee keeping in view the short supply of coffee in world coffee market and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether these measures taken by the Government have proved fruitful and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the incentives being provided to Indian coffee exporters in order to earn foreign exchange?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

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. 24 FOR ANSWER ON 05th FEBRUARY,2018
REGARDING “COFFEE MARKET”.**

(a) & (b): No Madam. As such there is no acute shortage of supply of coffee from coffee producing countries and therefore there is no slowdown in world coffee market. As per International Coffee Organization (ICO) Coffee Market report, the world coffee production has been increasing steadily in recent years.

The production of coffee in the world for the last 4 years is as below:

Year	Global coffee production (in million bags of 60 kg each)	Global coffee production (in lakh tonnes)
2014	149.08	89.45
2015	152.11	91.27
2016	157.69	94.61
2017	158.78	95.27

ICO Data

(c)& (d): Government of India through the Coffee Board is undertaking various measures to boost the export of coffee, which inter-alia includes conducting promotional activities highlighting uniqueness of Indian coffee in the foreign markets, reinforcing presence in the traditional markets, lending promotional support to Indian coffee exporters in their marketing efforts and also providing financial assistance for export of high value and value added coffee. The details are as under:

- (i) Participation in International Coffee Conferences / events
- (ii) Organising Buyer Seller Meets
- (iii) Branding of Indian Coffee through publicity campaigns/ Media publicity
- (iv) Organizing Flavour of India -The Fine Cup Award Competition to select fine coffees and expose them to export market
- (v) Organising India International Coffee Festival

The efforts taken by the Central Government have significantly contributed in increasing India's coffee exports. Export Data of the last 4 years is given below:

Year	Exports Quantity (Tonnes)	Exports Value (Rs.Crores)	Exports Value (million US \$)
2014	2,87,352	4835.52	793.89
2015	3,06,021	5155.80	807.19
2016	3,58,409	5524.90	822.33
2017	3,86,361	6233.25	958.30

Note: Data includes re-exports by 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) under Advance Authorization scheme.

(e): Coffee Board gives the following financial assistance to Indian Coffee Exporters to mitigate freight disadvantage for export of coffee in important far off destination / markets.

- i. Assistance @ Rs.2/kg for export of high value coffee to the far-off destinations viz. USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Finland and Norway.
- ii. Assistance @Rs.3/kg for export of value added coffee in retail packs as India Brand.

Further,the coffee exports are also covered under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Duty Drawback schemes of the Government of India.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 34(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

AGRI EXPORT ZONES

*34(H). SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has accorded approval for setting up/ development of Agri Export Zones in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) the details of such Agri Export Zones which have been accorded approval but have not started functioning, State/ UT-wise; and
- (d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

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. 34(H) FOR ANSWER ON 05th FEBRUARY,2018
REGARDING “AGRI EXPORT ZONES”.**

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) In all 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZ) were notified by the Government till 2004 - 05. State-wise details are at **Annexure-I**.
- (c&d) The concept of Agri Export Zone (AEZ) was introduced in 2001, through EXIM Policy 1997-2001, to take a comprehensive look at a particular produce/product located in a contiguous area for the purpose of developing and sourcing the raw materials, their processing/packaging, leading to final exports. The concept hinged primarily on convergence of existing Central and State Government schemes to take care of financial interventions required at various stages of value chain; partnership among various stakeholders viz. Central Government, State Government, farmer, processor, exporter etc.; and focus on targeted products and areas to identify required policy interventions. All these activities did take place in certain respects in the notified Agri Export Zones. In December 2004, an internal peer review conducted by Department of Commerce concluded that the notified AEZs had not been able to achieve the intended objectives. It was decided that there will be no creation of new AEZs, unless there were strong and compelling reasons. No new AEZs have been set up after 2004. All the notified AEZs have completed their intended span of 5 years and have been discontinued.

LIST OF NOTIFIED 60 AGRI EXPORT ZONES IN 20 STATES

State	S. No.	AEZ Project	Districts
Assam (1)	01	Fresh & Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, KarbiAnglong and North Cachar districts.
Andhra Pradesh including Telangana (5)	02	Mango Pulp & Fresh Veg.	Chittoor District.
	03	Mango and Grapes	Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak & parts Mahabobnagar districts.
	04	Mango	Krishna District.
	05	Gherkins	Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda.
	06	Chilli	Guntur
Bihar (1)	07	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Muzaffar-pur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj.
Gujarat (3)	08	Mango and Vegetables	Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada.
	09	Value Added Onion	Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar.
	10	Sesame Seeds	Districts of Amerali, Bhav-nagar, Surendra-nagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
Himachal Pradesh (1)	11	Apples	Districts of Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur.
Karnataka (4)	12	Gherkins	Districts of Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot.
	13	Rose Onion	Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar
	14	Flowers	Bangalore(Urban) Bangalore(Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum
	15	Vanilla	Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur.
Jammu & Kashmir (2)	16	Apple	Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama.
	17	Walnuts	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar., Jammu Region, Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua.
Jharkhand (1)	18	Vegetables	Districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Kerala (2)	19	Horticulture Products	Districts of Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alapp-uzha, Pathanum-thitta, Thiruvantha-puram, Idukki and Palakkod.
	20	Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathana-mittha, Thiruva-nanthapuram
Madhya Pradesh (5)	21	Potatoes, Onion Garlic	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajajpur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur.
	22	Seed Spices	Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch.
	23	Wheat (Duram)	Three distinct and contiguous zones :- Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore Zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal.
	24	Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara.
	25	Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad. Betul.
Maharashtra (8)	26	Grape and Grape Wine	Districts of Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.
	27	Mango (Alphonso)	Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane.

State	S. No.	AEZ Project	Districts
	28	Kesar Mango	Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur.
	29	Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli.
	30	Onions	Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur.
	31	Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune Nasik, Latur, Osmanabad.
	32	Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Wardha, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded.
	33	Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti.
Orissa (1)	34	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal District.
Punjab (3)	35	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana.
	36	Potatoes	SinghpuraZirakpur (Patiala) RampuraPhul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder.
	37	Basmati Rice	Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapur-thala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)
Rajasthan (2)	38	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar& Chittoor
	39	Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur
Sikkim (2)	40	Flowers (Orchids) & Cherry Pepper	East Sikkim.
	41	Ginger	North, East, South & West Sikkim.
Tripura (1)	42	Organic Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks.
Tamil Nadu (4)	43	Flower	Dharmapuri.
	44	Flowers	Nilgiri District.
	45	Mangoes	Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli.
	46	Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga.
Uttar Pradesh (4)	47	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanno, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh.
	48	Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardo, Sitapur and barabanki.
	49	Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzzfarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar.
	50	Basmati Rice	Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad.
Uttarakhand (4)	51	Lychee	Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital .
	52	Flowers	Districts of Dehradun and Pantnagar.
	53	Basmati Rice	Districts of Uddham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar.
	54	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital.
West Bengal (6)	55	Lychee	Districts of MurshidabadMalda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s).
	56	Potatoes	Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) UdayNarayanpur and Howrah.
	57	Mango	Malda and Murshidabad
	58	Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas.
	59	Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling.
	60	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 233(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

233(H). SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) whether there is a huge fall in country's exports and consequently the foreign trade deficit has reached at alarming level;
- (b) if so, the area-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the area and year-wise details of the countries with whom India has registered favourable trade balance during the last three years?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a) & (b): India's merchandise export registered a positive growth of **11.20%** during 2017-18 (Apr- Dec) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the trade deficit has increased from 78.43 US\$ billions in 2016-17 (Apr- Dec) to 120.58 US\$ billions in 2017-18 (Apr- Dec). Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc. The price of petroleum products has increased considerably resulting in increased trade deficit.

(c): The area (sector)-wise details with which India has registered favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years are as follows:

S. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Textile & Allied Products	Textile & Allied Products	Textile & Allied Products
2.	Transport Equipments	Transport Equipments	Marine Products
3.	Agricultural & Allied Products	Marine Products	Leather & Leather Manufactures
4.	Marine Products	Leather & Leather Manufactures	Transport Equipments
5.	Leather & Leather Manufactures	Agricultural & Allied Products	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware
6.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Agricultural & Allied Products
7.	Plantation	Plantation	Plantation
8.	Sports Goods	Sports Goods	Base Metals
9.	--	--	Office Equipments
10.	--	--	Sports Goods

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The details of top 25 countries/SAR with which India has registered favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years are as follows:

S. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	U S A	U S A	U S A
2	Hong Kong	U Arab Emts	U Arab Emts
3	U Arab Emts	Hong Kong	Bangladesh PR
4	Sri Lanka DSR	Bangladesh PR	Hong Kong
5	Bangladesh PR	Sri Lanka DSR	Nepal
6	U K	U K	U K
7	Kenya	Nepal	Vietnam Soc Rep
8	Nepal	Turkey	Turkey
9	Turkey	Kenya	Sri Lanka DSR
10	Netherland	Netherland	Netherland
11	Vietnam Soc Rep	Vietnam Soc Rep	Singapore
12	Singapore	Pakistan IR	Kenya

13	Mauritius	Spain	Spain
14	Mozambique	Gibraltar	Oman
15	Tanzania Rep	Egypt A RP	Pakistan IR
16	Pakistan IR	France	Gibraltar
17	Egypt A RP	Mozambique	Israel
18	Spain	Mauritius	Italy
19	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
20	Israel	Ethiopia	Egypt A RP
21	Italy	Tanzania Rep	Mauritius
22	Ethiopia	Israel	Tanzania Rep
23	Gibraltar	Sudan	Ethiopia
24	Oman	Mexico	Portugal
25	Jordan	Uganda	Mexico

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 244
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EXPORT SCHEME

244. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

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

- (a) the number of projects approved under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), State-wise along with the details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to them under the scheme; and
- (b) the details of total increase in exports since implementation of TIES, State-wise along with the overview of the projects sanctioned under the scheme?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): Madam. Under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), so far, 10 projects have been approved. State-wise details of projects along with grant-in-aid approved and released is at Annexure-1.

(b) The increase in exports cannot be attributed to these projects, approved till date, as they are still at the implementation stage.

Details of projects approved under TIES

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Name of State	Details of Project and the implementing agency	Total Project Cost	TIES fund approved	1 st instalment released/ Sanctioned
1.	Karnataka	Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine Exports at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttara Kannada District. By Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC), Govt. of Karnataka	13.34	5.00	2.00
2.	Karnataka	Establishment of 'Coastal Cashew Research & Development Foundation, Kumta', District Uttara Kannada By Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC), Bengaluru, Govt. of Karnataka	9.55	3.31	1.00
3.	Kerala	Construction of Standard Design Factory Building at Cochin SEZ By Cochin SEZ	61.63	20.00	6.50
4.	Manipur	Establishment of Integrated Cargo Terminal (ICT) at Imphal International Airport, Imphal By AAI	16.20	11.92	6.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Common Scientific Facilities in Andhra Pradesh Medi-Tech Zone, By Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone Ltd (AMTZ)	168.87	40.00	4.00
6.	Tamilnadu	Setting up of EMI/EMC Lab for Medical Technology at Chengalpattu. By HLL Medipark Ltd.	21.07	9.56	4.78
7.	Tamilnadu	Expansion of Chennai Trade Centre By TNTPO	288.16	20.00	10.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centre at Minto Hall, Bhopal' By MPSTDC, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	49.39	17.67	9.00
9.	Karnataka	Establishment of 'Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certification By Coffee Board	11.40	5.70	2.85
10	Uttar Pradesh	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System at Noida SEZ By Noida SEZ	4.25	2.13	1.07.
TOTAL					47.20

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 249(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS

249(H). SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

- the details of major items exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, quantum, country, item and price-wise;
- the total increase in country's trade with developing nations during the last three years;
- whether India is likely to achieve its trade target and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has got any study conducted to explore the potential of promoting exports to various countries; and
- if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a): India's export value of major items during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)

S.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	Gems & Jewellery	41,266.07	39,283.46	43,412.76	31,240.42
2	Chemicals & Related Products	31,731.22	32,169.23	32,779.30	27,154.43
3	Petroleum Crude & Products	56,794.15	30,582.72	31,545.26	26,507.12
4	Textiles & Allied Products	37,140.74	35,952.65	35,766.63	26,253.42
5	Base Metals	24,742.75	18,497.79	21,890.32	20,777.72
6	Agri & Allied Products	30,147.31	24,521.93	24,549.19	20,321.96
7	Machinery	19,705.35	18,922.31	20,151.74	17,694.00
8	Transport Equipments	26,636.37	21,336.08	23,163.13	17,196.12
9	Marine Products	5,510.49	4,767.50	5,903.06	5,886.78
10	Plastic & Rubber Articles	6,615.17	6,415.86	6,438.39	5,438.57

S.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
11	Electronics Items	6,009.07	5,690.23	5,689.18	4,401.81
12	Leather & Leather Manufactures	6,195.21	5,554.34	5,308.30	4,099.47
13	Articles Of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass And Glassware	4,042.51	3,879.36	4,087.58	3,298.75
14	Ores & Minerals	2,410.18	2,014.92	3,255.61	2,272.98
15	Paper & Related Products	2,180.66	2,347.60	2,335.17	1,929.99
16	Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	1,686.34	1,635.07	1,889.58	1,665.56
17	Plantation	1,502.88	1,562.60	1,611.74	1,366.55
18	Sports Goods	274.5	227.7	224.83	177.99
19	Office Equipments	54.77	89.49	117.92	66.58
20	Project Goods	36.59	25.13	28.74	19.77
21	Others	5,656.13	6,814.13	5,703.27	4,044.59
India's total Export		3,10,338.48	2,62,290.13	2,75,851.71	2,21,814.60

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

India's import value of major sectors during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)

S.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	Petroleum Crude & Products	1,38,325.51	82,944.47	86,963.84	75,752.29
2	Gems & Jewellery	62,351.34	56,508.62	53,738.63	57,324.51
3	Electronics Items	36,857.40	40,021.93	41,930.39	38,597.07
4	Chemicals & Related Products	38,553.65	36,888.21	33,680.84	30,020.44
5	Machinery	32,023.10	33,217.30	32,768.63	28,109.45
6	Ores & Minerals	26,917.86	20,684.17	21,636.83	22,564.51
7	Base Metals	27,046.58	24,703.54	21,551.87	20,225.86
8	Agri & Allied Products	19,004.14	20,673.58	23,210.67	17,663.25
9	Transport Equipments	15,287.74	15,394.27	19,560.20	14,305.72
10	Plastic & Rubber Articles	14,326.69	13,760.68	14,019.63	12,595.94
11	Paper & Related Products	7,636.46	7,157.27	6,993.65	6,287.04
12	Textiles & Allied Products	5,512.44	5,332.57	5,516.64	4,878.22
13	Optical, Medical & Surgical Instruments	4,283.47	4,176.62	4,398.06	3,988.37
14	Articles Of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica Or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass And Glassware	2,373.87	2,438.51	2,271.48	2,031.73
15	Project Goods	3,631.43	2,761.07	2,074.44	1,551.14
16	Leather & Leather Manufactures	1,092.62	1,031.28	992.81	791.78
17	Plantation	1,034.06	895.75	841.22	779.52
18	Sports Goods	201.29	221.01	224.19	217.86
19	Marine Products	73.93	97.23	94.37	84.18
20	Office Equipments	161.5	124.22	91.56	36.92
21	Others	11,338.33	11,974.33	11,795.59	4,589.34
India's total Import		4,48,033.41	3,81,006.63	384355.56	3,42,395.14

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of major items imported and exported is not additive and hence details of quantity and price cannot be made available.

India's exports to top 30 countries/SARs having about 80% share during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)

S.No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	U S A	42,464.22	40,340.03	42,216.48	35,263.33
2	U Arab Emts	33,028.08	30,316.50	31,175.50	21,952.11
3	Hong Kong	13,599.88	12,092.28	14,047.24	10,885.85
4	China P RP	11,958.51	9,013.59	10,171.69	9,314.87
5	Singapore	9,809.53	7,719.97	9,564.67	7,955.86
6	U K	9,354.21	8,857.77	8,551.14	6,811.26
7	Germany	7,539.79	7,094.55	7,183.86	6,299.59
8	Vietnam Soc Rep	6,257.88	5,265.99	6,786.56	6,136.95
9	Bangladesh PR	6,449.90	6,034.96	6,820.13	5,864.47
10	Belgium	5,519.64	5,027.65	5,656.92	4,512.81
11	Nepal	4,573.89	3,902.70	5,453.59	4,389.74
12	Italy	5,093.23	4,218.21	4,902.70	4,191.78
13	Netherland	6,327.22	4,727.39	5,071.22	4,139.06
14	Malaysia	5,816.65	3,706.88	5,224.88	4,110.84
15	Saudi Arab	11,162.55	6,381.72	5,110.28	3,851.10
16	Turkey	5,358.92	4,140.01	4,626.59	3,724.37
17	France	4,957.25	4,633.77	5,250.27	3,487.69
18	Japan	5,385.87	4,663.09	3,845.82	3,463.96
19	Sri Lanka DSR	6,703.72	5,310.75	3,913.15	3,237.68
20	Korea RP	4,604.19	3,524.51	4,242.56	3,201.31
21	Australia	2,782.13	3,262.98	2,957.79	3,098.39
22	South Africa	5,302.00	3,588.08	3,545.97	3,049.18
23	Spain	3,148.38	3,237.46	3,426.13	2,852.37
24	Mexico	2,861.68	2,865.13	3,460.98	2,823.27
25	Indonesia	4,043.32	2,819.49	3,488.16	2,789.09
26	Thailand	3,464.83	2,987.86	3,133.44	2,614.86
27	Israel	3,289.87	2,821.25	3,087.18	2,378.08
28	Brazil	5,963.82	2,650.34	2,400.48	2,289.30
29	Iran	4,175.11	2,781.52	2,379.62	2,001.01
30	Oman	2,379.44	2,190.96	2,728.30	1,964.51
Total of above Countries/SAR		2,43,375.70	2,06,177.37	2,20,423.31	1,78,654.69
India's total Export		3,10,338.48	2,62,290.13	2,75,851.71	2,21,814.60
% Share of above Countries/SAR in India's total Export		78.42	78.61	79.91	80.54

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

India's imports from top 25 countries/SARs having about 80% share during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)

S.No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Dec)*
1	China P RP	60,413.17	61,706.83	61,281.57	56,430.06
2	U S A	21,814.60	21,781.39	22,307.44	20,148.75
3	U Arab Emts	26,139.91	19,445.68	21,509.83	16,832.40
4	Saudi Arab	28,107.56	20,321.33	19,972.40	15,574.12
5	Switzerland	22,133.16	19,299.49	17,248.68	15,096.92
6	Korea RP	13,529.11	13,047.12	12,585.35	12,620.95
7	Indonesia	15,004.64	13,131.93	13,427.99	12,328.23
8	Iraq	14,247.66	10,837.58	11,707.94	11,662.73
9	Australia	10,247.24	8,898.78	11,154.48	10,172.53
10	Germany	12,787.86	12,088.37	11,583.67	9,894.89
11	Hong Kong	5,571.99	6,051.66	8,204.18	8,317.62
12	Japan	10,131.36	9,850.22	9,754.64	8,066.09
13	Iran	8,955.02	6,278.75	10,506.51	7,780.91
14	Unspecified	7,562.83	8,709.59	7,343.64	6,684.15
15	Malaysia	11,117.74	9,083.83	8,933.59	6,625.55
16	Nigeria	13,682.97	9,949.17	7,659.48	6,382.23
17	Russia	4,249.22	4,584.98	5,552.30	6,289.30
18	Qatar	14,604.71	9,022.16	7,646.22	6,004.28
19	Singapore	7,124.47	7,308.38	7,086.57	5,301.92
20	Thailand	5,865.88	5,510.16	5,415.40	5,135.42
21	South Africa	6,496.52	5,948.42	5,833.75	5,130.78
22	France	4,416.08	3,730.31	5,707.77	5,116.82
23	Kuwait	13,381.97	4,969.69	4,462.28	4,762.65
24	Belgium	10,805.92	8,256.06	6,624.63	4,611.04
25	Venezuela	11,729.89	5,701.81	5,512.06	4,434.95
Sum of above Countries/SAR		3,60,121.49	3,05,513.70	3,09,022.37	2,71,405.29
India's total Import		4,48,033.41	3,81,006.63	384355.56	3,42,395.14
% Share of above Countries/SAR in India's total Import		80.38	80.19	80.40	79.27

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(b): India's merchandise trade with 122 developing economies (as defined in United Nation's World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018) during the last three years are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Billion)

Trade	2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change
Export	195.51	157.50	-19.44	167.40	6.29
Import	314.58	256.56	-18.44	260.82	1.66
Total Trade	510.08	414.06	-18.82	428.22	3.42

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(c): As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billion in 2013-14 to approximately US\$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. However, in view of global slowdown leading to lower international demand, fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices, the exports of merchandise and services in 2016-17 were US\$ 437.23 Billion.

(d) & (e): Need based studies are conducted from time to time in consultation with stakeholders.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 275
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONING OF SPICES BOARD

275. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether as per a report on the activities and functioning of the Spices Board, concerted action is required to check the decline in yielding area of small cardamom in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the specific measures which will be taken by the Government to address this matter;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that as per the said report, the absence of a full time Chairman has affected the smooth discharge of the functions and duties prescribed under the Spices Board Act, 1986;
- (d) if so, the reasons for not appointing a full time Chairman; and
- (e) the steps which the Government will take to expedite the appointment of a full time Chairman?

ANSWER

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

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

(a)& (b): There has been no decline in the area of small cardamom in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, during the year 2016-17, the total production of cardamom has seen marginal decline mainly due to drought/long dry spell that prevailed in the cardamom growing areas of Kerala, thereby negatively affecting the production of small cardamom. The details regarding production of small cardamom in the last 5 years is given below:

(in Metric Tonnes)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
14000	16000	18000	23892	17990

Government through the Spices Board is implementing the “Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom” to

provide financial assistance to the spice growers and traders, including the cardamom growers. Under the scheme several financial assistance is provided which inter-alia includes support for cardamom replanting, production of quality planting material, irrigation and land development, improved cardamom curing devices, supply of integrated pest management input kits, farm mechanization etc. Training programmes are also conducted to educate the cardamom growers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

During the Medium Term Frame Work (2017-18 to 2019-20), Government has approved a total financial outlay of Rs. 491.78 crore for export development and promotion of spices including small cardamom, with a special focus on area expansion programme in non-traditional cardamom growing areas.

(c),(d) &(e): Steps have been taken for appointment of a full time Chairman in the Spices Board.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 306
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

IMPACT OF GST AND DEMONETISATION ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

306. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any analysis on the impact of GST and demonetization on the country's exports and imports and the manufacturing sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the export and import rates in the last three years; and
- (c) the details of the revenue generation from major industrial sectors during the said period?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a) , (b) & (c) No Madam. The country's exports and imports and the manufacturing sector are impacted by a number of factors including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is partly reflected in demonetization). Therefore it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetization and GST on the country's exports and imports and manufacturing sector.

However, India's Merchandise and Services Import and Export data for the Financial Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with growth rate is as under:

Value (in US \$ Million)								
Financial Year	Import				Export			
	Mercha ndise	Growth	Services	Growth	Merchan dise	Growth	Services	Growth
2015-16	381006	-14.96	85717	+5.04	262290	-15.48	155136	-3.26
2016-17	384356	+0.88	95469	+11.37	275852	+5.17	160683	+3.58

Import and Export data of Merchandise Sectors (upto December 2017) and Services Sectors (upto November 2017) along with growth rate for current Financial Year 2017-18 (month-wise) is as under:

Import

Value (in US \$ Million)

Month	Merchandise			*Services		
	2017-18	2016-17	Growth	2017-18	2016-17	Growth
April	38208	25689	+48.73	7222	7183	+0.54
May	38315	28286	+35.46	7615	7922	-3.88
June	36982	30917	+19.62	7457	8389	-11.11
July	33973	29305	+15.97	7334	7409	-1.01
August	35613	29303	+21.36	8658	8054	+7.50
September	37624	31839	+18.18	8450	8304	+1.76
October	37097	34495	+7.60	8700	7680	+13.28
November	40011	33462	+19.57	9647	8323	+15.91
December	41883	34602	+21.04			
TOTAL (April-December)	339706	277898	+22.24			
*TOTAL (April-November)				65083	63264	+2.88

Export

Value (in US \$ Million)

Month	Merchandise			*Services		
	2017-18	2016-17	Growth	2017-18	2016-17	Growth
April	24594	20863	+17.87	12904	12908	-0.03
May	23978	22407	+6.97	13430	13460	-0.22
June	23059	22656	+2.00	13388	13322	+0.50
July	22350	21692	+3.18	13178	12775	+3.15
August	23523	21597	+8.89	13701	13381	+2.39
September	28727	22768	+26.19	13732	13773	-0.30
October	22815	23361	-1.33	14152	13113	+7.92
November	25924	20066	+29.19	15392	13338	+15.40
December	27069	24056	+12.52			
TOTAL (April-December)	222039	199466	+11.32			
*TOTAL (April-November)				109877	106070	+3.59

Note: Figures pertaining to the current Financial Year 2017-18 are provisional.

Source: DGCI&S.

The growth of gross value added at constant basic prices for manufacturing sector of the economy up to second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18 is given in the table below:

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17				2017-18	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Manufacturing	10.8	7.9	10.7	7.7	8.2	5.3	1.2	7.0

Note: As per estimates released by Central Statistics Office.

Details of revenue generated from central excise & customs duty during the last 12 months is as under:

Sl. No.	Month	Central Excise (in Rs. Crore)	Customs Duty [On Export/ Import] (in Rs. Crore)
1	December, 2016	33159	18820
2	January, 2017	34089	18974
3	February, 2017	31927	18797
4	March, 2017	35386	21665
5	April, 2017	31817	20764
6	May, 2017	34150	22051
7	June, 2017	25007	21147
8	*July, 2017	21150	30327
9	*August, 2017	18960	31535
10	*September, 2017	18191	31217
11	*October, 2017	17367	29536
12	*November, 2017	18127	28631

Note: * w.e.f 1st July, 2017 the CVD/SAD on Imports, Non-Petroleum component of Central Excise duty and complete Service Tax have been subsumed under GST. The Customs duty on Imports from July - November, 2017 are inclusive of IGST and GST Compensation Cess.

Source: Department of Revenue.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 345
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

TRADE DEFICIT BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

345. SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:
SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any stringent and appropriate measures to narrow the trade deficit between India and China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the total value of imports in Indian rupee from China during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17;
- (c) the list of major Chinese products, raw and finished goods flooded into the domestic markets in India along with their value; and
- (d) whether the Government has adequate support and facilitation to indigenous industries to combat the over dumping of Chinese products in Indian market and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) to (d): Imports exceed exports because of shortages/non-availability of items domestically or because of the cost competitiveness of the foreign manufacturers. Government has formulated various schemes/programmes to help the domestic enterprises compete effectively with imports from China and other countries. Efforts are made to promote manufacturing through initiatives like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India' etc. which provide support for promoting domestic manufacturing capacity in the country. Some of these schemes/programmes which support the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs to increase their competitiveness to challenge cheap Chinese imports in the country.

With a view to protecting its domestic producers and consumers, 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. Adequate provisions exist under the Foreign Trade Policy to protect the Indian consumers and producers as imported goods are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. Import of food/edible items is subject to FSSAI standards. Import of plant & plant based products are subject to Plant Quarantine measures and sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures. Import of animal & animal based products are subject to sanitary import permits.

Against cheaper imports causing injury to domestic industry, there are trade defence measures taken like anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty and safeguard duty. Whenever Indian industry is affected by cheaper imports, it can seek remedies from the Government under the above provisions. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Similarly, DGAD conducts anti-subsidy investigations against countries subsidising their export products. As on 29.1.2018, anti-dumping duty is in force on 99 products imported from China. Section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, subject to certain conditions, empowers the Central Government to impose Safeguard Duty on any article imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the Indian domestic industry.

Details of imports from China to India during 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 are given below: -

India's Import from China during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17

<i>Value in Rs. Crore</i>	
Year	Value
2014-15	3,69,565.36
2015-16	4,04,043.38
2016-17	4,11,093.51

(Source; DGCI&S)

Top 50 Principal Commodity Group-wise India's import from China for the last three years including raw and finished goods are attached as **Annex-I**.

									Annex-I
India's Import of items from China (top 50 items, based on the import value for the year 2016-17)									
during the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17									
	ITC S	Item Description	Unit of Quantity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
				Quantity	Value (Rs. Crore)	Quantity	Value (Rs. Crore)	Quantity	Value (Rs. Crore)
1	84713 090	OTHR DGTL AUTOMATC DATA- PROCESNG MACHINE WEGHNG <=10KG WITH A KEYBOARD AND DISPLAY CONSISTNG OF A CENTRAL PROCESNG MACH	NOS	1495190	1557	1208081	1235	845235	1092
2	76071 190	OTHER ALUMINIUM FOIL ROLLD	KGS	41402211	801	47645561	882	64572300	1137
3	85238 020	DISCS WITH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SOFTWARE	NOS	1284960	898	2673739	1472	1290172	1140
5	84733 020	PRTS AND ACCSSRS OF MOTHERBOARDS	KGS	1517074	1063	1438185	1175	1092143	1168
6	72253 090	OTHER HOT-ROLLED PRODUCTS IN COILS	KGS	578738686	1913	910608319	2125	416340768	1168
7	95030 030	DOLLS OF PLASTIC	NOS	595804440	631	787054895	776	1197683067	1180
8	85287 100	OTHER RECEPTN APARTS FOR TV ETC COLOUR	NOS	9890415	1276	25768079	2957	13937692	1187
9	84479 020	MACHINES FOR MAKING EMBROIDERY	NOS	10046	735	26716	1204	9602	1209
10	84433 100	MACHINES WHICH PERFORM TWO OR MORE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF PRINTING, COPYING OR FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION, CAPABLE OF C	NOS	1243084	1213	1209347	1310	1129881	1222
11	85340 000	PRINTED CIRCUITS	KGS	4282861	745	5105926	958	8428454	1227
12	40112 010	RADIALS TYRES USED ON BUSES/LORRIES	NOS	620246	463	1238243	1077	1387371	1237
13	38089 990	OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCTS N.E.S.	KGS	25380247	1192	14506432	757	30108288	1281
14	85423 900	OTHER	NOS	360098080	1000	533394188	1066	841376744	1285
15	84717 020	WINCHESTER/HARD DISC DRIVES	NOS	3302221	1187	3647896	1176	3640319	1293
16	29419 090	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS	KGS	4037347	1962	3964399	2269	2798650	1310
17	84151 010	SPLIT SYSTEM AIR CONDITIONING MACHINES	NOS	832497	983	764067	838	1353127	1326
18	89040 000	TUGS AND PUSHER CRAFT	NOS	23	1580	43	2530	24	1353
19	90138 010	LIQUID CRYSTAL DEVICES (L.C.D)	NOS	17333743	1386	26057445	1332	32259073	1375
20	84148 011	GAS COMPRESSORS OF A KIND USED IN AIR-CONDITIONING	NOS	3823260	1424	3747900	1451	4339697	1500
21	31021 000	UREA WHETHER OR NOT IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	KGS	6.431E+09	12199	4950464418	9135	997574591	1503
22	85258 090	OTHER	NOS	22125442	848	44324266	1433	46537299	1562
23	85176 930	ROUTERS	NOS	2886284	861	4328343	1088	7944951	1650
24	85285 100	OF A KIND SOLELY OR PRINCIPALLY USED IN AN AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM OF HEADING 8471	NOS	4754750	2149	5586981	2366	4053136	1656

25	87089 900	OTR PRTSANDACSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	KGS	23404488	1393	27462180	1596	31507878	1700
26	29349 900	OTHER HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	KGS	7062428	1364	6788217	1379	9082746	1758
27	87141 090	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF MOTORCYCLE EXCL. SADDLE	KGS	69787667	2129	63864893	1916	63759244	1767
28	85423 100	MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS - DIGITAL	NOS	939267827	1164	1401010855	1625	1496791865	1808
29	29420 090	OTHER DILOXANIDE FUROATE, CIMETIDINE, FAMOTIDINE NES	KGS	18055433	3118	13752170	3684	9686946	1817
30	85044 090	OTHERS	NOS	78521240	1219	63747741	1326	88510079	1837
31	29339 900	OTHER HETERDCYCLIC CMPNDS WITH NITROGEN HETRO ATOM (S) ONLY	KGS	7734199	947	8590375	1096	12464621	1839
32	84733 099	OTHER	KGS	8515618	2337	5545755	2219	4194291	1873
33	85076 000	LITHIUM-ION	NOS	12419657	278	35148809	1228	99240089	1960
34	39269 099	OTHR ARTICLE OF PLASTIC NES	KGS	46611044	1121	57035276	1561	79043089	1965
35	84261 900	OTHR(TRNSPRTR CRNS,GANTRY CRNS,BRDG CRNS)	NOS	56	356	308	382	728	1966
36	84715 000	DIGITL PROCESNG UNITS EXCL OF SUB HDNGS 847141 AND 847149,WH/NOT CONT ONE/TWO TYP5 OF UNI,LIKE STORG/INPUT/OUTPUT UNITS	NOS	524759	1773	713089	2145	634908	2104
37	85030 090	PARTS OF OTHR ROTATING ELECTRC PLANTS	KGS	10701267	1058	11989344	1587	12565718	2159
38	89052 000	FLOATNG/SUBMERSIBLE DRLLNG/PRDCTN PLTFORMS	NOS		0		0	2	2449
39	27040 090	OTHER COKES OF COAL	TON	1946843	2444	2133593	2176	2224068	2616
40	71069 100	UNWROUGHT SILVER	KGS	1766588	6722	711248	2302	724111	2699
41	85176 990	OTHR APARTUS,FR CARRIER/DIGITAL LINE SYSTM	NOS	5900872	1465	16591785	2650	19130063	2958
42	98010 013	POWER PROJECT	KGS	135977606	7708	74061069	4655	77911807	4056
43	89059 090	OTHER UNDER HDNG 8905	NOS	8	3462	23	4954	344	4523
44	31053 000	DIAMONM HYDRGNORTHPHOSPHT(DIAMONM PHOSPHT)	KGS	1.94E+09	5654	3603181150	11103	2566572000	5967
45	85176 290	OTHER	NOS	4285517	3602	19348185	6051	16448879	6009
46	85299 090	OTHE PARTS FR OTHR USE	KGS	39490049	4199	33002649	5015	55492644	6198
47	85177 010	POPLTD, LOADED OR STUFFD PRNTD CRUIT BRDS	KGS	628347	606	2657050	1654	6250127	6540
48	84713 010	PERSONAL COMPUTER (LAPTOP,PALMTOP,ETC)	NOS	5899809	11970	6971964	13851	5318341	13365
49	85414 011	S0LAR CELLS/PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS WHETHR OR NOT ASSEMBLED IN M0DULE/PANEL	NOS	113561871	3713	163024355	12987	281061054	18875
50	85171 290	OTHER	NOS	153517651	38082	118070499	34564	68648955	24198
									(Source; DG CIS)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 351
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

A STUDY ON SEZs

351. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted a study to analyse the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) experience in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the SEZ experience has been disappointing and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to make SEZs more meaningful?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a): Yes Madam.

(b): No Madam.

(c): Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. In order to make SEZs more meaningful the functioning of the Board of Approval and Unit Approval Committee have been accordingly streamlined.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 368
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

BENEFITS OF GLOBAL TRADE EXPANSION

368. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of global trade expansion have happened largely because of the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to tackle the issue of food security, following the impasse at the Buenos Aires WTO meeting; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a)-(b): The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) resulted in a framework of rules for the multilateral trading system applicable to its member countries. At present the WTO has over 160 members representing 98 per cent of world trade. The WTO rules have helped in reducing trade-related barriers between countries and opening new markets by providing a fair platform for its member countries. The WTO's framework of rules based on non-discrimination, the regular review and monitoring of trade policies of member countries and its dispute settlement mechanism, as well as the reduction in tariffs and non-tariff barriers achieved through negotiation among its member countries, has resulted in their enhanced integration in the global trading system. In this manner, the organisation can be said to have contributed to expansion of global trade.

(c)-(d) : Ministerial Decisions of the Bali and Nairobi Conferences of the WTO, held in December 2013 and December 2015 respectively and a WTO General Council Decision of 2014, provide for an interim solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes which is available to developing countries in perpetuity till a permanent solution is agreed and adopted. The interim solution ensures that WTO members would exercise due restraint (popularly termed a ‘peace clause’) in raising disputes under the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes even if countries exceed their permissible limits as regards subsidies for such programmes.

While a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes could not be achieved at the recently concluded 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December 2017 due to a lack of consensus, India’s public stockholding programmes continue to be protected due to the interim solution, which is available in perpetuity.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 378
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

IMPORT OF TOYS

378. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of the new norms/ guidelines for import of toys by the toy-makers;
- (b) whether the Government has given a timeline for the adoption of the said guidelines;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to promote toy-makers in the country; and
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government for export of toys?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b) Government notified the new norms/ guidelines for import of toys on 1.09.2017 with immediate effect. These guidelines are in the nature of standards which are primarily for safety reasons. As per revised norms, import of Toys (all items under EXIM Codes 95030010, 95030020, 95030030 and 95030090) shall be permitted freely when accompanied by the following certificates:

- (i) A certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):
 - a) IS: 9873 (Part 1) – Safety of toys; Part – 1 Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (Third Revision).
 - b) IS: 9873 (Part 2) – Safety of Toys; Part – 2 Flammability (Third Revision)
 - c) IS : 9873 (Part 3) – Safety of Toys; Part – 3 Migration of certain elements (Second Revision)
 - d) IS: 9873 (Part 4) Safety of Toys; Part – 4 Swings, Slides and similar activities Toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use.
 - e) IS: 9873 (Part 7) – Safety of Toys; Part – 7 Requirements and test methods for finger paints.
 - f) IS: 9873 (Part 9) – Safety of Toys; Part – 9 Certain phthalates esters in toys and Children's products.
 - g) IS: 15644 – Safety of Electric Toys.
- (ii) A Certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in IS: 9873 Part – 1, Part – 2, Part – 3, Part – 4, Part – 7, Part – 9 and 15644:2006.

(iii) 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 by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), India and found to meet the specifications indicated above. The Certificate would also link the toys in the consignment to the period of manufacture indicated in the Certificate of Conformity.

(c) Subsequent to the Notification laying down the new norms for import of toys, National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)/ Quality Control of India (QCI) has organised series of Awareness Programs on NABL Accreditation covering Toys Notification issued by DGFT across the country (in 16 different cities), which covered more than 400 participants from accredited / potential laboratories, during 16.12.2017 to 29.12.2017. Purpose of these awareness programs was to encourage laboratories (accredited / potential) to come forward for the accreditation of toys testing.

Further, Ministry of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been promoting & developing MSME Sector as a whole including Toy Industries through various schemes & programmes in the area of Designing, Market assistance, Technology up gradation, Credit facilitation and Cluster/Infrastructural Development.

(d) The Government's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) recognizes the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in exports and supports the MSMEs by offering specific incentives such as Interest Equalization scheme, under which all exporters who are MSMEs across all ITC (HS) codes are granted 3% rate subvention for pre and post shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1st April, 2015 for five years.

Further, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the FTP incentivizes exports of all notified products manufactured/ produced in India including toys by granting duty credit scrips at the rate of 2-7% of the FOB value of exported goods.

Under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme, MSME clusters are also being targeted for imparting training/seminars regarding issues of international trade.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 387
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR LUXURY GOODS

387. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of types of products which the Government plans to export or which are proposed to be exported as part of the luxury goods to markets like China, Latin America and Russia;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to provide some benefits to industries producing these products; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

- (a), (b) and (c) : For export purposes, there is no separate classification as such for luxury goods. At present, there is no specific policy or scheme for promoting export of goods to markets in China, Latin America and Russia. However, the Government is providing benefits to exported merchandise under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme to all notified products under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. The benefits under this Scheme are available to around 7950 tariff lines and are not geography specific at present. These benefits are at the rates ranging from 2% to 7% of the realized FOB value of exported goods.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 391
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

IMPORT OF SOLAR CELLS

391. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells imported from China during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether India does not have enough manufacturing capacity currently for solar cells and modules to meet the full demand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize import of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells from China?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): The details of quantity and value of imports of solar cells/photovoltaic cells and other photocells imported from China during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Years	85414011 (solar cells/ photovoltaic cells)		85414019 (other photocells)	
	Quantity (Lakh Nos.)	Value (US\$ Million)	Quantity (Lakh Nos.)	Value (US\$ Million)
2014-15	1135.62	603.34	31.16	43.39
2015-16	1630.24	1960.26	44.64	49.96
2016-17	2810.61	2817.34	97.68	86.63
2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*	2251.3	1869.56	43.85	46.87

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(b), (c) & (d): In order to reduce India's dependence on imports, Solar PV manufacturing in the country is being promoted by the Government of India through Special Incentive Package Scheme

(SIPS)/ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme provides for mainly:

- i. 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of electronic manufacturing facility.
- ii. Reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The incentives are available for several categories of electronic products and product components including Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) (Polysilicon, Ingots and/ or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels). Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included.

In addition, the solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and those rooftop solar projects implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement from domestic sources.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 421
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

TRADE DEFICIT

421. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

- whether India's Trade Deficit has widened during the last three years and the current year, particularly in past few months and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- the names of countries with which India's trade deficit has widened during the said period along with the details of the targets fixed and achieved in terms of country's imports and exports during the period;
- whether the Government has received representations from various stakeholders to give impetus to exports and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address their concerns;
- whether the rising trade deficit is alarming and the import profile needs to be analysed carefully and if so, the details of its impact on Indian economy indicating the sectors adversely affected thereby; and
- the concrete steps which the Government proposes to take to address the situation and minimize the impact of trade deficit?

ANSWER

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

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

(a): The details of India's merchandise export, import and trade balance for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ billions)

Year	Export	Import	Trade Balance
2014-15	310.35	448.03	-137.68
2015-16	262.29	381.01	-118.72
2016-17	275.85	384.36	-108.50
2016-17(Apr- Dec)	199.47	277.90	-78.43
2017-18(Apr-Dec)*	221.81	342.40	-120.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

The data in the above table reveals that the merchandise trade deficit has a decreasing trend during the past two years. However, it has increased for the current year 2017-18 (Apr-Dec) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc. The price of petroleum products has increased considerably resulting in increased trade deficit.

(b): The details of countries with which India's trade deficit has widened in 2016-17 as compared to 2014-15 are as follows:

S. No.	Countries/SAR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% Change in 2016-17 over 2014-15
1	Br Virgn IS	-0.16	-0.71	-6.31	3758.02
2	Lithuania	-8.68	-126.26	-175.17	1917.90
3	Lao Pd RP	-17.97	-142.09	-181.65	911.01
4	Solomon Is	-8.25	-64.96	-51.66	526.10
5	Chad	-22.09	-277.38	-130.84	492.36
6	Azerbaijan	-88.13	-43.72	-421.40	378.17
7	Burkina Faso	-38.88	-129.32	-141.48	263.92
8	Dominic Rep	-149.74	-303.61	-449.88	200.43
9	Ghana	-577.21	-2357.54	-1257.52	117.86
10	South Africa	-1194.52	-2360.35	-2287.80	91.52
11	Iran	-4779.96	-3497.24	-8126.89	70.02
12	Russia	-2152.21	-2997.17	-3615.25	67.98
13	New Caledonia	-10.61	-45.67	-15.89	49.79
14	Canada	-1553.41	-2215.61	-2127.40	36.95
15	Guinea Bissau	-148.61	-183.70	-194.01	30.55
16	Argentina	-1532.06	-1935.07	-1990.03	29.89
17	Botswana	-968.42	-489.85	-1230.28	27.04
18	Finland	-587.30	-753.89	-741.93	26.33
19	Japan	-4745.79	-5187.37	-5908.90	24.51
20	Austria	-452.82	-487.28	-525.19	15.98
21	Ukraine	-1890.08	-1491.98	-2171.31	14.88
22	Australia	-7465.11	-5635.80	-8196.68	9.80
23	Luxembourg	-32.22	-167.66	-34.60	7.40
24	Equtl Guinea	-734.37	-439.77	-786.61	7.11
25	China P RP	-48477.48	-52696.43	-51110.39	5.43

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's export of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billion to approximately US\$ 900 billion by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%. However, in view of global slowdown leading to lower international demand, fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices, the exports of merchandise and services in 2016-17 were US\$ 437.23 Billion.

(c): There is regular mechanism of interaction with trade organisations/export promotion councils and their suggestions are taken into consideration in review of export promotion schemes. Export incentives were increased in respect of labour intensive sectors in the Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy announced in December 2017.

(d): The increasing trade deficit in spite of positive growth of exports is mainly due to higher imports of the Petroleum Crude & Products, Gems & Jewellery, Electronics Items, Chemicals & Related Products, Machinery and Ores & Minerals which contribute to more than 70% share in total import. However, the impact on economy has been mitigated because of comfortable foreign exchange reserves.

(e): In order to increase the competitiveness of India's exports and minimize the trade deficit, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/ Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/ 100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 426
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION

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

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

- (a) whether the Government has held third meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed therein and the number of States which have participated in the meeting;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed incentives for States which play a proactive role in promoting exports and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has also asked the States to appoint at least one nodal officer at the district level which is closest to the local market; and
- (e) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto along with the other steps taken by the Government to promote overall exports and push the country's industrial growth?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a) & (b) Yes, Madam. The 3rd Meeting of the Council for Trade Development and Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in which representatives of 28 states and 4 UT's participated. The 13 Industry/Trade Ministers who are Members of the Council and the other State/UT representatives articulated their perspective of the trade policy, need for creating more awareness of export related issues and resolved to jointly address impediments in trade which affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were promoting services exports, organic farming, value addition to agricultural products

including facilitation for branding, promotion, packing and developing post-harvest infrastructure for agro-horti product exports, facilitation to exporters and creation of export infrastructure at the borders.

(c) No Madam.

(d) & (e) No, Madam. The other steps taken by the Government to promote overall exports and push the country's industrial growth are:

i) During the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy in December 2017, in order to boost exports, incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were increased by 2% for labour intensive MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 Cr.

ii) Increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready Made garments and Made ups in the labour intensive Textiles sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 Cr .

iii) Incentives under Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 Cr at the mid-term review of the Policy.

iv) Apart from the above, the Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in industries which inter alia includes creating conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure, strengthening intellectual property regimes, promoting investment and promoting the startup ecosystem.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 442
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

GEMS AND JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

442. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the World Gold Council in its vision 2020 has projected that Indian gold industry will transform the country into the world jeweller by increasing gold jewellery exports five-fold and doubling employment in the sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the World Gold Council has also advised to create a Gold Tourism Circuit in the country to attract foreign as well as domestic customers for handcrafted gold jewellery;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the production and export of handcrafted jewellery?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) : World Gold Council has not presented any Paper/Report to the Government with regard to gold jewellery exports.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

(e) : With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector including handicrafts jewellery, Government has taken a number of steps such as providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce. Government has also announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 to promote export of Gems and Jewellery products such as increasing the limit of personal carriage of Gems and Jewellery products in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and export promotion tours etc.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 448
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

IMPORT OF ARECANUT/COCOA POWDER/ BLACK PEPPER

448. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

- the total quantity of Arecanut, Cocoa Powder and Black Pepper imported into the country during the last three years and the current year;
- whether any significant changes have been noticed in the import of the said commodities;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the import value of the said commodities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and commoditywise?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

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

(a) to (c): The details of quantity of Arecanut, Cocoa Powder and Black Pepper imported into the country during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage change are as follows:

(Quantity in Ton)									
S. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change	2016-17 (Apr-Oct, 16)	2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*	% Change
1	Whole Areca Nuts	8252	2073	-74.88	524	-74.73	377	208	-44.75
2	Split Areca Nuts	6258	8889	42.03	2566	-71.14	2011	89	-95.56
3	Other Areca Nuts	35526	34228	-3.65	13061	-61.84	9326	10203	9.41
4	Pepper Long	852	1199	40.79	1947	62.33	964	1387	43.95
5	Light Black Pepper	8232	8537	3.71	11071	29.68	6147	8224	33.79
6	Black Pepper Garbled	9820	7914	-19.41	5372	-32.11	3351	3711	10.73

S. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	% Change	2016-17	% Change	2016-17 (Apr-Oct, 16)	2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*	% Change
7	Black Pepper Ungarbled	2619	1671	-36.19	1795	7.43	1645	641	-61.04
8	Dehydrated Green Pepper		1					251	
9	Pepper Pinheads	505	395	-21.70	881	123.08	496	388	-21.77
10	Frozen Pepper							10	
11	Other Pepper Neither Crushed Nor Ground	1568	2595	65.46	2010	-22.53	1262	5896	367.22
12	Crushed Or Ground Pepper	85	17	-80.40	45	172.10	11	51	360.63
13	Cocoa Powder Not Containing Sugar/Sweetening Material	10769	14211	31.95	12860	-9.50	7386	10548	42.81
14	Cocoa Powder Containing Sugar/Other Sweetening	11	600	5510.63	434	-27.66	259	425	64.16

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(d): The details of import value of the said commodities during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Value in US\$ million)

S. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct, 17)*
1	Whole Areca Nuts	18.14	5.01	1.46	0.82
2	Split Areca Nuts	12.71	21.78	6.53	0.25
3	Other Areca Nuts	80.38	84.73	34.77	40.64
4	Pepper Long	1.01	1.46	1.99	1.40
5	Light Black Pepper	76.22	74.95	93.87	45.58
6	Black Pepper Garbled	77.21	73.47	42.94	19.21
7	Black Pepper Ungarbled	21.70	15.47	15.31	4.07
8	Dehydrated Green Pepper		0.004		0.41
9	Pepper Pinheads	0.95	1.01	1.94	0.96
10	Frozen Pepper				0.08
11	Other Pepper Neither Crushed Nor Ground	16.49	29.41	20.21	36.89
12	Crushed Or Ground Pepper	0.75	0.04	0.49	0.27
13	Cocoa Powder Not Containing Sugar/Sweetening Material	21.92	31.60	30.45	23.16
14	Cocoa Powder Containing Sugar/Other Sweetening	0.05	2.34	1.94	1.77

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 451
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

TRADE IN SERVICES AGREEMENT

451. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:

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

- (a) whether India's move to have a global agreement for facilitating trade in services aimed at making the visa regime for technology professionals and nurses more predictable has received a setback at the World Trade Organisation(WTO);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the WTO members do not see an outcome at the ministerial meeting in Argentina and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether many WTO members are of the view that the issue is not ripe for discussion at the biennial meeting of WTO's top decision making body; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) to (e): In September 2016, India tabled the 'Concept Note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS)' at the WTO and, following discussions in Geneva, a revised draft legal text on TFS was tabled in July 2017 at the WTO. The objective behind India's proposal for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services is to carry forward discussions at the WTO on how to comprehensively address numerous border and behind-the-border barriers across all modes of supply, which are impediments to realization of the full potential of services trade. Concerns of member states on scope, content, mandate and certain provisions related to movement of professionals, portability of social security contributions, cross border health insurance coverage and cross border data flows are being discussed in the relevant WTO Committees. India has urged members to engage constructively on this initiative.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 454
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05th FEBRUARY, 2018

NEW VARIETIES OF COFFEE PLANTS

454. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

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

- (a) whether the Central Coffee Research Institute has recently come up with any new high yielding and disease resistant varieties of Robusta and Arabica coffee plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to meet the coffee growers' requirement of Robusta Clonal planting material and also to enhance the low and stagnating productivity levels of coffee in the country?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) & (b): Yes Madam, the Central Coffee Research Institute (CCRI) of Coffee Board is releasing high yielding and disease resistant varieties of Arabica and Robusta from time to time. In Arabica, 'Chandragiri' a semi-dwarf variety with high degree of field tolerance to leaf rust disease and high yield potential has been released for commercial cultivation during 2007-08 season. In addition, three genotypes of Arabica have been given for multi-location trials in growers' field during 2014-15. Further four genotypes have been identified and are ready for multilocation trials. In Robusta, the improved hybrid variety already developed by CCRI is most preferred among the growers because of its high yield potential and quality of beans. Further research for development of drought resistant variety of Robusta has been taken up by CCRI.
- (c): CCRI has developed and refined the clonal propagation techniques and has supplied around 206584 rooted clones of hybrid variety to the growers' till date. Training programmes are organized to build the capacity of growers in clonal production methods. Clonal nurseries have been set up in about 10 estates with the technical support of CCRI.

Besides, Coffee Board is implementing Integrated Coffee Development Project under which various interventions such as research & development, technology transfer, capacity building, replacing the old unproductive varieties with improved high yielding/disease tolerant varieties, water augmentation and mechanization etc. are undertaken for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.
