

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 329(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

IMPACT OF GST ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

*329(H). SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether any new change has come in the commerce and industry sector after implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the reaction of the corporate sector thereto?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

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. 329(H) FOR ANSWER ON 19th MARCH, 2018
REGARDING “IMPACT OF GST ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR”.**

(a) & (b) The introduction of Goods and Services Tax on 1st of July 2017 was a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, the aim is to mitigate cascading of taxes and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which was estimated to be around 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. This would have a positive impact on economic growth. This tax reform, because of its transparent and self policing character, would be easier to administer. The introduction of GST has improved the competitiveness of trade and industry in four major ways:

- i) GST has replaced eight central and nine state taxes such as central excise duty, service tax, state VAT, entry tax among others. This means the integration of many taxes levied at central, state and local levels, each with a different tax compliance system. As exports are zero rated, the exporters will get refund of most of the taxes paid on the inputs. In the past, many such taxes remained un-refunded/under-refunded.
- ii) Earlier, only some States refunded VAT on exports, while now the refund as part of GST refund will be applicable to all States.
- iii) GST has reduced the tax on tax or the cascading effect of taxes.
- iv) GST would lead to lower transportation and distribution costs. Pre GST, firms spent a high cost on product sourcing, distribution and warehousing. The high cost was essentially due to expenses incurred on branches and warehouses that existed due to tax saving rather than business considerations. GST removes this arbitrage thus reducing logistics cost and making exports competitive.

During the current year, monthly exports are consistently higher than the monthly exports of previous year except in Oct 2017. Post-GST (July 2017 – Feb 2018) the growth rate of India's merchandise Export is 11.3% as compared to the same period of previous year.

Further, the index of industrial production (IIP) registered a cumulative growth of 3.7% during the period April to December 2017 over the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) Implementation of Goods and Services Tax has been widely welcomed by the Corporate Sector. However, there have been initial difficulties faced by the companies in filing of returns. The major issues are 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), high rates of GST on certain items and other Information Technology issues. 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 without payment of IGST apart from Customs Duty. Moreover, several relief measures have been taken for small traders to allow them to adjust to the compliance requirements of the new law viz., option to file quarterly return to taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crores in the previous year; payment of tax on supply of goods to be

made at the time of issuance of invoice and not on receipt of advance; suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31st March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons; and simplification in the return filing process by continuing filing of the GSTR-3B return up to March, 2018 along with reduction in late fees for filing of returns. The 26th Meeting of the GST Council on 10.03.2018 has decided to further extend the tax exemptions till 1.10.2018. Exports were allowed on furnishing of Letter of Undertaking (LUT), without the requirement of Bond/bank guarantee. Further, GST on sale of Duty Credit Scrips (which are basically incentive on exports) has been reduced to Zero from the earlier rate of 12%. 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 and services exported. Besides, GST council is meeting at regular intervals of time to address the 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.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 331
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

NEW BASMATI IMPORT NORMS

*331. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

- (a) whether the European Union (EU) has set new quality norms for import of basmati rice from India and has fixed a deadline of 31st December, 2017 for its compliance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on Indian Basmati Exports;
- (c) the time by which Indian exports are likely to become compliant to new norms; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure compliance and seek extension from EU?

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. 331 FOR ANSWER ON 19th MARCH, 2018 REGARDING
“NEW BASMATI IMPORT NORMS”.**

- (a to c) Tricyclazole (TCA) is a fungicide, which is used by the Indian farmers to control neck blast disease in rice. The European Union (EU) has decided to reduce the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for TCA in rice to 0.01 mg/kg, as notified vide Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/983 of 9th June, 2017. New MRL applies to Basmati rice from 30 December, 2017. For the other varieties of rice, the new MRL has become applicable with effect from 30th June 2017. Subsequent to December 2017, export of Basmati rice from India to EU is required to comply with the new MRL of TCA.
- (d) The following steps are being taken to ensure compliance and seek extension from the EU:
- (i) Exporters of basmati rice from India are required to undertake pre-shipment testing for pesticide residues before registration of contract with APEDA for export of Basmati rice to EU and obtain Registration-cum-allocation certificate (RCAC).
 - (ii) In order to ensure compliance to new MRL of TCA at 0.01 mg/kg, Basmati growing states have been requested to issue advisory to farmers during Kharif, 2017 for judicious use of pesticides. About 25 awareness programmes were organised by the Agricultural 7 processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and All India Rice Exporters Association (AIREA) to sensitize Basmati growers in following proper advice of State Agriculture Universities and ICAR institutions while using TCA and /or other pesticides so that excessive residues are not present in the produce. Such campaign is proposed to be continued during Kharif, 2018.
 - (iii) In February, 2017, Dow Agro Sciences (DAS), the manufactures of TCA, have submitted a petition for seeking import tolerance for TCA in brown rice at 0.4 mg/kg. Italy is Rapporteur Member State in this case.
 - (iv) The Embassies of India at Brussels and Rome are pursuing the matter with authorities in Italy for completing the evaluation early and submit their report to European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) for further processing and notification of import tolerance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3681
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

IMPORT-EXPORT OF SUGAR

3681. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

- (a) the details of the percentage of import-export of sugar across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;
- (b) the details of the revenue/ expenditure incurred and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years and the current year across the country;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from some States to ease the import process of sugar within the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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) State/UT-wise data on exports/imports is not maintained. The details of export/ import of sugar during last three financial years and the current year up to January, 2018 are given as under:

FY	Export		Import	
	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Million USD)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Million USD)
2014-15	1955191	871.41	1538635	601.17
2015-16	3844445	1490.52	1943125	612.24
2016-17	2544014	1290.71	2146153	1021.81
2017-18 (upto Jan-18)	1538365	720.96	2309466	903.50

(c) & (d) No, Madam. In the recent past no such proposal has been received from any state/UTs to ease the import process of sugar within the country.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3686
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

GLOBAL INVESTMENT AGREEMENT AT WTO

3686. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has rejected an informal attempt of the European Union (EU) and Canada to work towards a global investment agreement at World Trade Organisation (WTO)-level recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the EU and Canada proposed agreement incorporates a contentious Investor-State Dispute Settlement mechanism and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether these countries wanted their investment pact to be the template for a similar multilateral agreement 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 (c) : The Joint Ministerial Statement on Investment Facilitation was signed on by about 70 member countries of World Trade Organisation (WTO) including the European Union (EU) and Canada during the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires, on 13th December, 2017. This statement calls for initiating structured discussions with the aim to develop a multilateral framework on investment facilitation, but excludes Investor State Dispute Settlement provisions. India has not signed on to this Joint Ministerial Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3687
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

LOGISTICS POLICY

3687. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

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

- (a) whether there is no logistics policy which is crippling the growth of logistics sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not having a logistics policy to increase the movement of freight transportation and reduce logistic costs;
- (c) whether the Ministry has studied logistics sector in other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome 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) & (b): No integrated Logistics policy is available. However, improving freight transport and reduction of logistics costs is done by concerned Ministries on a continuous basis.
- (b) & (d): Details of Logistics sector in other countries are available in public domain and referred to whenever required. No formal study report in this regard is currently available in the Ministry.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3692(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

SEZ INFORMATION SYSTEM

3692(H). SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding Special Economic Zone (SEZ) information system;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the said complaints; and
- (c) the quantum of increase in the business in Bihar as a result of the said system?

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) No Madam. There is no such Special Economic Zone (SEZ) information system.
- (b)&(c) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3727(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

SPICES PARKS

3727(H). SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up spices parks in various States/ UTs of the country including Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to provide assistance to the chillies and turmeric producing farmers by integrating the export oriented operation for processing, packaging, storage of spices and their products for value addition cultivation after meeting the quality norms for consumer countries?

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): Eight Spices Parks with infrastructure for common processing facilities of Spices have been established by Spices Board. At present, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) is under implementation by Department of Commerce wherein assistance of 50% of the total equity in the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores is available for establishing trade infrastructure, including Spices Parks. It has been shared with the State Governments including Maharashtra.

(c): Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing several programmes under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture for enhancing production and productivity of chillies and turmeric. In addition, Spices Board also implements many programmes, which inter-alia includes development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spice Parks, adaptation of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs for sampling and testing of export consignments for meeting quality specifications of consuming countries, assistance to farmers for post-harvest quality improvement in spices and imparting training to farmers in Good Agricultural Practices.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3757
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

EXPORTS FROM LABOUR INTENSIVE SECTORS

3757. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of exports from labour-intensive sectors during the last three years and the current year, year and sector-wise;
- (b) whether the exports from the labour intensive sectors have declined during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, sectorwise;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the exports from such sectors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to include any agricultural products produced in Madhya Pradesh under the said scheme 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) & (b): The total value of exports from the major labour-intensive sectors during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Export from Labour Intensive Sector				(Values In Million USD)		
COMMODITY	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (Upto Jan'17)	2017-18 (Upto Jan'18)	%growth (Apr'17-jan'18 over Apr'16- Jan'17)
Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26	609.12	706.93	16.06
Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84	660.28	771.66	16.87
Gems and Jewellery	41266.07	39284.27	43412.76	35290.66	34302.98	-2.80

Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17 (Upto Jan'17)	2017-18 (Upto Jan'18)*	%growth (Apr'17- Jan'18 over Apr'16- Jan'17)
Engineering Goods	73074.84	61949.53	67216.12	52635.01	63961.87	21.52
Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10774.60	10119.36	9862.20	8110.07	8374.84	3.26
Man-Made Yarn/ Fabs./Madeups etc.	5275.03	4621.66	4557.08	3732.05	3959.11	6.08
RMG of All Textiles	16833.32	16964.36	17368.15	13949.39	13772.58	-1.27
Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	296.96	295.36	309.95	259.87	284.27	9.39
Carpet	1360.77	1440.07	1490.19	1217.25	1189.88	-2.25
Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1378.04	1648.00	1926.75	1605.58	1479.81	-7.83
Sports Goods	274.50	227.72	224.83	191.20	194.49	1.72
Rubber and Articles	1378.31	1379.26	1409.66	1343.48	1323.43	-1.49
Total	153408.26	139433.49	149351.79	119603.95	130321.83	8.96

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity of sector-wise is not additive and hence total quantity of export is not available. The data in the above table reflects that India's total export from major labour-intensive sectors has increased by 8.96% during 2017-18 (Apr-Jan) as compared to corresponding period of previous year. Some labour intensive sectors like Gems and Jewellery, RMG of all Textiles, Carpet and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpet have shown decline in export during (Apr 2017- Jan 2018) as compared to corresponding period of previous year. The main reasons for declining trend of exports include global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

(c): In order to promote the India's export including labour intensive sector, the government has announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/ Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/ 100% EOU schemes for 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.

In addition to above, financial assistance schemes under 12th Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme of APEDA were provided to exporters for export of APEDA's scheduled products under the following components:

- i. Scheme for infrastructure Development
- ii. Scheme for Quality Development
- iii. Scheme for Market Promotion

(d): Export promotion schemes are uniformly applicable to all States, including Madhya Pradesh.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3761
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

EXPORT OF CHROME ORE

3761. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

- (a) whether India has limited stock of Chrome Ore and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has imposed duty on export of chrome ore to discourage export and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that the Metal and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has suggested to withdraw the duty imposed on export of chrome ore and raw materials;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering the suggestions of MMTC and if so, the reasons/logic therefor?

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) According to Indian Bureau of Mines, total reserves/resources of chrome ore in the country as on 1.4.2015 have been estimated at 344 million tonnes, with 102.2 million tonnes as Reserves and 241.8 million tonnes as Resources. The closing stock of chrome ore at mine head in the country during 2014-15 to 2016-17(P) are as follows:

(Qty in tonnes)

Mineral	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
	Qty	Qty	Qty
Chromite	2244547	2560054	2694445

(P): Provisional; Source: MCDR returns

- (b) There is an export duty of 30% imposed on chrome ore and concentrates.
- (c) Yes, Madam. MMTC Limited has suggested for rationalisation of duty on export of chrome ore and concentrates from 30% to a lower level.

- (d) MMTC Limited has recently sent proposals for rationalisation of export duty on chrome ore and concentrates including removal of duty / reduction of duty with quantity ceiling.
- (e) No change in export duty has been effected based on the proposal of MMTC Limited. Export duty on chrome ore and concentrates has not changed from 26th May, 2016.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3780
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

EXPORT OF WHEAT AND RICE

3780. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

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

- the details of quantum of wheat and rice exported during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the minimum price to wheat and rice farmers in the country and also to ensure regular supply of foodgrains in the domestic market?

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 quantum of wheat and rice exported during each of the last three years and the current year 2017-18 (till January, 2018) is given below:

Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18(Upto Jan-18)	
	QTY(TON)	VALUES	QTY(TON)	VALUES	QTY(TON)	VALUES	QTY(TON)	VALUES
RICE -BASMATI	3698927	4516.28	4045831	3477.98	3985210	3208.60	3274260	3306.69
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMATI)	8302209	3336.84	6464589	2368.64	6770833	2525.19	7017081	2889.65
WHEAT	2924053	828.75	666675	164.22	265611	66.85	192957	50.86

Source: DGCI&S / Note:2017-18 figures are provisional.

(b) To ensure the minimum price to wheat and rice farmers in the country, Government take steps such as fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year and carrying out procurement of wheat and rice from the farmers to have regular supply of foodgrains in the domestic market.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3781
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

INCENTIVES FOR STATES PROMOTING EXPORTS

3781. DR. K. GOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to provide incentives for States that play a proactive role in promoting exports as it will help boost economic growth and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has sought the views of the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has asked all the States to appoint at least one nodal officer who will be in charge of exports and other related activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response received by the Union Government from the State Governments in this regard?

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) No, Madam.
- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) & (d) The Government has requested all States/UTs to nominate a Senior officer as the Export Commissioner who would coordinate all export efforts, required from the different agencies of the State Government. So far, 28 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Goa, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat have informed that they have nominated an State Export Commissioner in their state.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3782
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY

3782. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

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

- (a) the salient features of the current Export-Import policy of the Government with respect to agriculture products/ produce;
- (b) whether Indian farmers are getting maximum prices for their produce despite excessive import of Agriculture/food products and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to review the said Export-Import policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the other remedial steps taken by the Government?

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 export and import policy for agricultural products is framed keeping several factors in mind such as availability of surplus over the domestic requirements (including the requirement of buffer stock and strategic reserve, if any), concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc.

So far as export policy is concerned, the only major agricultural commodity, export of which is prohibited, is edible oils. However, several exemptions have been allowed and bulk export of Groundnut oil, Sesame oil, Soyabean oil, Maize (Corn) oil, Rice Bran oil, Coconut oil, Organic edible oils and minor forest produce oils is permitted. Exports of all edible oils are also allowed in consumer packs of up to 5 Kgs subject to Minimum Export Price of USD 900/MT. Export of all other agricultural products is permitted subject to fulfilment of conditions specified for individual products.

As regards import policy, import of agricultural products is allowed subject to fulfilment of phytosanitary requirements and other conditions specified for individual products. However, some quantitative restrictions (2 lakh MT p.a. for Tur and 3 lakh MT p.a. for Moong & Urad) have been imposed on import of pulses.

- (b) The prices of agricultural commodities depend on several factors such as demand and supply situation (both domestic and international), prevailing international prices, quality etc. So far as

imports are concerned, India's import of agricultural commodities is dominated by edible oils and pulses, which are in short supply in India and imports are necessary. Import of other commodities is not large enough to impact the domestic price in any significant way.

- (c & d) The review of Export-Import Policy for agricultural products is an ongoing process. The policies in respect of individual products are framed on the basis of prevailing situation after consultation with the line Ministries/Departments such as Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution etc. and other stakeholders.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3783(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

SHARE IN WORLD AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

3783(H). SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

- (a) whether India's share in world agricultural exports is very low in many items and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating India's share in world agricultural export at present;
- (b) the total quantity and value of agricultural products/produce exported as well as imported into the country during each of the last three years, product and rate-wise and country-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government is taking any effective steps to increase exports of agricultural products/produce from the country 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) As per World Trade Organization (WTO) International Trade Statistics, 2017 (based on trade in 2016), India is the 10th largest exporter of agricultural products in the world with a share of 2.1%. Shares of the other leading agricultural exporting countries, from 6th to 9th position, are in the same range as that of India i.e. 2.1 % - 2.4%. Hence, India's share in the world agriculture trade cannot be termed as low as India also has a large domestic consumption base for agricultural products.
- (b) Commodity-wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products are at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-II** respectively. Country-wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products are at **Annexure-III**.
- (c) Yes, Madam. Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion

Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Annexure-I

India's Export of Agricultural Products (Commodity-wise)									
Qty In MT; Value in US\$ Mill; Rate in US\$/MT									
	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
ProductName	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate
Marine Products	10,73,268.95	5,510.01	5,133.86	9,76,246.82	4,761.96	4,877.82	11,90,442.35	5,917.78	4,971.08
Buffalo Meat	14,75,540.00	4,781.18	3,240.29	13,14,161.00	4,068.66	3,096.01	13,30,013.00	3,924.63	2,950.82
Basmati Rice	37,02,284.00	4,518.25	1,220.40	40,44,833.00	3,477.35	859.70	39,99,722.00	3,222.35	805.64
Spices	9,23,258.39	2,429.43	2,631.37	8,20,649.87	2,502.48	3,049.39	10,07,837.45	2,890.41	2,867.93
Non-Basmati Rice	82,25,564.00	3,319.81	403.60	63,74,172.00	2,307.72	362.04	68,13,397.00	2,553.79	374.82
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	11,42,534.00	1,900.19	1,663.14	13,46,499.00	1,937.87	1,439.19	10,00,022.00	1,627.07	1,627.03
Sugar	19,52,703.00	870.29	445.68	38,24,010.00	1,482.10	387.58	25,45,061.00	1,292.09	507.69
Fresh Vegetables	20,19,342.00	754.41	373.59	18,72,020.00	727.80	388.78	36,31,973.00	852.22	234.64
Coffee	2,20,484.67	811.93	3,682.48	2,54,052.71	780.31	3,071.45	2,88,163.96	843.57	2,927.40
Groundnut	7,08,376.00	760.35	1,073.37	5,36,815.00	614.81	1,145.29	7,25,114.00	810.95	1,118.38
Oil Meals	39,04,381.00	1,324.08	339.13	20,14,679.00	535.58	265.84	36,47,307.00	799.44	219.19
Cashew	1,34,567.00	909.25	6,756.86	1,03,130.00	768.07	7,447.59	92,175.00	790.62	8,577.38
Fresh Fruits	4,84,373.00	514.33	1,061.85	5,73,203.00	594.27	1,036.75	7,98,723.00	741.93	928.90
Tea	2,15,209.62	680.97	3,164.22	2,46,850.42	719.96	2,916.58	2,44,459.83	734.25	3,003.56
Castor Oil	5,46,503.15	770.45	1,409.78	5,86,778.17	705.20	1,201.82	6,00,527.23	676.43	1,126.39
Tobacco Unmanufactured	2,19,566.83	680.01	3,097.05	2,15,033.16	664.99	3,092.50	2,05,101.28	636.71	3,104.37
Processed Fruits & Juices	NA	591.86	NA	NA	573.31	NA	5,33,369.85	582.39	1,091.91
Cereal Preparations	3,05,931.00	495.64	1,620.10	3,13,208.00	505.84	1,615.03	3,41,434.00	532.23	1,558.81
Guargum	6,65,233.00	1,552.14	2,333.23	3,65,097.00	553.09	1,514.91	4,23,283.00	467.10	1,103.52
Misc Processed Items	NA	457.46	NA	NA	442.75	NA	NA	458.02	NA
Sesame Seeds	3,75,619.06	772.19	2,055.78	3,28,316.57	459.57	1,399.78	3,08,747.50	403.91	1,308.22
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	278.56	NA	NA	316.13	NA	NA	325.14	NA
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	369.17	NA	NA	309.75	NA	2,32,597.96	300.23	1,290.77
Processed Vegetables	NA	282.32	NA	NA	258.71	NA	1,93,836.18	264.73	1,365.74
Dairy Products	NA	354.65	NA	NA	257.58	NA	91,043.67	255.28	2,803.93
Other Cereals	35,10,554.00	868.50	247.40	9,08,611.00	243.98	268.52	7,38,178.00	212.06	287.27
Pulses	2,22,104.00	199.83	899.71	2,55,602.00	252.02	985.99	1,37,177.00	191.63	1,396.95
Cocoa Products	20,883.80	138.90	6,651.09	32,210.11	192.21	5,967.38	25,634.85	162.66	6,345.27
Sheep/Goat Meat	23,614.00	135.71	5,747.01	21,952.00	128.38	5,848.21	22,715.00	130.59	5,749.06
Other Oil Seeds	2,47,540.00	185.03	747.48	2,04,014.00	147.47	722.84	1,94,482.00	126.80	651.99
Milled Products	4,15,690.55	166.77	401.19	4,15,015.65	164.89	397.31	2,51,886.54	119.92	476.09
Vegetable Oils	41,543.00	94.46	2,273.79	29,798.00	79.11	2,654.88	60,925.00	117.16	1,923.02
Floriculture	NA	75.38	NA	NA	72.94	NA	22,315.02	81.26	3,641.49
Poultry Products	NA	106.38	NA	NA	117.12	NA	NA	79.08	NA
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	12,497.74	69.54	5,564.21	10,684.30	74.18	6,942.90	11,679.63	78.91	6,756.21
Wheat	29,14,743.00	825.98	283.38	6,14,096.00	150.59	245.22	2,62,462.00	66.32	252.68
Mollases	2,13,460.00	28.09	131.59	6,14,944.00	79.59	129.43	3,47,662.00	42.01	120.84
Shellac	5,242.54	43.80	8,354.73	6,241.58	29.70	4,758.41	5,636.77	35.35	6,271.32
Niger Seeds	18,036.89	17.59	975.22	14,121.56	18.99	1,344.75	14,128.45	17.53	1,240.76
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	10,937.60	9.10	831.99	11,677.26	8.83	756.17	11,426.76	6.57	574.97
Animal Casings	260.15	3.18	12,223.72	206.36	2.61	12,647.80	173.24	2.06	11,891.02
Processed Meat	405.00	2.29	5,654.32	282.00	0.96	3,404.26	141.00	0.69	4,893.62
Other Meat	248.00	0.41	1,653.23	-	-	NA	79.00	0.14	1,772.15
Total		38,659.87			32,089.43			33,374.01	

Source: DGCIS

Annexure - II

India's Import of Agricultural Products (Commodity-wise)

Qty In MT; Value in US\$ Mill; Rate in US\$/MT									
ProductName	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate
Vegetable Oils	1,15,47,765.00	9,670.51	837.44	1,56,42,325.00	10,492.08	670.75	1,40,09,855.00	10,894.05	777.60
Pulses	45,84,852.00	2,786.11	607.68	57,97,706.00	3,902.22	673.06	66,08,951.00	4,244.24	642.20
Fresh Fruits	8,58,113.00	1,561.52	1,819.71	8,39,543.00	1,694.84	2,018.76	10,40,191.00	1,675.44	1,610.70
Cashew	9,40,813.00	1,087.16	1,155.55	9,61,665.00	1,339.34	1,392.73	7,74,297.00	1,346.58	1,739.10
Wheat	29,494.00	9.95	337.36	5,17,667.00	135.45	261.65	57,49,434.00	1,268.64	220.65
Sugar	15,38,635.00	601.17	390.72	19,43,125.00	612.24	315.08	21,46,153.00	1,021.81	476.11
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	258.90	508.66	19,64,696.79	2,31,814.00	394.10	1,700.07	4,99,615.00	946.88	1,895.22
Spices	1,61,072.12	717.55	4,454.84	1,93,437.50	823.79	4,258.69	2,40,389.24	858.58	3,571.62
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	407.63	NA	3,03,459.28	447.38	1,474.27	4,51,536.57	534.17	1,183.00
Misc Processed Items	NA	286.06	NA	NA	277.20	NA	NA	315.67	NA
Cocoa Products	65,311.36	253.49	3,881.25	56,424.69	212.96	3,774.23	63,606.37	229.38	3,606.24
Oil Meals	1,65,103.00	44.71	270.80	2,55,014.00	65.26	255.91	5,50,408.00	145.29	263.97
Coffee	74,884.60	152.20	2,032.46	65,612.80	122.59	1,868.39	78,041.17	138.20	1,770.86
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	14,011.17	100.46	7,169.99	14,328.07	107.57	7,507.64	14,073.60	97.87	6,954.16
Marine Products	27,580.05	73.58	2,667.87	50,129.15	97.23	1,939.59	52,053.67	94.64	1,818.12
Cereal Preparations	63,109.00	92.65	1,468.09	61,487.00	87.81	1,428.11	66,759.00	86.78	1,299.90
Processed Fruits & Juices	NA	81.01	NA	38,962.50	80.31	2,061.21	42,731.85	81.73	1,912.62
Other Cereals	23,398.00	10.04	429.10	2,06,144.00	51.84	251.47	3,11,367.00	73.30	235.41
Sesame Seeds	34,767.79	62.67	1,802.53	23,597.10	27.59	1,169.21	69,028.83	65.88	954.38
Other Oil Seeds	51,347.00	26.56	517.26	62,505.00	32.99	527.80	1,17,157.00	58.92	502.91
Tea	27,445.24	63.58	2,316.61	23,722.24	58.04	2,446.65	24,788.14	50.27	2,027.99
Dairy Products	NA	61.49	NA	18,233.48	56.64	3,106.37	16,899.53	38.01	2,249.17
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	32.76	NA	NA	29.74	NA	NA	34.00	NA
Floriculture	NA	18.52	NA	4,768.81	17.43	3,655.00	5,560.32	19.96	3,589.72
Processed Vegetables	NA	17.03	NA	15,379.02	18.40	1,196.44	13,380.86	17.29	1,292.14
Niger Seeds	703.00	0.60	853.49	5,780.00	6.76	1,169.55	10,466.00	12.16	1,161.86
Tobacco Unmanufactured	1,911.42	15.90	8,318.42	2,883.25	20.54	7,123.91	1,969.03	11.47	5,825.20
Poultry Products	NA	6.18	NA	NA	4.04	NA	NA	4.41	NA
Other Meat	469.00	3.19	6,801.71	498.00	2.64	5,301.20	592.00	2.84	4,797.30
Milled Products	3,465.37	2.90	836.85	4,393.66	3.26	741.98	3,555.95	2.42	680.55
Shellac	1,770.99	9.75	5,505.40	705.39	2.99	4,238.79	459.61	2.01	4,373.27
Fresh Vegetables	8,244.00	1.82	220.77	1,40,728.00	59.78	424.79	8,552.00	1.66	194.11
Mollases	59,553.00	4.84	81.27	17,267.00	1.16	67.18	13,848.00	1.35	97.49
Sheep/Goat Meat	87.00	1.43	16,436.78	53.00	0.73	3,773.58	126.00	1.27	10,079.37
Non-Basmati Rice	1,958.00	1.77	903.98	1,021.00	0.91	891.28	1,144.00	1.08	944.06
Processed Meat	165.00	0.85	5,151.52	71.00	0.42	5,915.49	131.00	0.67	5,114.50
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1,720.40	1.63	947.45	1,858.35	0.87	468.16	1,687.77	0.55	325.87
Guargum	168.00	0.97	5,773.81	633.00	2.07	3,270.14	181.00	0.36	1,988.95
Castor Oil	52.36	0.30	5,729.56	31.76	0.17	5,352.64	94.68	0.21	2,218.00
Groundnut	127.00	0.08	629.92	107.00	0.05	467.29	325.00	0.21	646.15
Total		18,779.28			21,291.43			24,380.25	

Source: DGCIS

Annexure-III

India Export of Agricultural Products (Country-wise)			
	Value in US\$ Mill		
CountryName	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Vietnam Soc Rep	4302.12	3507.76	4352.25
U S A	4279.39	3265.19	3666.76
U Arab Emts	2003.45	2003.25	2158.19
Saudi Arab	2147.57	1752.45	1461.63
Bangladesh Pr	2019.07	1279.26	1348.05
China P Rp	1633.25	945.37	1050.03
Iran	1686.65	904.66	880.91
Malaysia	1099.40	974.28	869.75
Nepal	668.73	588.45	817.36
Indonesia	778.83	431.64	734.92
U K	776.32	760.41	716.54
Japan	714.00	669.37	696.46
Netherland	710.20	691.32	696.31
Iraq	405.28	539.15	657.85
Thailand	823.78	565.67	611.64
Belgium	556.75	557.02	556.90
Pakistan Ir	648.71	993.79	523.96
Russia	486.35	431.24	518.67
Germany	486.62	450.08	479.00
Myanmar	79.92	501.18	478.02
OTHER COUNTRIES	12357.40	10282.72	10103.65
Total	38663.79	32094.26	33378.85
Source: DGCIS			

India Import of Agricultural Products (Country-wise)
Mill
Value in US\$

CountryName	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Indonesia	3352.31	3903.84	4464.39
Argentina	1594.97	2291.58	2353.63
Ukraine	1606.99	1350.09	2170.27
Malaysia	2416.1	2330.01	1968.67
Australia	385.05	965.95	1845.7
Brazil	1020.35	1242.9	1454.44
U S A	981.49	1195.94	1455.56
Canada	1089.19	1421.35	1188.76
Myanmar	827.62	852.03	841.67
Tanzania Rep	413.44	375.72	566.47
China P Rp	267.62	231.98	370.3
Cote D Ivoire	439.41	444.75	365.06
U Arab Emts	262.76	275.16	362.52
Afghanistan Tis	255.99	301.38	285.78
Vietnam Soc Rep	279.42	242.01	270.53
Russia	160.28	234.81	259.65
U K	231.51	220.21	220.8
Mozambique	80.82	106.88	219.05
Guinea Bissau	157.92	197.7	210.17
Nepal	212.06	188.68	204.62
OTHER COUNTRIES	2,743.98	2,918.43	3,302.21
Total	18,779.28	21,291.40	24,380.25

Source: DGCIS

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3784
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

Indo-Asian Trade

3784. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) the details of India's trade relations with Asian countries;
- (b) whether any joint ventures for trade have been agreed upon between India and Asian countries; and
- (c) 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 (c): India is actively engaged with Asian countries with a view to enhancing mutual trade and economic cooperation. In this context, India has entered into various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with country/block of country, in Asia. The details of the FTAs/CECAs/CEPAs/PTAs entered into by India with Asian countries is given in Annexure-I.

Annexure-I

- (i) India - Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA)
- (ii) Agreement on SAFTA(India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)
- (iii) India Nepal Treaty of Trade
- (iv) India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit
- (v) India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
- (vi) India - Singapore CECA
- (vii) India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
- (viii) India - South Korea CEPA
- (ix) India - Japan CEPA
- (x) India - Malaysia CECA
- (xi) Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka)
- (xii) 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)
- (xiii) SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA) (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)
- (xiv) India - Afghanistan

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3794
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

BENEFITS OF BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

3794. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the benefits accrued as a result of bilateral trade agreements signed by India with various other countries; and
- (b) 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)&(b) Assessment of the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is an ongoing exercise. The consultation process starts even before entering into negotiations by way of a Joint Study Group (JSG) set up for the purpose of analyzing the prospects of enhanced trade and economic activity under an FTA. During negotiations, stakeholder consultations involving Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, sector-specific industry associations, line Ministries and Departments and research bodies are regularly held. The overall assessment, based on the available preferential import data from some key FTA partner countries, reveal that the utilization of FTAs has been limited and, therefore, it cannot be conclusively established that the domestic industry has been adversely affected due to FTAs.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3802
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

ESTABLISHMENT OF TURMERIC BOARD

3802. SHRI PASUNOORI DAYAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana or any other State Government requesting for establishment of Turmeric Board; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

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. Central Government has received proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting for establishment of Turmeric Board, which has been examined. The mandate for production, research and marketing of spices is vested with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare which implements several programmes for the production and development of spices, including turmeric, under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Export promotion and quality control of spices are carried out by the Spices Board. On the request of the State Government of Telangana, it has been decided to open a Special Cell for Turmeric at Telangana for providing focused boost to turmeric export.

Besides, Central Government has also set up Eleven Spice Development Agencies (SDAs) in the major spice growing States, including Telangana (headquartered at Warangal for turmeric) for coordinating with the State / Central Agencies implementing the various programmes for research, production, marketing, quality improvement and export of spices.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3829
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

INCENTIVES UNDER FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

3829. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

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

- (a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation has requested the Government to extend incentives announced under the Foreign Trade Policy to all the goods export sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is true that currently the incentives cover about 8,000 of the approximately 12,000 tariff lines; and
- (d) 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) & (b) Yes Madam. In the stakeholders' consultation meeting held under the chairpersonship of the Minister of Commerce and Industry on 06.10.2017, the Federation of Indian Export Organizations has forwarded the request of Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) that incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) may be increased by 2% across the board from the existing rates. At the time of the Mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy announced in December 2017, the rates for MSME and labor intensive sectors such as Ready Made garments, Made-ups, Agriculture products, Leather and footwear, Handmade carpets, Handlooms, handicraft and coir, jute products, Marine products, Ayush and herbal products, sports goods, etc were increased across the board to 2% under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). The additional annual incentive provided to these employment generating sectors amounted to about Rs 7,300 Cr due to the enhancement of rates.

- (c) Under the MEIS, it is true that approximately 7,950 items at 8 digit tariff heading are incentivized for exports. There are a total approximately 11,500 Tariff lines at 8 digit level.
- (d) These 7,950 plus tariff lines, which are incentivized under the MEIS are available in the public domain at the portal www.dgft.gov.in, in the Table 2 of the Appendix 3B, which is a part of the Foreign Trade Procedures document. The Table lists the HS Code and the rates available under MEIS for these HS Codes, along with the dates from which the specified rates are applicable. At present, the rates for the items incentivized range from 2% to 7% of the realized FOB Value of exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3841(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

CHEMICAL IMPORTS

3841(H). SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether any chemical has been imported into India from China and Turkey below normal values;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to said import of chemical;
- (d) if so, whether the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has investigated the matter;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the recommendations made by the DGAD and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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 (f) : Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties.

Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has conducted investigations on different products, inter-alia, chemicals from various countries including China PR and Turkey based on petitions filed by the domestic industry. Currently (as on 13.03.2018) anti-dumping duty is in force on imports of 37 chemicals imported from China PR and 1 chemical imported from Turkey. Details are enclosed at Annexure-I.

Annexure-I

Details of chemical products imported into India from China PR and Turkey on which anti-dumping duty is in force: (as on 13.03.2018)

S. No.	Country	Product(s)	Date of initiation of investigation	Date of final finding issued by DGAD	Quantum of Duties recommended by DGAD	Date of imposition of anti-dumping duty by Department of Revenue	Quantum of Duties Imposed by DoR
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8
CHINA							
1.	China PR	Meta Phenylene Diamine	19-06-2012	17-12-2013	US\$ 0.574 per KG to US\$ 0.780 per KG	11-03-2014	US\$ 0.574 per KG to US\$ 0.780 per KG
2.	China PR	Peroxosulphates (Persulphates)	13-03-2012	12-03-2013	US\$ 420 per MT	16-05-2013	US\$ 420 per MT
3.	China PR	Sodium Perchlorate	27-06-2012	26-06-2013	US\$ 0.23 per KG	06-09-2013	US\$ 0.23 per KG
4.	China PR	Zinc Oxide-I	02-05-2012	25-06-2013	US\$ 430.93 per MT	06-09-2013	US\$ 430.93 per MT
5.	China PR	Vitamin –A Palmitate-II	23-03-2012	21-08-2013	US\$ 15.39 per KG	13-11-2013	US\$ 15.39 per KG
6.	China PR	Phosphoric Acid - Technical Grade and Food Grade	10-09-2012	08-11-2013	US\$ 249.38 per MT	31-12-2013	US\$ 249.38 per MT
7.	China PR	4,4 Diamini Stilbene 2,2 Disulphonic Acid (DASDA)	01-10-2015	26-09-2016	US \$ 99 per MT to US\$ 477 per MT	09-11-2016	US \$ 99 per MT to US\$ 477 per MT
8.	China PR	Red Phosphorus	28-09-2012	27-12-2013	US\$ 1.20 per KG	19-03-2014	US\$ 1.20 per KG
9.	China PR	Sodium Nitrate	05-06-2013	12-11-2014	US\$ 137.35 per MT	10-02-2015	US\$ 137.35 per MT
10.	China PR	Sodium Citrate	28-02-2014	27-02-2015	US\$ 367.59 per Mt	20-05-2015	US\$ 367.59 per Mt
11.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals-III	30-04-2013	29-04-2014	US\$ 0.62 to 1.84/Kg	24-07-2014	US\$ 0.62 to 1.84/Kg

12.	China PR	Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile	22-11-2012	20-05-2014	US\$ 21.85 per KG	14-08-2014	US\$ 21.85 per KG
13.	China PR	Sulphur Black	04-04-2013	03-07-2014	US\$ 766 per MT	18-09-2014	US\$ 766 per MT
14.	China PR	Diclofenac Sodium	09-04-2013	02-10-2014	US\$ 2715 per MT	21-11-2014	US\$ 2715 per MT
15.	China PR	Vitamin-E	24-03-2014	23-03-2015	US\$ 1.77 per KG	10-06-2015	US\$ 1.77 per KG
16.	China PR	Vitamin-C	11-06-2014	10-06-2015	US\$ 3.74 per KG	06-08-2015	US\$ 3.74 per KG
17.	China PR	Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254 (DPP Red 254)	20-06-2014	19-06-2015	US\$6.26 to 7.58 per kg.	17-08-2015	US\$6.26 to 7.58 per kg.
18.	China PR	Caustic Soda-III	19-12-2013	18-06-2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT	18-08-2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT
19.	China PR	Hexamine	25-03-2014	28-09-2015	US\$ 84.25 per MT	21-10-2015	US\$ 84.25 per MT
20.	China PR	Carbon Black	15-07-2014	01-10-2015	US\$ 397. 10 per MT to 494 per MT	18-11-2015	US\$ 397. 10 per MT to 494 per MT
21.	China PR	Gliclazide	28-08-2014	20-10-2015	US\$ 18.26 to 31.22 per kg	08-12-2015	US\$ 18.26 to 31.22 per kg
22.	China PR	Methylene Chloride-I	07-04-2015	30-03-2016	US\$ 122.14 to 279.78 per MT	31-05-2016	US\$ 122.14 to 279.78 per MT
23.	China PR	Purified Terephthalic Acid	18-06-2015	09-06-2016	US\$ 95.70 to US\$ 97.60 per MT	05-07-2016	US\$ 95.70 to US\$ 97.60 per MT
24.	China PR	Albendazole	11-09-2014	05-11-2015	US\$ 9.31 per MT to US\$ 10.02 per Kg	14-12-2015	US\$ 9.31 per MT to US\$ 10.02 per Kg
25.	China PR	Barium Carbonate	19-03-2015	23-02-2016	US\$ 96.94 to 144.82	21-04-2016	US\$ 96.94 to 144.82
26.	China PR	Coumarin	16-03-2015	02-03-2016	US\$ 14.02 per KG	27-05-2016	US\$ 14.02 per KG
27.	China PR	Methyl Acetoacetate	07-01-2015	01-04-2016	US\$ 0.277 per KG to US\$ 0.404 per KG	31-05-2016	US\$ 0.277 per KG to US\$ 0.404 per KG

28.	China PR	1,1,1,2 tetra-flouroethane	10-04-2015	30-05-2016	US\$ 1.22 per KG	11-07-2016	US\$ 1.22 per KG
29.	China PR	Linear Alkyl Benzene	07-12-2015	06-03-2017	US\$ 23.78 to 147.11 per MT	11-04-2017	US\$ 23.78 to 147.11 per MT
30.	China PR	Pentaerythritol-II	07-06-2016	12-05-2017	US\$ 185.15 per MT	29-06-2017	US\$ 185.15 per MT
31.	China PR	Polytetrafluoroethyl ene-II (PTFE)	08-07-2016	23-06-2017	US\$ 2637 per MT	28-07-2017	US\$ 2637 per MT
32.	China PR	Sodium Chlorate	10-08-2017	10-08-2017	US\$ 17.77 Per MT	02-11-2017	US\$ 17.77 Per MT
33.	China PR	Sodium Nitrite –I	18-10-2013	19-07-2017	US\$ 72.95 per MT	25-08-2017	US\$ 72.95 per MT
34.	China PR	Paranitroaniline	01-09-2016	31-08-2017	US\$ Nil- 256.48/MT	04-10-2017	US\$ Nil- 256.48/MT
35.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals-II	08-07-2016	02-09-2017	MOR- US\$213.82 per MT	17-11-2017	MOR- US\$213.82 per MT
36.	China PR	Toulene Di Isocyanate (TDI)	05-10-2016	14-12-2017	US\$ 0.26 per Kg	23-01-2018	US\$ 0.26 per Kg
37.	China PR	O-Acids	21-09-2016	19-12-2017	US\$ 4.16 to US\$ 8.55 per kg	12-03-2018	US\$ 4.16 to US\$ 8.55 per kg
TURKEY							
38.	Turkey	Soda Ash-I	10-02-2012	09-02-2013	US\$ 18.39/MT to US\$ 75.16/MT	18-04-2013	US\$ 18.39/MT to US\$ 75.16/MT

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3862
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

REVIEW OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON STEEL WHEELS

3862. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated a review of anti-dumping duty on flat base steel wheels from China to take call on the need for continued imposition of the duties in force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this move comes at the backdrop of India's huge trade deficit with China and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the WTO agreement allows governments to act against dumping where there is genuine injury to the competing domestic industry 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): Yes. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated a sunset review investigation concerning imports of 'Flat Base Steel Wheels' from China PR vide notification No. 7/1/2018-DGAD dated 08/02/2018.

DGAD conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industry.

The sunset review investigations are conducted as per Rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment And Collection Of Anti-dumping Duty On Dumped Articles And For Determination Of Injury) Rules, 1995, which are fully compliant with WTO.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3867(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

EXPORT OF BASMATI AND NON BASMATI RICE

3867(H). SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

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

- (a) the details of total export of Basmati and non-Basmati rice from the country during the last three years along with the names of countries to which these exports were made;
- (b) whether there is an increase or decline in the export of basmati rice from the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to allow rice exports selectively and if so, the details thereof along with the procedure followed for export of rice;
- (d) whether such steps by the Government would fuel the high prices of rice in the domestic market and if so, the reaction of the Government along with the steps taken to keep the prices under control; and
- (e) whether there have been instances of dumping of agricultural products in the country from various countries and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and make the country self-reliant in terms of agricultural products?

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 total export of Basmati and non-Basmati rice from the country during the last three years, country-wise, are at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) In quantity terms, the export of basmati rice has increased from 36.99 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 39.85 lakh MT in 2016-17. However, there has been a decline in the value terms. This can be attributed solely to the fall in international prices of Basmati rice.
- (c) As per the extant export policy, export of rice is 'free'. However, export of Basmati rice is allowed subject to registration of contracts with the Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and fulfilment of certain other conditions as specified in Notification No. 18/2015-20 dated August 1, 2016 issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).
- (d) Prices of essential commodities including rice are monitored by the Government and appropriate policy decisions are taken in the light of *prevailing* situation. As export of

rice accounts for less than 10% of total production of rice in the country, the effect on domestic prices, if any, is likely to be minimal. On the other hand, allowing free exports of rice contributes towards better realisations for the rice farmers.

- (e) Currently, there is no anti-dumping duty in force on agricultural products imported from other countries. Further, no application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on agricultural products is pending in Directorate General of Anti-dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD).

Annexure-I

Qty. in MT; Values In Million USD						
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
COUNTRY	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES	QTY	VALUES
A. BASMATI RICE						
SAUDI ARAB	9,66,301	1,187.91	9,48,845	842.22	8,09,344	671.08
IRAN	9,35,568	1,108.50	6,95,311	571.19	7,16,582	564.28
U ARAB EMTS	2,77,885	314.38	6,12,152	475.18	6,14,659	467.66
IRAQ	2,35,448	259.13	4,19,284	341.58	4,53,741	337.32
KUWAIT	1,66,469	250.53	1,80,730	211.68	1,62,674	149.37
U S A	88,941	132.07	1,20,688	131.55	1,08,992	112.17
YEMEN REPubLC	1,74,054	195.90	1,42,162	110.49	1,30,652	103.28
U K	1,36,339	147.57	1,87,703	143.14	1,50,537	101.55
OMAN	56,127	68.75	1,05,250	92.84	83,151	75.48
QATAR	1,23,969	187.01	24,249	25.07	81,961	72.47
OTHER COUNTRIES	5,37,826	664.52	6,09,457	533.04	6,72,917	553.92
TOTAL (A):	36,98,927	4,516.28	40,45,831	3,477.98	39,85,210	3,208.60
B. NON-BASMATI RICE						
BENIN	5,98,569	247.12	6,23,348	215.53	7,02,183	251.87
NEPAL	6,30,489	216.76	5,34,142	193.52	5,83,737	209.73
SENEGAL	7,65,019	226.03	9,13,982	245.80	6,76,060	189.68
GUINEA	3,97,717	152.88	3,95,980	133.03	5,41,573	182.44
IRAQ	40,304	25.37	53,840	26.58	3,05,671	140.54
U ARAB EMTS	2,41,873	125.56	2,34,270	114.14	2,60,223	133.71
COTE D' IVOIRE	2,59,694	97.93	4,48,982	150.27	3,75,024	124.14
SOMALIA	2,03,892	80.92	2,69,099	92.47	3,54,677	121.66
LIBERIA	2,67,066	100.70	2,10,682	73.73	2,52,381	90.97
SOUTH AFRICA	3,38,839	131.43	2,60,806	87.07	2,54,068	88.33
OTHER COUNTRIES	45,58,747	1,932.16	25,19,458	1,036.51	24,65,236	992.10
TOTAL (B):	83,02,209	3,336.84	64,64,589	2,368.64	67,70,833	2,525.19
G. TOTAL (A+B):	1,20,01,136	7,853.12	1,05,10,420	5,846.62	1,07,56,043	5,733.79

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3873 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

INDIA-US TRADE

3873(H). SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the United States (US) businesses and diplomats are pressing India to cut tariffs after New Delhi's move to increase customs duties on dozens of products to help its flagship Make-in-India drive aggravated differences over trade and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;
- (b) whether the U.S. Congress has been pushing over the past year for greater pressure on India to dismantle economic barriers and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of increased custom duties on the investment in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the growth of bilateral trade between India and the US during the last the three years; and
- (e) the details of the gap of trade deficit with US along with the initiatives taken by the Government to bridge the said 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) *India has an established institutional mechanism in the form of Trade Policy Forum (coordinated by Department of Commerce) to resolve bilateral trade issues and also meetings on Trade Facilitation (coordinated by Ministry of Finance) with United States (U.S.). U.S. regularly raises the issue regarding reduction of Indian tariffs rates. Nevertheless, it is to mention that India is a member of World Trade Organisation and is bound by the commitments made at WTO. Indian tariffs are within the bound rate committed by India. Increase or decrease in tariff of a particular commodity depends on several factors which includes protection of domestic industry and farmers.*

(b) As mentioned above, the issues including market access that are raised by U.S. are discussed under existing institutional mechanisms Trade Policy Forum and Commercial Dialogue

(c) The increase in tariff rate on imports in to India and the investment by foreign companies are two different facets.

(d) **Facts:** The bilateral trade figures are as below:

Goods

(In US\$ Million)

S. No	Trade Indicators	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	Export to USA	42,448.66	40,335.82	42,212.00	35,263
2	Import from USA	21,814.60	21,781.39	22,307.00	20,148
3	Total Trade (Exports+Imports)	64,263.26	62,117.21	64,519.00	55,412
4	%Growth	4.24	-3.34	3.87	14.30
5	Trade Balance	20,634.05	18,554.44	19,904.00	15,114

Source: DGCIS Database [* April, 2017 to December, 2017 (P) figures and growth and share percentages worked on April, 2016 to December, 2016 figures]

Services

(In US\$ Million)

S. No	Trade Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017*
1	Export to USA	22431	24610	25808	28677
2	Import from USA	15325	18374	20632	23116
3	Trade Balance	7106	6236	5175	5561

Source: US Census bureau, USA [*Jan, 2017 to Sep, 2017 (P) figures]

(e) India has Trade Surplus with United States both on Goods as well as Services side, as depicted above.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3890
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

FTAs AND CEPAs

3890. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR:
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- (a) the details of exports and imports with the countries with which India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) during the last three years, sector, quantity and value-wise indicating the overall nature of trade in terms of surplus/deficit;
- (b) whether the Government is in talks with certain countries including Israel, West Asia and African countries to sign such agreements;
- (c) if so, the details and the status thereof along with the sectors identified as priority sectors/action-plan prepared in this regard and the procedure and norms/criteria being adopted by the Government for these FTAs/CEPAs;
- (d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the expected effect of these FTAs on domestic industries including steel industry/agriculture sector along with the net inflow of foreign exchange and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any State Governments and their State Farmers' Commissions or Agriculture Commission have objected or requested consultations to FTAs being negotiated by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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) India has not signed any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in the last three years. However, India expanded the scope of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement in November, 2014 to cover both Services and Investment which got implemented on 1st July 2015. In addition, India and Chile expanded the existing PTA to include new additional lines of interest to each other. The India-Chile Expanded PTA came into force on 16 May, 2017. The trade data with Chile and ASEAN is given in Annexure 1 and 2.

- (b)&(c) The Department of Commerce is negotiating/reviewing 22 trade agreements including with Israel in West Asia and African countries like Mauritius. The details of these agreements under negotiation or review are at Annexure-3.
- (d) Assessment evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process including on sectors such as steel and agriculture. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. The Government has largely adopted a conservative policy on some industrial products and most agricultural products by maintaining a large number of them in the negative list of FTAs. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards.
- (e) The stakeholders, including State Governments, have given suggestions on Free Trade Agreements. These are taken into account while negotiating the agreements.

(VALUES IN MILLION USD)

INDIA'S EXPORT,IMPORT AND TRADE BALANCE WITH ASEAN AND CHILE			
COUNTRY/REGION	EXPORT	IMPORT	TRADE BALANCE
ASEAN			
2014-15	31812.86	44714.77	-12901.91
2015-16	25133.58	39909.60	-14776.02
2016-17	30961.78	40617.32	-9655.53
CHILE			
2014-15	565.82	3080.63	-2514.81
2015-16	679.32	1960.67	-1281.35
2016-17	674.34	1226.34	-552.00

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

Annexure-2
(VALUES IN MILLION USD)

SECTORAL TRADE WITH ASEAN

COUNTRY/ REGION	MAJOR SECTOR	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus	Trade Deficit /Surplus
ASEAN	Plantation	-843.61	-736.90	-659.05
	Agri & Allied Products	-1748.75	-2122.10	-2020.58
	Marine Products	1293.68	1075.21	1673.28
	Ores & Minerals	-8052.23	-5699.64	-5610.76
	Leather & Leather Manufactures	169.76	111.21	96.16
	Gems & Jewellery	541.21	264.25	473.17
	Sports Goods	-3.46	-0.56	-1.39
	Chemicals & Related Products	-933.34	-704.30	-634.77
	Plastic and Rubber Articles	-1611.44	-1563.16	-1565.14
	Paper & related Products	-1505.77	-1291.84	-1121.33
	Base Metals	-729.12	-891.70	165.69
	Optical, Medical & Surgical instruments	-122.75	-111.33	-147.02
	Electronics Items	-5199.40	-5234.20	-5545.24
	Machinery	-268.30	-319.80	133.43
	Office Equipment	12.61	24.36	33.17
	Transport Equipment	2164.84	1206.00	2124.90
	Project Goods	-126.15	-68.58	-39.04
	Textile & Allied Products	947.77	665.67	714.98
	Petroleum Crude and Products	3175.71	775.67	2407.82
	ASEAN TOTAL	-12901.91	-14776.02	-9655.53

PRINCIPAL COMMODITY-WISE EXPORT OF INDIA TO CHILE

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC			1185404		654776		594330
ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES					165677		366414
AGRO CHEMICALS	KGS	482310	1630276	531643	2893696	1041328	4140727
AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS					348		1860
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	35856	151901	169354	413005	22569	89991
ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	TON	3935	9586326	17821	52363487	9075	22600741

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC			2253781		6128554		1420165
AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS			6743935		7185753		9480613
AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	NOS	323215	13156241	179944	8111413	172460	7563293
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	108971	364666	135590	352818	103276	282366
BICYCLE AND PARTS			69605		106940		69936
BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG			901661		511158		261871
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	KGS	255694	8711880	309431	8439058	400347	9335633
BULK MINERALS AND ORES			806		9288		18072
CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	SQM	166718	2049935	492186	4141581	611932	4504318
CASHEW	TON					0	227
CASTOR OIL	KGS	63500	98067	54000	73894	83000	106131
CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			2007924		3224758		3182222
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	43	136468	30	46174	51	83818
CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	TON	36	40958	1	303		
COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES			1049185		662975		962557
COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS			2046		58761		1237
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS			151248		93657		104596
COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	TON	92	881902	111	927037	70	717431
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES			529686		988686		1254946
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.			21686247		25958106		23239110
COTTON YARN	TON	3406	10344019	3671	9153957	4046	10398089
CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES			414019		4040730		1242801
DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	4	252	46	212	767	4394
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	KGS	2372927	46995933	2235889	50763189	2447031	56214025
DYE INTERMEDIATES	KGS	3840	5650			25	2099
DYES	KGS	1010905	5262409	765753	4246525	788704	4651690
ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME			9340973		11164699		13734758
ELECTRODES	KGS	14010	33148	46661	81768	50813	81933
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS			1169877		1340275		1943483
ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS			1260166		1621253		3181712
ESSENTIAL OILS	KGS	808	16468	641	25201	412	15661
FERTILEZERS CRUDE	TON			2	20349		

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
FERTILEZERS MANUFACTURED	TON			2	1655	2121	882216
FINISHED LEATHER	KGS	6800	56188	14601	107970		
FLOOR CVRNG OF JUTE	SQM	17546	140209	15432	144041	18414	204887
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS	173504	462562	326664	630455	63639	174933
FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER			13652967		14552209		13430470
FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.			1718		153980		291201
FRESH FRUITS	TON	4	2210	43	36270	117	219398
FRESH VEGETABLES	TON					0	292
GLASS AND GLASSWARE			1216793		1122690		1405578
GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWELRY			84199		83946		140453
GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC	KGS	2504595	1025721	2193852	1025032	1553774	705171
GRAPHITE, EXPLSIVS AND ACCESOR	KGS	96000	560760	83800	337848	65500	161111
GUERGAM MEAL	TON	1058	1574559	704	1405061	891	1142801
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)			7873660		8435655		7312205
HANDLOOM PRODUCTS			4356425		6046467		5822569
HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS			4276711		4617281		4847543
HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	KGS					30	7001
IC ENGINES AND PARTS			430538		430147		600046
INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC			11158443		9885862		9789459
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	680143	547196	340935	1573114	1069324	3728490
IRON AND STEEL	TON	20205	20965634	12753	13231799	14158	13048183
JUTE HESSIAN			217262		326890		215512
JUTE YARN	TON	4	5399	6	7099	11	13893
LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	TON	25	65566			24	60606
LEATHER FOOTWEAR COMPONENT	KGS	16620	453221	19650	704873	2565	89647
LEATHER GARMENTS	KGS	239535	5933927	294611	6265033	266229	4044663
LEATHER GOODS			32834962		30395324		23925861
MACHINE TOOLS			134197		395835		689234
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS			29588728		29171737		29224094
MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	6468834	8701983	3023523	4971036	3726245	5644014
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM			1350189		1784146		1926121
MICA	KGS	27000	12377				

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	15200	6229	13020	5702	20591	7440
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS			138066		95926		111098
MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	NOS	19537	125701602	20880	136195138	31536	225609261
MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS			6705038		5484802		4483982
NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP			263347		114988		139436
NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	TON	1	75874	2	51913	1	14515
NUCLER REACTR, INDL BOILR, PRT			1747606		234957		238094
OFFICE EQUIPMENTS			35720		70140		158703
OIL MEALS	TON	0	158				
OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)			678626		170921		261255
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	1004090	3838200	995122	4049096	1559498	5168218
OTH NON FERIOUS METAL AND PRODC	KGS	283990	958489	281353	971538	242932	941410
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL			1907027		973135		1477383
OTHER CEREALS	TON	145	64854	67	28184	23	9093
OTHER COMMODITIES			2862085		3013155		3923433
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY			5595866		7827381		4356955
OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	KGS					3000	1618
OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES			91586		199490		179213
OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS			1519540		2095866		2078290
OTHER MISCELLAENIOUS CHEMICALS	KGS	148906	1582079	34600	796849	60816	1394756
OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS			2164447		3650075		3565552
OTHR RUBBER PRODC EXCPT FOOTW			4350746		3391427		4607151
PACKAGING MATERIALS	TON	2280	5388932	3253	6446379	4106	7243773
PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	KGS	562466	1344156	554915	1084416	662870	1291287
PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT			1184662		1538963		1376015
PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES			1440417		51450		88495
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TON	1091	1446961	1307	1241850	1208	1036960
PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	KGS	1953770	4417470	1783022	3684048	3490040	5763389
PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	TON	315	1063527	2135	2347750	2928	2998961
PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			1318987		1467397		1379126
PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	KGS	3011	17314	45	951	301	4197
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	1016173	947756	918581	795992	1027504	933167

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
PROCESSED MINERALS	KGS	1086835	359389	403557	139590	316993	88957
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	1484869	1021079	902583	702619	1375834	1045149
PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL			7631168		70751590		10481434
PULSES	TON			1	2214	10	17903
PUMPS OF ALL TYPES			975746		1881399		689533
RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS			18152		57257		267599
RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD			3773501		3403905		4595263
RICE -BASMOTI	TON	107	163380	153	170380	96	99282
RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	TON	12829	5271915	760	290560	268	101376
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES			31127209		29018174		26243177
RMG MANMADE FIBRES			14269389		15662223		17840622
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL			3459148		3381730		5216073
RMG SILK			396755		426210		131575
RMG WOOL			582467		399882		445679
SADDLERY AND HARNESS	KGS	310	5454	2390	39226	1351	21139
SESAME SEEDS	KGS	394650	802418	211012	386900	327000	493718
SHELLAC	KGS	5625	56349	3000	16071	1980	15797
SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT			993				
SILVER	KGS					40	3718
SPICES	KGS	827155	2873708	951829	3677258	810830	3531328
SPORTS GOODS			840665		718255		851826
STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY			964424		1131842		913774
SUGAR	TON			0	27	0	55
SURGICALS			587935		416586		352106
TEA	KGS	41979	176503	15292	139074	10775	71484
TELECOM INSTRUMENTS			71540		107814		58873
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED			375966		11370		140243
TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	KGS	597780	2425850	667920	2563835	1077210	1889185
TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	NOS	8156	9998792	8707	11546944	4785	6030398
VEGETABLE OILS	TON	3	14415	7	39832	27	118437
WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC			2643780		341887		125232
ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	TON	60	159395			4	13822

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
Grand Total			565822218		679318049		674337885

PRINCIPAL COMMODITY-WISE IMPORT OF INDIA FROM CHILE

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC			34		411		118587
ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES			11064				828
AGRO CHEMICALS	KGS	6968	26305	20320	117420	8600	41161
AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS			10117221				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	271802	795931	443104	1187829	542384	1343339
ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	TON	1128	2175806	2191	3347824	5345	8016199
ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC			5349		11595		889
AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS			141803		183500		45626
AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	NOS	256	11559			4	1731
AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	KGS	14584	70768			6620	34739
BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG			554		289		407
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	KGS	60	9607	200	28122	4590	168356
BULK MINERALS AND ORES			2615039725		1696510246		975344321
CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS					1738		8834
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	65	37415	199	105582	194	105826
COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	TON	1728434	90444218	773004	33367881	736788	32599568
COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS			394069		103788		186254
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS			3476		187111		68315
COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	TON	15903	110441180	2696	17212012	697	2213023
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES			173739		25595		13839
COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.			31589		21959		11450

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_ QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES					12671		3314
DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS			500	16465		
DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	KGS	304	603732	114	164225	473	226303
ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME			78097		18368		28119
ELECTRODES	KGS					8	151
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS			73050		420879		390373
ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS			78235		184147		30028
FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	TON	7687	6593410	3895	3250802	10086	6931823
FINISHED LEATHER	KGS	52776	584626	28314	300223	13573	381682
FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	KGS					18040	123003
FRESH FRUITS	TON	48432	5657955 1	21677	26220764	35772	40234437
FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	KGS	141308	1726253 8	130510	16542871	120642	11936229
GLASS AND GLASSWARE			1024		66674		661
HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)			9501		417		19126
HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS			2801		4396		8871
IC ENGINES AND PARTS			924				426328
INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC			608213		401276		1094699
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	2873338	8225487 1	2849837	61421545	766901 1	67089507
IRON AND STEEL	TON	9833	6545484	45293	16222269	59208	20241551
IRON ORE	TON	8	261				
LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	TON	65	125525	38	68443	84	161724
LEATHER GOODS					37		
MACHINE TOOLS							15287
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS			6456		108654		208244
MARINE PRODUCTS	KGS	112000	489724	1075165	2161707	12787	196572
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM			45		71451		27708
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS					4702		

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_ QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS			1012		37117		16054
NEWSPRINT	TON					2347	1167901
NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	TON			41	247558	6	36649
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	722560	2024882	950900	2029128	384990	759128
OTH NON FERROUS METAL AND PRODC	KGS	24518	46340	662	9313	16645	72618
OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL					4309		168000
OTHER CEREALS	TON			492	174139		
OTHER COMMODITIES			527606		706354		898283
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY			48045		126735		1229359
OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	KGS	1688500	542840	1248900	504509	161500 0	470361
OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS			5821		51005		21178
OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS			101905		6624		
OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS			33166				
OTHR RUBBER PRODC EXCPT FOOTW			35499		9864		109120
PACKAGING MATERIALS	TON	4	16897	9	57612	5	37479
PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT			173888		226530		241229
PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES							51111
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TON					40552	4119804
PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	KGS	48	244	20615	17035	6430	31781
PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	TON	229	276494	65	66306	226	388102
PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			2446371		601578		484577
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	220318	2016724	326487	1821112	208260	1177933
PROCESSED MINERALS	KGS			25000	22616		
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS					19172	16615
PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL			410959		682808		25548
PULP AND WASTE PAPER	KGS	9662083 1	6871827 2	1073558 49	69578788	764784 49	43746646
PUMPS OF ALL TYPES			16360		13102		42622

COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT_ QTY	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
RAILWY TRNSPRT EQUIPMNTS, PRTS							75
RESIDUL CHEMICAL AND ALLED PROD			638619		77386		103331
RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES							38298
RMG MANMADE FIBRES							299
RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL					9		32
SPICES	KGS			4000	42892	7000	43439
SPORTS GOODS			3005				28469
STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY			976		6507		
SURGICALS					31370		
TEA	KGS	900	14672	2080	29343	1200	17551
TELECOM INSTRUMENTS			488776		3385509		497228
VEGETABLE OILS	TON	1	8103			2	11335
WOOL, RAW	KGS	20133	16763	25957	25014	39525	34852
ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	TON	107	186957			72	149799
Grand Total			308063067 6		1960668060		1226335838

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

FTAs/PTAs under Negotiation/Review:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1	India - EU BTIA (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)	Negotiations launched on 28 th June 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR & GIs. Etc. Sixteen rounds of negotiations and a number of inter-sessional and Chief Negotiator level meetings have been held till date. A Ministerial review meeting between Commerce & Industry Minister and EU's Trade Commissioner was held on 15 th April, 2013 at Brussels. After a period of lull, several attempts were made in 2016 to revive the negotiations through stocktaking meetings at the Chief Negotiators level. The 5 th meeting took place in New Delhi on 14-15 November, 2017.
2	India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements (ETCA)	The negotiations on the text of the proposed Agreement are being carried out with Sri Lanka. Seventh rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The 8 th round of negotiations of the ETCA was held on 21-23 February, 2018 in New Delhi.
3	India - Thailand CECA	Early Harvest Scheme on 82 items implemented. So far 30 rounds of India-Thailand Trade Negotiation committee (ITTNC) meetings have been held. The 30 th round was held on 13-14 July, 2016 in New Delhi.
4	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	Ten rounds of negotiations on India-Mauritius CECPA have been held between the two sides so far, the last round was held on 23–24 October, 2006. Although the CECPA negotiations had been formally put on hold, they were revived in March, 2016 during the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Mauritius. After resumption, the first meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 12-13 September, 2016 in Mauritius. The 2 nd meeting of the India-Mauritius was held on 27-28 September, 2017 at New Delhi to finalise the JSG Report. The 3 rd Round of the India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) held on 22-24 January, 2018. The negotiations discussed the JSG Report, tariff modalities, Rules of Origin and Services.
5	India EFTA TEPA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	The India-EFTA TEPA (Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement) was launched in January 2008 (then known as BTIA). The first round was held in New Delhi during 6-8 October, 2008. The Chapters covered are Trade in Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade(TBT), Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
		Procurement (GP), Dispute Settlement(DS), Trade Defence(TD), Rules of origin(ROO), Sustainable Development (SD) and Legal & Horizontal etc. So far 17 rounds of negotiations have been held with the last round of negotiations held on 18-21 September, 2017 in New Delhi.
6	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA	Ten Rounds of negotiation of CECA have been held so far. The 10 th Round was held in New Delhi on 17-18 February, 2015.
7	India – Israel FTA	Eight rounds of negotiations on India-Israel FTA have been held so far. The Eighth round was held in Israel from 24-26 November, 2013. The next round of the negotiations would be held from 19-21 February, 2018.
8	India - Singapore CECA	Second review of India-Singapore CECA was launched in May, 2010. A stock taking meeting was held on 8 th November, 2016 in New Delhi
9	India - SACU PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)	Five rounds of negotiations have been held so far, the 5 th round of negotiations was held in October 2010 in New Delhi.
10	India - Mercosur PTA expansion (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The existing India-MERCOSUR PTA is being expanded. The 3 rd Meeting of Joint Administrative Committee was held in Brasilia on 29 th September, 2016. Both sides have exchanged their initial offers on 14.09.2017.
11	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	20 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place. The 20 th Meeting of BIMSTEC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) was held during 07-09, September 2015 in Khon Kaen, Thailand.
12	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)	Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far between 2006 and 2008. The second round was held in September 9-10, 2008. Since then GCC has deferred its negotiations and is currently reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups.
13	India – Canada FTA	Nine rounds of negotiation on India-Canada CEPA have been held so far. The Ninth round was held in March, 2015. Inter-sessional DVCs are being held on various areas such as goods and services.
14	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	Commencement of negotiation on Indonesia - India CECA was announced on 25 th January 2011. Negotiations have been kept on

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
	(CECA)	hold due to RCEP negotiations.
15	India - Australia	Nine rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The ninth round of negotiations was held on 21-23 September 2015, in New Delhi, India.
16.	India-Malaysia CECA (1 st Review)	The 1 st review meeting of the India-Malaysia Joint Committee meeting was held on 8 th December, 2014.
17	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)	Based on the Declaration of the Leaders during the ASEAN Summit in November, 2012, negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership between the 10 ASEAN member states and its 6 FTA partners commenced in May, 2013. The 5 th RCEP Ministerial was held in Manila on 10 th September, 2017. The 21 st round of RCEP TNC and related meetings were held from 2-9 February, 2018 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The 1 st RCEP Summit was held in Manila on 14 November, 2017. The 4 th Inter-Sessional RCEP Ministerial Meeting was held on 2-3 March, 2018 at Singapore. The negotiations cover a number of areas like trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, economic & technical cooperation, competition and legal & institutional issues.
18	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) (1 st Review)	The 1 st review meeting of the India-ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement was held on 6 April, 2016 in Kuala Lumpur.
19	India-Korea CEPA review	Four rounds of negotiations for upgrading India-Korea CEPA have been held so far with 4 th round held on 20-21 December, 2017 in New Delhi.
20	India-Iran PTA	So far, two meetings have taken place. The last meeting was held at New Delhi on 01-02 September, 2016. The dates of next meeting of India-Iran PTA are not yet finalised.
21	India-Peru Trade Agreement	The first round of negotiations was held on 8-11 August, 2017 in New Delhi.
22	India-EAEU Technical Consultations	The first round of technical consultations was held on 30-31 January, 2018 in New Delhi.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3893
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19th MARCH, 2018

DEMANDS OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY SECTOR

3893. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the gems and jewellery sector has demanded to reduce import duty on yellow metal to 4.5 per cent from 10 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to review the gold import policy 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) & (b) Yes, Madam. The gems and jewellery sector has demanded to reduce import duty on yellow metal (gold). The request for reduction in import duty on gold was examined in this year Budget. However, taking note of the fact that despite 10% import duty, imports of gold have remained high and reduction in import duty on gold would have resulted in substantial loss of revenue, no change was made in import duty on gold.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to review the gold import policy.
