

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 363
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SPICE GROWERS

*363. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning for any special package for spice growers, especially cardamom, pepper etc. as flood in Kerala has badly hit the growers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the quantum of damages after the floods and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has noticed that due to such crop loss, growers are in deep trouble; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to revive the sector?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 363 FOR ANSWER ON 07th JANUARY, 2019
REGARDING "SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SPICE GROWERS".**

(a) to (e): The details of crop / plant loss of spice growers assessed in the state of Kerala are as under:

Crop	Affected Area (Ha.)	Estimated Loss of Production 2018-19 (MT)
Cardamom (small)	17707.12	8459.37
Black Pepper	26614	10700
Nutmeg	4403	2749
Clove	181	13
Ginger	1030	4100
Turmeric	396	976
Total	50331.12	26997.37

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Spices Board (for Small Cardomam)

To support the affected growers of Kerala, the following are some of the key measures taken by the Government of India:

- (i) Government has approved the Spices Board proposal for undertaking re-plantation of and production of quality planting materials for small cardamom in the flood affected areas of Kerala during the on-going Medium Term Framework (MTF) period of 2018-19 and 2019-20, with an allocation of Rs.17.07 Crore.
- (ii) In response to the memoranda received from the Government of Kerala in light of floods / landslides in 2018, Inter-Ministerial Teams were deputed to the State for an on the spot assessment of the situation. As per the report of the team, agriculture/horticulture crops in an area of about 94,699 Ha was affected to an extent exceeding 33%. In conformity with the procedure for release of funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), an amount of Rs.121.94 Crore has been approved for relief to affected farmers with up to 2 Ha holdings for damaged agriculture / horticulture crops.
- (iii) Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), an additional allocation of Rs.93.39 Crore with Rs.56.03 Crore as Government of India share has been approved for 2018-19, to mitigate the calamitous impact of the floods.

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 376
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

TEA PRODUCTION

*376. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:

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

- (a) the total production of tea in the country, especially in the North-Eastern States and Odisha during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to increase the production of tea in the North-Eastern region;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to promote research work in the field of tea production; and
- (d) whether any agreements have been signed with various universities in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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. 376 FOR ANSWER ON 07th JANUARY, 2019
REGARDING “TEA PRODUCTION”.**

(a): The details of total production of tea in the country (State/UT-wise), during the last three years is given in the following Table.

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Assam	652.95	657.24	676.31
Tripura	8.96	9.46	8.72
Arunachal Pradesh	11.34	12.14	11.16
Meghalaya	0.31	0.52	0.47
Nagaland	0.18	0.81	1.24
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.08	0.08	0.12
Total North Eastern States	673.82	680.25	698.02
Others	559.32	570.24	627.03
All India Production	1233.14	1250.49	1325.05

Source: Tea Board

The State of Odisha does not have any recorded tea cultivation and tea production.

(b) & (c): In order to increase the production of tea in all the tea growing regions of the country, including North-Eastern region, the “Tea Development & Promotion Scheme” is being implemented by the Tea Board during the Medium Term Framework Period 2017-20. The main activities of the Scheme, inter alia, includes replantation, rejuvenation, field mechanization, factory modernization, quality certification and workers welfare.

Tea Board regularly undertakes activities aimed at promoting research in association with research institutions such as Tea Research Association (TRA), Tea Research Foundation (TRF) of United Planters’ Association of Southern India (UPASI) and others. A Quality Control Laboratory (QCL) has been set up at Siliguri in West Bengal for undertaking testing of quality parameters, pesticide residue, bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizer, heavy metal, microbiological contaminants, etc. in accordance with the standards of national and international regulatory bodies.

(d) Tocklai Tea Research Institute (TRI) has signed an MoU with University of California, Davis USA (UC Davis) in 2017 to work on productivity related issues. The Tocklai TRI also has a MoU with Kunming Institute of Botany, China to work on climate related issues.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4147 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

AGRICULTURE EXPORT ZONES

4147(H). SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

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

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

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4160
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

SETTING UP OF TRADE FAIR COMPLEXES

4160. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up new trade fair complexes in various States of the country particularly in North Eastern States including Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the proposed complexes are likely to be set up 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), (b)& (c) The Department provides financial assistance for setting up export infrastructure including International Trade Promotion Centres, as and when proposals are received from the eligible agencies under the TIES scheme.

The Department has approved financial assistance for three trade promotion centres under 'Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)'. The details of these projects are at Annexure – I.

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ANNEXURE - I

S. No.	Name of project	Implementing Agency	Time schedule indicated by the Implementing Agency
1.	'Establishment of Main Exhibition Building (Phase II) at Trade cum Permanent Exhibition Centre at Imphal', Manipur	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation (MANIDCO), Government of Manipur	24 months from date of start.
2.	'Expansion of Chennai trade Centre', Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organization	24 months from date of start
3.	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centre at Minto Hall, Bhopal', Madhya Pradesh	M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation	Completed

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4164
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

MERGER OF COMMODITY BOARDS

4164. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning merger of the Commodity Boards into a single entity in order to improve production and exports of plantation crops and if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives of these Boards to enhance the quality and boost exports of plantation crops;
- (b) whether exports of Coffee, Tea, Spices, Tobacco have recorded positive growth during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of grants received by these Boards for implementation of Schemes in the respective sectors during the last three years;
- (d) whether there is any proposal for creating Cashew Board and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has approved to extend 7th CPC benefits to Pensioners of Coffee Board and other Commodity Boards w.e.f. 1/1/2016, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons 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) : No Madam. Government has taken various initiatives through the individual Commodity Boards to enhance the quality and boost exports of these plantation crops by way of providing financial and technical assistance to the growers and the industry for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation, value addition and market promotion through the schemes implemented by the these Boards.
- (b) : The exports of coffee, tea and spices have recorded positive growth in 2017-18 against 2016-17 and 2015-16. The export of tobacco has shown a decreasing trend. The details of export during last three years are as below:

(Qty. in MT and Value in Rs. Crores)

Crop	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Export (Qty)	Value	Export (Qty)	Value	Export (Qty)	Value
Tea	2,32,920	4493.10	2,27,630	4632.50	2,56,570	5064.88
Coffee	3,10,015	5056	3,43,933	5447	3,95,014*	6210
Spices	8,43,255	16238.23	9,47,790	17812.23	1,028,060	17980.16
Tobacco	2,43,418	6058.13	2,31,800	5975.08	2,12,916	5539.94

Source: Commodity Boards. * Provisional.

(c) : The details of grants received by these Boards for implementation of Schemes in the respective sectors during the last three years are as below:

Board	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Revised)
Tea Board	179.46	150.41	190.60
Coffee Board	157.34	154.74	186.55
Rubber Board	241.74	184.75	183.08
Spices Board	115.35	89.35	97.10
Tobacco Board	Tobacco Board has not drawn any grants from the Government.		

(d) : There is no such proposal.

(e) : The Department of Commerce has approved to extend 7th CPC benefits to Pensioners of Coffee Board and other Commodity Boards viz. Tea Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board with effect from 1.1.2016 vide order dated 27.12.2018 and vide order dated 17.12.2018 for Tobacco Board's pensioners..

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4195
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF PULSES

4195. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

- (a) whether India's Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) of 100,000 tonnes of peas initially imposed for a period of three months till June 30, 2018 had been extended twice, first till September 30, 2018 and subsequently till December 31, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India is facing increased heat at WTO for continuing with its QRs on import of certain pulses to check falling prices in the domestic market and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action taken by the Government to counter such objections at the WTO; and
- (d) whether such objections are likely to scuttle Government initiatives to support domestic production and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) Import policy of Peas (including Yellow peas, Green peas, Dun peas and Kaspa peas) was revised from 'free to 'restricted' initially for a period of three months with effect from 01.04.2018 till 30.06.2018 vide Notification No 04/2015-2020 dated 25.04.2018 with a quota of one lakh MT. Restriction was extended for a further period of three months, i.e., till 30.09.2018 vide Notification No 15/2015-2020 dated 02.07.2018. Again it was extended till 31.03.2019 vide Notification no S.O. 6364(E) dated 28.12.2018. These are all available in public domain in DGFT's website: dgft.gov.in.
- (b) to (d) Several WTO Members questioned India at the WTO Committee on Agriculture as well as in the bilateral meetings on the basis on which India imposed QRs and its consistency with WTO rules. India has stated that the imposition of QR was a temporary measure undertaken to protect the small and marginal farmers from adverse impact of drop in prices. Thereafter, such measures are reviewed on a regular basis initiatives are taken to support domestic producers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4197
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

EXPORT OF FERTILIZERS

4197. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

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

- (a) whether there have been reports of clandestine export of fertilizers to neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the mechanism being devised by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

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) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955(ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. The Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has informed that the State Governments have been adequately empowered to check smuggling of fertilizers and the State Governments are empowered to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Details of seizure of fertilizers along Indian Borders during the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2018 by the Border Guarding Forces of all land borders, collected by Ministry of Home Affairs and as reported by the Department of Fertilizers, are as follows:-

India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh Border:

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)				
Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	7749	587	1515	557

Indian-Nepal and Indo China Border:

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)				
Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	2,23,250	70,650	64,300	36,987

India-Bhutan Border:- Nil.

India-Myanmar Border:-

Fertilizers seizure (in KG)

Particular	Year 2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 30.11.18)
Seized	12,000	Nil	Nil	1,100

It has also been informed by the Department of Fertilizers that the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Border Guarding Forces' have taken the following measures to check cross border smuggling along Indian Borders (IB) :-

- (a) Vulnerability mapping of Border Out Posts (BOPs) has been done and being reviewed from time to time from the point of view of cross-border crimes. Strengthening of BOPs is done by deploying additional manpower, special Surveillance, Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- (b) Effective domination of the borders by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border viz patrolling, laying nakas, establishing of observation posts all along the IB and strengthening of existing defences of the BOPs.
- (c) Erection of Border fencing and Installation of Border floodlight on the International Border along Pakistan and Bangladesh Borders.
- (d) Use of Water crafts/boats and floating BOPs for domination of riverine area along India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh Border.
- (e) Sharing of intelligence and close liaison with sister agencies.
- (f) Conduct of special operations along the border and in-depth areas. Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-tech Surveillance equipment.
- (g) Random checking and nakabandi to check illegal activities.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4204
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

EXPORTS FROM LABOUR INTENSIVE SECTORS

4204. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of exports from the labour-intensive sectors during each of the last three years, Sectorwise;
- (b) the percentage of total export of India from the labour-intensive sectors during the said period;
- (c) whether the exports from the labour intensive sectors have declined during the period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, sectorwise;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any schemes to promote the exports from the labour intensive sectors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to include agricultural products/produce under the said scheme?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) to (d): The values of India's merchandise exports and exports from labour intensive sectors along with the percentage share during the last three years are as follows:

(Value in US\$ million)

Years	Exports from Labour intensive sectors	% Change	India's merchandise exports	% share of exports from labour intensive sectors
2015-16	116868.51	--	262291.09	44.56
2016-17	123443.40	5.63	275852.43	44.75
2017-18	132131.75	7.04	303526.16	43.53

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The data in the above table reflect that the exports from labour intensive sectors registered a positive growth of 5.63% during 2016-17 over 2015-16. During 2017-18, it registered a positive growth of 7.04% over the year 2016-17. Due to different units of measurement, the total quantity of exports is not additive. However, the sector-wise details of quantity and values of exports from labour intensive sectors for last three years is given at **Annexure-I**.

(e) & (f): In order to promote India's exports including labour intensive sectors, the Government has taken several measures through new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measure includes:

- i. FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.
- ii. The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- iii. The policy introduces two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services.
- iv. The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with the objective to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods/ products which are produced/ manufactured in India. The Scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, 10 and 20% of FOB value of exports realized. The Scheme covers exports of 8057 tariff lines. The total annual financial envelope available for MEIS for Financial Year 2018-19 is Rs 30,819.91 crore. On the demand of the industry, at the time of mid-term review of the FTP in Dec 2017, export rewards under MIES were increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive, MSME sectors, ready-made garments and made ups. Later, rewards to some agricultural products such as Bengal Gram, Milk and Milk Products, Soya de-oiled cake and Non Basmati rice have been provided/ enhanced under MEIS for a limited period in the year 2018-19 to boost the exports of these agriculture sector items. As on date, the MEIS scheme covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level, and provide rewards.
- v. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit introduced from 1.4.2015 helps exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates. Still then, it was observed that MSME sector is facing multiple problems. One of the problems faced by the MSME exporters is access to low cost export finance to make them internationally competitive. Therefore, interest equalization reduces the cost of the credit offered by banks to exporters and serves as a complementary tool for enhancing India's exports. Keeping in view the poor performance of exports from MSMEs and the difficulties faced by them in accessing loan at competitive rates, it has been decided that the MSME exporters would be given extra push by way of enhancing interest equalization rate from 3% to 5%. Accordingly, CCEA in its meeting held on 1.11.2018 has given its approval on increasing the interest equalization rate from 3% to 5% for exports being made by MSME sector under the ongoing Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit along with providing operational flexibility to carry out modifications in the scheme from time to time without changing its basic character.
- vi. The Government has implemented the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- vii. A new scheme called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories was introduced w.e.f. 1st September 2016 wherein exporters are entitled for an authorisation for fabrics including inter lining on pre-import basis and all industry rate of Duty Drawback for non-fabric inputs on the exports.
- viii. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- ix. The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion. Export incentives under 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.

- x. In order to double farmers' income by 2022 and provide an impetus to agricultural exports, the Government has launched a comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" on 6th December, 2018 which would also integrate Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains. Objectives of the Agriculture Export Policy are as under:
- To double agricultural exports from present ~US\$ 30+ Billion to ~US\$ 60+ Billion by 2022 and reach US\$ 100 Billion in the next few years thereafter, with a stable trade policy regime.
 - To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
 - To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
 - To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.
 - To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chain at the earliest.
 - Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.
- xi. In addition to above, financial assistance under Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme of APEDA were provided to exporters for export of APEDA's scheduled products under the following components:
- i. Development of export infrastructure
 - ii. Quality development
 - iii. Market development

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 4204 for answer on 7th January 2019.

India's Export of Labour Intensive Sectors

(Value in US\$ million)

S. No.	Labour Intensive Sectors	Unit	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	Ac, Refrigeration Machnry Etc			1058.14		983.59		1294.63
2	Aircraft, Spacecraft And Parts			3959.11		3381.66		2264.27
3	Aluminium, Products Of Aluminm	TON	1158767	2639.74	1552536	3244.69	2018992	4800.89
4	Atm, Injctng Mlding Mchnry Etc			1263.42		1268.77		1521.53
5	Auto Components/Parts			4217.58		4205.38		5207.24
6	Auto Tyres And Tubes	NOS	27911579	1388.68	31342904	1494.25	30555026	1785.96
7	Bicycle And Parts			298.44		293.68		328.20
8	Carpet(Excl. Silk) Handmade	SQM	101015566	1437.82	103389966	1480.69	105108201	1427.14
9	Copper And Prdcts Made Of Copr	TON	424485	2539.75	458480	2672.94		3481.36
10	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.			5266.23		5212.53		5482.87
11	Cotton Yarn	TON	1307110	3608.12	1156331	3337.49	1097389	3424.92
12	Cranes, Lifts And Winches			432.70		386.28		385.44
13	Electric Machinery And Equipme			3925.41		4742.25		6708.29
14	Finished Leather	KGS	51638460	1049.47	46526196	887.03	43410934	873.97
15	Floor Cvrng Of Jute	SQM	6259182	34.01	5105462	37.75	5792024	46.48
16	Footwear Of Leather			2148.41		2127.90		2194.73
17	Gold	KGS	150752	5573.54	152922	6121.43	59631	2393.74
18	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery			10958.79		11934.61		12807.35
19	Handloom Products			368.57		359.73		355.94
20	Hnd Tool, Ctng Tool Of Metals			640.99		638.95		711.60
21	Ic Engines And Parts			2109.93		2115.14		2402.94
22	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc			4645.77		4640.98		5344.58
23	Iron And Steel	TON	7570179	5492.56	14035205	8683.01	15888130	11244.74
24	Jute Hessian			125.54		138.23		141.23
25	Jute Yarn	TON	16930	18.34	9076	10.65	16976	20.20
26	Jute, Raw	TON	25107	17.18	18184	11.44	27199	14.81
27	Lead And Products Made Of Led	TON	89390	181.53	108063	236.89	159531	396.65
28	Leather Garments	KGS	7770092	553.98	7511083	535.37	7423050	519.32
29	Leather Goods			1370.86		1316.59		1365.79
30	Machine Tools			393.82		452.01		470.38

S. No.	Labour Intensive Sectors	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
			Qty	Value	Qty	Qty	Value	Qty
31	Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups			4621.66		4557.08		4826.33
32	Medical And Scientific Instrum			994.38		1176.69		1429.32
33	Motor Vehicle/Cars	NOS	1139434	6727.45	1126223	7547.45	1222665	8472.51
34	Nickel, Product Made Of Nickel	TON	37605	492.84	9045	92.65	3190	44.78
35	Nucler Reactr, Indl Boilr, Prt			680.85		669.96		606.55
36	Office Equipments			89.50		117.92		78.60
37	Oth Non Ferous Metal And Prodc	KGS	91130806	431.80	91490179	446.17		505.18
38	Other Construction Machinery			1079.38		1067.42		1441.75
39	Other Jute Manufactures			117.47		123.31		127.17
40	Other Misc. Engineering Items			1990.57		2132.95		2435.91
41	Other Precious And Base Metals			447.29		421.66		461.43
42	Othr Rubber Prodct Excpt Footw			922.24		961.33		1161.96
43	Prime Mica And Mica Products	KGS	1047310	17.08	1084310	18.17		20.77
44	Products Of Iron And Steel			6142.47		5895.44		6770.20
45	Project Goods	KGS	3785921	29.01	3559862	28.74	656036	21.95
46	Pumps Of All Types			707.66		761.50		966.99
47	Railwy Trnsprt Equipmnts, Prts			110.06		231.92		346.81
48	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories			9091.58		8513.22		8510.76
49	Rmg Manmade Fibres			4181.77		5035.94		4746.97
50	Rmg Of Othr Textle Matrl			3184.53		3462.79		3122.15
51	Rmg Silk			244.10		141.71		157.92
52	Rmg Wool			262.38		214.50		169.14
53	Ship, Boat And Floating Struct			3984.52		4370.60		3074.94
54	Silk Carpet	SQM	29680	2.25	45578	9.50	17527	2.68
55	Silver	KGS	29946	7.36	32721	11.29	29490	10.21
56	Sports Goods			227.72		224.83		232.80
57	Tin And Products Made Of Tin	TON	3654	57.22	520	8.84	572	11.10
58	Two And Three Wheelers	NOS	2531371	1777.86	2392382	1638.19	2784365	2001.48
59	Zinc And Products Made Of Zinc	TON	257627	527.07	228016	609.71	286964	956.18
Total export from Labour Intensive Sectors				116868.51		123443.40		132131.75
India's Total Exports				262291.09		275852.43		303526.16
% share of labour intensive sectors				44.56		44.75		43.53

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4211(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

IMPORT DUTY ON NATURAL RUBBER

4211(H). SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

- (a) whether an upward trend has been noticed in the consumption of rubber especially due to increased demand from automobile sector recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether tyre manufacturing industry has requested the Government to reduce the import duty on natural rubber;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the efforts made by the Government to increase the production of natural and artificial rubber?

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): Consumption of Natural Rubber (NR) has increased from 10,44,075tonne in 2016-17 to 11,12,210tonne in 2017-18 mainly due to rise in the demand of auto tyre sector. The details are as under:

Consumption of NR (Tonne)

	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)	Growth (%)
Auto Tyre Sector	7,07,335	7,72,162	9.2
Non-Tyre sector	3,36,740	3,40,048	1.0
Total	10,44,075	11,12,210	6.5

Source : Rubber Board

(c) & (d): There have been demands from Tyre Manufacturing Industry to reduce the import duty on NR. In view of the prevailing situation of the rubber sector, it has been decided to maintain the present level of import duties on Natural Rubber.

(e): To promote production of Natural Rubber in the country the Government through the Rubber Board is implementing the scheme "Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Natural Rubber Sector" wherein support is provided for rubber plantation development and extension, rubber

research, rubber processing & marketing, infrastructure development, Human resource development etc.

There is no local manufacturer of Butyl/Halo Butyl in India at present, and the requirement is met through import. During the last 4 years, Indian companies have invested over 4000 crores in establishing production facilities of Synthetic Rubber. As a part of “Make in India” Reliance and Russian petrochemical major M/s Sibur have joined hands for establishing manufacturing base for Butyl rubber in India, and have formed Reliance Sibur Elastomers Pvt. Ltd. (RSEPL).

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4223(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

IMPORT AND SALE OF SUB-STANDARD GOODS

4223(H). SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether import of sub-standard goods and their sale have come to the notice of the Government in Indian market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to stop import and sale of such goods?

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) and (b) Yes. The details regarding Import of Sub-standard Goods seized by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during last three years and current financial year upto December, 2018 is Annexed.
- (c) Appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated in the said cases. Further with a view to protecting its domestic producers and consumers, India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. Adequate provisions exist under the Foreign Trade Policy to protect the Indian consumers and producers as imported goods are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. Besides, imports of plant & plant based products are subject to Plant Quarantine measures and sanitary & phyto-sanitary measures, imports of animal & animal based products are subject to sanitary import permits and imports of food/edible items are subject to FSSAI standards

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

Annexure –A

Year	No. of cases	Description of Goods	Value [Rs in Lakh]	Violation
2015-16	1	Spectacles	6.28	IPR
2016-17	4	Screen guard, rechargeable battery, battery cover, card board battery pack covers, power banks, shoes, sunglasses, hand bags, Charger Mobile Battery, LED Lamp, Motor Vehicle Tyre etc.	420.3	IPR and BIS
2017-18	20	Sunglasses, Shoes Wrist Watches, Mobile accessories & other electronic items, Visual Display Unit, Mobile battery, Charger etc of hiend end brands.	11537.45	IPR and BIS
2018-19 [Upto Dec, 2018]	1	Bamboo Sticks for making agarbattie, watches, cosmetics, lady purses, belts, laptop adaptors etc of high end global brands.	Value determinati on is under progress.	IPR

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4242
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

IMPORT OF RAW BAMBOO STICKS

4242. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

- (a) whether India is importing raw bamboo sticks for Agarbatti units in South India from Vietnam and China at lower import duty; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for not supporting such units in India and banning such imports which are hitting the local producers mostly the tribal and marginal farmers?

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's import of bamboo and agarbatti (under HS 14011000 & 33074100 respectively) from Vietnam and China, for the last three financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current financial year 2018-19 (up to October, 2018) is as annexed.
- (b) The restructured National Bamboo Mission approved by CCEA in April, 2018 focuses on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small & medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode. A major focus is to rejuvenate the domestic supply of quality raw material to the Agarbatti Industry by boosting plantations of the species required, installation of more efficient processing equipment and skilling of the associated communities. So far 88 Bamboo Treatment Units, 464 Product Development/ Processing Units, 135 Infrastructure Projects for Promotion and Development of Bamboo Markets have been approved in 16 States as per the Annual Action Plans received for 2018-19.

Annexure

Import of Bamboo and Agarbatti (under HS 14011000 & 33074100 respectively) from Vietnam and China, for the last three financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current financial year 2018-19 (up to October, 2018)

ITCHS	Item Description	Country	Unit of Quantity	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (up to October, 2018)	
				Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$	Quantity	Value in US\$
14011000	BAMBOOS	CHINA P RP	TON	9670	10492433	20191	23016358	26054	27541446	17479	18144203
		VIETNAM SOC REP	TON	10647	12178745	7307	8756682	823	891093	332	329261
Total Import of 14011000			TON	20437	22738842	27525	31805883	26910	28469597	17870	18534608
33074100	AGARBATTI AND OTHER ODORIFEROUS PRPNS WHICH OPERATE BY BURNING	CHINA P RP	TON	5385	6856997	7261	8217458	7499	8534706	3485	3868131
		VIETNAM SOC REP	TON	81394	60122539	105553	65372008	93228	75508922	60159	47478776
Total Import of 33074100			TON	86931	67202823	113156	74045787	101048	84952787	63776	51551124

Note: Figures for the financial year 2018-19 are provisional

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4259
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON CHINESE GOODS

4259. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping Allied Duties (DGAD) has found any non-WTO compliant subsidies on Chinese goods and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it has recommended applying anti-dumping duty on the same goods and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has imposed anti-dumping duty on a Chinese chemical used in making detergents to protect domestic players from cheap imports and if so, the details thereof along with the period of time this anti-dumping duty would be in force;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the findings of a Committee report stating that imports of Chinese steel have increased by 8 per cent;
- (e) if so, whether the Government has implemented strict measures as recommended by the said Committee; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware of the impact on jobs of cheap steel imported from the China 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): Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), erstwhile DGAD, had conducted investigations on subsidies on Chinese goods and imposed countervailing/anti-subsidy duty on the following products imported from China as per the provisions under Customs Tariff Act 1975 and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment, and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidized Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995:

S.No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of countervailing duty	Quantum of duty	Date of expiry of duty
1.	Castings for wind operated electricity generators	19.01.2016	8.78% to 13.44 % of landed value	18.01.2021
2.	Certain hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products	07.09.2017	18.95% of landed value	06.09.2022

(b): Yes. Anti-dumping duty is also in force on ‘Castings of wind operated electricity generators’ and on certain grades of ‘Certain hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products’. The details are as given below:

S.No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of anti-dumping duty	Quantum of duty	Date of expiry of duty
1.	Castings for wind operated electricity generators	30.08.2017	6.27% to 35.92 % of landed value	29.08.2022
2.	Cold rolled flat products of stainless steel	11.12.2015	5.39% to 57.39% of landed value	10.12.2020
3.	Hot Rolled flat product of Stainless Steel of ASTM grade 304	05.06.2015	US\$ 180 to US\$ 316 per MT	04.06.2020
4.	Hot rolled flat products of alloy and non-alloy steel	08.08.2016	US\$ 478 to US\$ 561 per MT	07.08.2021
5.	Cold rolled flat products of alloy or non alloy steel	17.08.2016	Nil to US\$ 594 per MT	16.08.2021

(c): Anti-dumping duty is in force on following major chemicals imported from China and used in detergents:

S.No.	Product(s)	Date of imposition of duty	Quantum of duty	Expiry date of duty
1.	Caustic Soda	18.08.2015	US\$ Nil to 48.39 Per Dry MT	17.08.2020
2.	Linear Alkyl Benzene	11.04.2017	US\$ 23.78 to 300.22 per MT	10.04.2022

3.	Zeolite-4A (detergent grade)	13.12.2018	US\$ 163.90 to US\$ 207.72 per MT	12.12.2023
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(d): Yes, the Government is aware of the findings of the 145th parliamentary committee report from Rajya Sabha which came out on 25th July 2018 wherein it was identified that the imports of the Chinese steel have increased by 8 per cent.

(e) & (f): DGTR has imposed anti-dumping duty in the range of US\$ 44.89 to US\$ 185.51 per MT on straight length bars and rods of alloy steel imported from China vide Notification No. 54/2018 – Cus. (ADD) dated 18.10.2018. The anti-dumping duty is valid till 17.10.2023. Ministry of Steel has also issued the Quality Control Orders for 53 products to prevent sub standard steel imports from China and other nations and is closely monitoring the impact of cheap steel imported from China on the domestic industry.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4266
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

EXPORT OF VALUE ADDED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROCESSED FOOD ITEMS

4266. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

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

- (a) the quantum of value added agricultural products/processed food items exported to various countries during each of the last three years and the current year along with the net foreign exchange earned from such exports;
- (b) whether the share of India in the global trade of value added agricultural products and processed food items is very low in comparison to other developing countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to promote the export of processed food items from the country along with the incentive provided to the exporters for the purpose during the said period;
- (d) whether the Government has been liberal in granting permission for the import of processed foods from other countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the impact thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken decision to permit the export of processed food even if a restriction is imposed on export of the basic farm produce and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the prices of such goods 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) Details of India's exports of value added agricultural/ processed food items during the last three years and the current year are at Annexure-I.
- (b) Data on share of India in the global trade of value added agricultural products and processed food items is not maintained.

- (c) Promoting exports of value added agricultural/ processed food items from the country is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on the export of processed agricultural products and it will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction. The Department of Commerce also has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme etc. Incentive on export of various value added agricultural/ processed food items is provided to exporters under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). In addition, assistance to the exporters of value added agricultural/ processed food items is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee 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.
- (d) Besides Vegetable Oils, India does not import significant quantities of any value added agricultural/ processed food items. India imports significant quantities of vegetable oils as the domestic production is not sufficient to meet the demand.
- (e) Yes, Madam. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that the processed agricultural products will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction (viz. Minimum Export Price, Export duty, Export bans, Export quota, Export capping, Export permit etc.) even though the primary agricultural product is brought under some kind of export restrictions. This step is aimed at providing a stable policy environment for non-essential agricultural products and encouraging exports of value added products rather than the basic commodities. As quantity of exports of value added agricultural/ processed food items is a tiny fraction of total domestic production, the impact on domestic prices is likely to be insignificant.

EXPORT OF PROCESSED FOOD/ VALUE-ADDED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Quantity: in thousand units; Value: USD Million

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Apr-Nov)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BUFFALO MEAT	TON	1314.22	4069.08	1323.58	3903.49	1350.25	4037.11	825.57	2482.55
SPICES	KGS	831681.12	2541.46	1014453.31	2851.95	1096322.85	3115.37	706439.46	2116.30
OIL MEALS	TON	2056.36	553.01	2632.26	805.45	3570.78	1093.16	2531.45	818.13
CASTOR OIL	KGS	586778.44	705.20	599195.56	674.73	697092.50	1043.99	421212.09	574.67
COFFEE	KGS	255744.05	783.87	288613.37	842.84	317828.97	968.57	179676.12	532.25
CASHEW	TON	103.13	768.55	91.79	786.93	90.06	922.41	52.29	435.40
TEA	KGS	245701.97	720.03	243429.62	731.26	272894.98	837.36	175748.64	534.77
SUGAR	TON	3844.45	1490.52	2544.01	1290.71	1757.93	810.90	1792.92	652.48
GUERGAM MEAL	TON	325.25	496.57	419.95	463.35	494.13	646.94	330.98	440.35
PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	KGS	532293.28	574.48	533152.10	584.79	573281.42	646.92	370200.41	406.99
CEREAL PREPARATIONS	TON	316.54	513.03	339.95	531.70	353.35	552.61	222.13	353.96
MISC PROCESSED ITEMS		0.00	444.28	0.00	455.59	0.00	550.55	0.00	431.12
GROUNDNUT	TON	542.73	620.36	725.71	809.60	504.04	524.82	310.47	299.76
SESAME SEEDS	KGS	328455.73	459.77	307328.55	402.17	336850.37	463.90	225606.50	363.49
TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	-	-	316.68	-	324.31	-	340.37	-	259.13
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	LTR	242095.45	310.31	232179.33	298.90	241013.37	326.67	165136.12	201.37
DAIRY PRODUCTS	KGS	77527.13	256.95	90352.31	253.73	102262.55	303.05	95036.77	258.40
PROCESSED VEGETABLES	KGS	174427.54	258.92	192855.77	263.57	212203.36	282.87	151845.58	193.06
COCOA PRODUCTS	KGS	32652.56	193.31	25649.50	162.18	29579.53	177.47	17929.09	128.30
MILLED PRODUCTS	KGS	431464.50	169.12	255803.65	121.37	270396.97	136.01	200683.67	99.76
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	TON	21.95	128.38	22.01	129.69	22.80	130.90	15.92	88.81
VEGETABLE OILS	TON	30.60	79.93	60.47	116.29	37.06	87.83	36.46	72.72
POULTRY PRODUCTS	-	0.00	117.49	0.00	79.11	0.00	85.70	0.00	63.53
ANIMAL CASINGS	KGS	206.36	2.61	173.24	2.06	12424.66	50.68	10090.31	46.27
MOLLASES	TON	818.57	101.01	390.67	47.06	123.97	15.06	340.84	33.62
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	KGS	11677.26	8.83	11404.76	6.56	8325.16	5.06	4083.22	3.01
PROCESSED MEAT	TON	0.28	0.96	0.14	0.69	0.27	1.54	0.24	1.10
OTHER MEAT	TON	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.45	1.09	0.51	1.15
TOTAL			16684.72		16940.12		18158.88		11892.45

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4273
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

ISSUES AT WTO

4273. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

- (a) whether several members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) have come together in an attempt to break impasse over resolving disputes as the United States has blocked the appointment of new members to hear cases in the Dispute Settlement Body;
- (b) if so, the details of cases from India which are under the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO; and
- (c) the details of efforts/steps made by the Government to get those issues resolved?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) Yes, Madam. United States has been blocking the appointment of members of the WTO Appellate Body on some systemic and procedural issues. About 1/4th of the 164 WTO members, including India, have expressed concerns on the matter at every relevant WTO meeting. Further, India along with EU and 12 other countries have submitted a communication to the WTO General Council for addressing the issues raised by United States on functioning and operations of Dispute Settlement Body, including appointment of Appellate Body members.
- (b)&(c) India has 7 disputes at WTO which are at different stages of settlement (details in Annex I). With the help of experienced Law Firms India is defending its interest in these disputes.

India's disputes in WTO

- i) DS430 - Import of poultry and poultry products from United States, Complainant: India,
- ii) DS436 - Countervailing duty by United States on Indian steel products, Complainant: India,
- iii) DS456 - National Solar Mission dispute with United States, Complainant: United States,
- iv) DS510 - United States' Sub-Federal Renewable energy programme, Complainant: India,
- v) DS518 - India-certain Measures on imports of iron and steel products from Japan, Complainant: Japan,
- vi) DS541 - Export Subsidies measures of India, Complainant: United States,
- vii) DS-547 - United States-Certain measures of United States on steel and aluminium products, Complainant: India.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4301(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

LOSSES SUFFERED BY GRAPE FARMERS AND EXPORTERS

4301(H). SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the losses suffered by the grape farmers and exporters during 2010;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has submitted any estimate to the Government in August, 2018 regarding compensation for the losses suffered by grape farmers and exporters in 2010;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken/efforts made by the Government to compensate the losses suffered by the grape farmers and exporters till date?

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) Yes, Madam.
- (b) Some exporters have reported of losses due to rejection of consignments by the European Union in 2010. The rejection happened on account of detection of Chloromaquet Chloride (CCC). The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), in consultation with National Resource Centre (NRC) for Grapes, Pune, had introduced a Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) for Grapes in 2003-04, which requires mandatory pre-shipment testing for residues, for grapes export to the European Union. To make it cost effective, NRC had limited the number of chemicals for pre-export testing and CCC was not on the list of chemicals for the RMP testing. In 2010, the EU suddenly enforced the testing with regard to presence of CCC and a number of grape consignments were rejected by the EU due to its presence.

The Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) was introduced, in the face of an imminent ban by the EU due to detection of pesticide residues in grape consignments. The RMP was introduced to streamline the exports and to minimize the chances of rejections due to detection of chemical residues. The testing under the RMP was done for only a limited number of chemicals through a random sampling process prescribed by the NRC, Grapes, Pune, with a view to limit the costs. This process does not absolve the exporters from meeting the standards required by EU, which prescribe limits for more than 400 chemicals.

- (c & d) Based on the FOB cost analysis done by the Government of Maharashtra/ NRC – Grapes. APEDA had submitted an estimate of Rs.9.61 crores for the losses suffered by the exporters.
- (e) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and on their advice was referred to the Office of Adviser Cost for verification of claims. The Office of Chief Adviser Cost, have advised to refer the matter to the Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) for analysis of cost of production.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4315
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

EXPORT OF HERBS AND HERBAL PRODUCTS

4315. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE

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

- (a) the details of the total export of herbs and herbal products made from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and value-wise;
- (b) whether India's share in the total global export of herbs and herbal products is very low and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a huge demand for Indian herbs in the European and other developed countries;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote the export of these products from the country along with the incentives provided to the exporters for the purpose; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the said exports and increase India's share in the global export of herbs?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) Export of Herbs and Herbal Products for last three years and the current year in value:-

Value in US \$ Million

Commodity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April – November, 2019 (Provisional)
Plant and Plant Portion (Herbs)	274.14	289.07	330.18	205.45
AYUSH and Herbal Products	364.00	401.68	456.12	290.96

Export of Herbs and Herbal Products for last three years and the current year country-wise may be seen at **ANNEXURE-I**.

(b) The total world herbal trade is currently assessed at US \$ 120 Billion. India's share in the global export of herbs and herbal products is low due to the following reasons:-

- i. Inadequate Agricultural practices.
- ii. Inadequate Quality Control procedure.
- iii. Lack of large scale Organic Cultivation.
- iv. Lack of Processing and R&D.
- v. Lack of Standardization in Products, Processes and Services.
- vi. Lack of regulatory framework in trade of Medicinal Plants.

However, the export of Herbs and value-added extracts of medicinal herbs are gradually increasing over the years. India exported USD 330.18 Million worth of Herbs during 2017-18 with a growth rate of 14.22% over the previous year. Also, the export of value-added extracts of medicinal herbs / herbal products during 2017-18 stood at USD 456.12 Million recording a growth rate of 12.23% over the previous year.

(c) and (e) The demand for Herbal/Value added extracts of medicinal herbs is gradually increasing in foreign countries, especially in European and other developed countries.

In order to promote India's exports, the Government has taken several measures:-

- i. Department of Commerce has set up Export Promotion Councils for promoting exports of various product groups / sectors. The mandate of export promotion of Herbs and Medicinal Plants has been assigned to Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), headquartered at Kolkata. The export promotion of several Herbal Products has been assigned to Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL), besides others. These EPCs facilitate the exporting community and undertake various export promotional measures for promotion of export of their products.
- ii. Under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Department of Commerce, the EPCs / Trade Bodies are provided financial assistance for participation and organizing Trade Fairs, Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs), Reverse Buyer Seller Meets (RBSMs), Research & Product Development, Market Studies, etc.
- iii. Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) provides incentives to the exporting community for specified goods so as to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and the associated costs of exporting products produced in India, giving special emphasis to those which are of India's export interest and have the capability to generate employment and enhance India's competitiveness in the world market.
- iv. 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- v. International Cooperation Scheme of Ayush Ministry provides financial assistance to the exporters for the participation in Trade Fairs, organising International Business Meets & Conferences and product registration reimbursements.
- vi. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has launched a "Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plants Produce (VCSMPP)" on 22nd November, 2017 in order to encourage the Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) in medicinal plants. The VCSMPP will enhance the availability of the certified quality medicinal plants raw material in the country and also boost their export and increase India's share in the global export of herbs.
- vii. Ministry of Ayush through its Quality Certification programme like Ayush mark and Premium mark is also assisting industry in setting up of quality standards.
- viii. Ministry of Ayush has entered into MoUs with few countries for promotion of traditional medicine which will help exports in long run.

**Export Details of SHEFEXIL'S Plant and Plant Portion Panel (in million USD) for
the last 3 Financial Year and Current Financial Year (upto November '18)**

	EXPORT MARKET Country	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	Apr- Nov 2018-19
1	AFGHANISTAN TIS	0.81	0.83	3.79	1.63
2	ALBANIA		0.01		0.01
3	ALGERIA	0.11	0.18	0.35	0.52
4	ANGOLA			0.00	0.00
5	ARGENTINA	0.14	0.16	0.33	0.16
6	ARMENIA			0.00	0.00
7	ARUBA				0.00
8	AUSTRALIA	5.60	6.97	7.02	4.81
9	AUSTRIA	1.95	3.17	3.79	1.27
10	AZERBAIJAN			0.01	0.00
11	BAHAMAS				0.00
12	BAHARAIN IS	0.60	0.53	0.47	0.11
13	BANGLADESH PR	5.92	3.88	3.71	2.85
14	BARBADOS		0.00		0.00
15	BELARUS		0.00	0.01	0.00
16	BELGIUM	4.19	4.85	6.46	3.88
17	BELIZE		0.00		0.00
18	BENIN		0.00		0.00
19	BHUTAN				0.01
20	BOLIVIA		0.02	0.03	0.00
21	BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	BOTSWANA	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
23	BRAZIL	1.08	1.23	1.58	1.33
24	BRUNEI	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
25	BULGARIA	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.10
26	BURKINA FASO		0.00		0.00
27	C AFRI REP				0.00
28	CAMBODIA		0.00	0.01	0.19
29	CAMEROON		0.00	0.00	0.00
30	CANADA	2.98	3.59	3.48	2.69
31	CAYMAN IS			0.00	0.00
32	CHILE	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.33
33	CHINA P RP	6.74	5.44	9.94	9.63
34	COLOMBIA	0.71	0.63	1.08	0.37
35	CONGO D. REP.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13
36	CONGO P REP		0.00	0.01	0.02
37	COSTA RICA	0.36	0.31	0.41	0.16
38	COTE D' IVOIRE			0.00	0.00
39	CROATIA	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06
40	CUBA				0.00
41	CYPRUS		0.00	0.00	0.00
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.24

43	DENMARK	4.25	3.19	4.22	0.48
44	DJIBOUTI	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	DOMINIC REP	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01
46	DOMINICA				0.00
47	ECUADOR	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.13
48	EGYPT A RP	1.00	0.76	0.72	0.90
49	EL SALVADOR	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.03
50	ESTONIA	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.08
51	ETHIOPIA	0.00		0.03	0.03
52	FAROE IS.				0.04
53	FIJI IS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
54	FINLAND	0.01	0.33	0.59	0.19
55	FRANCE	4.58	6.01	7.30	3.63
56	GABON				0.00
57	GEORGIA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
58	GERMANY	31.67	30.95	46.78	24.75
59	GHANA	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
60	GREECE	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.07
61	GUADELOUPE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
62	GUATEMALA	0.26	0.95	0.66	0.20
63	GUINEA	0.00			0.00
64	GUYANA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	HONDURAS	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
66	HONG KONG	0.66	0.14	0.07	0.08
67	HUNGARY	0.51	0.41	0.50	0.21
68	ICELAND	0.00	0.00		0.00
69	INDONESIA	2.92	1.59	1.45	1.19
70	IRAN	3.07	4.44	3.83	2.46
71	IRAQ	0.18	0.32	0.50	0.24
72	IRELAND	0.22	3.74	2.60	1.63
73	ISRAEL	0.23	0.32	0.66	0.12
74	ITALY	12.11	12.82	15.56	8.09
75	JAMAICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	JAPAN	7.14	5.59	5.57	3.61
77	JORDAN	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.04
78	KAZAKHSTAN	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
79	KENYA	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.02
80	KOREA DP RP	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	KOREA RP	3.29	4.03	4.63	2.96
82	KUWAIT	0.71	0.92	0.98	0.31
83	KYRGHYZSTAN	0.00		0.00	0.00
84	LATVIA	0.39	0.36	0.29	0.26
85	LEBANON	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.04
86	LIBERIA			0.00	0.00
87	LIBYA	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.00
88	LITHUANIA	0.24	0.27	0.42	0.13
89	LUXEMBOURG	0.00	0.00		0.00
90	MACAO				0.00

91	MACEDONIA	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
92	MADAGASCAR		0.46		0.00
93	MALAWI	0.00	0.00		0.00
94	MALAYSIA	4.45	6.20	4.54	2.51
95	MALDIVES	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
96	MALI	0.01			0.00
97	MALTA				0.00
98	MARTINIQUE	0.00		0.01	0.00
99	MAURITIUS	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.15
100	MEXICO	4.15	6.09	3.86	2.09
101	MOLDOVA				0.00
102	MONGOLIA		0.00	0.00	0.00
103	MONTENEGRO	0.00	0.00		0.00
104	MONTSERRAT				0.00
105	MOROCCO	0.14	0.30	0.37	0.18
106	MOZAMBIQUE	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	MYANMAR	0.31	0.41	0.53	0.21
108	NAMIBIA		0.00		0.00
109	NEPAL	1.01	1.30	1.91	0.86
110	NETHERLAND	4.92	3.45	5.19	1.82
111	NETHERLANDANTIL		0.12	0.00	0.00
112	NEW CALEDONIA	0.00			0.00
113	NEW ZEALAND	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.35
114	NICARAGUA		0.00	0.00	0.00
115	NIGERIA	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.11
116	NORWAY	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.04
117	OMAN	0.25	0.33	0.51	0.04
118	PAKISTAN IR	17.45	13.17	10.01	9.14
119	PANAMA REPUBLIC	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00
120	PAPUA N GNA			0.00	0.00
121	PARAGUAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
122	PERU	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02
123	PHILIPPINES	3.46	2.26	2.72	1.72
124	POLAND	1.23	1.94	2.01	0.94
125	PORTUGAL	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.04
126	QATAR	0.65	1.07	1.08	0.21
127	REUNION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
128	ROMANIA	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.60
129	RUSSIA	0.62	0.83	0.88	0.64
130	SAO TOME				
131	SAUDI ARAB	3.64	2.95	3.36	1.06
132	SENEGAL	0.00			0.00
133	SERBIA	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.02
134	SEYCHELLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
135	SIERRA LEONE			0.00	0.00
136	SINGAPORE	0.64	0.44	0.56	0.37
137	SLOVAK REP	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.07
138	SLOVENIA	0.11	0.19	0.13	0.22

139	SOMALIA	0.00	0.12	0.08	0.02
140	SOUTH AFRICA	1.06	0.79	0.75	0.55
141	SPAIN	1.83	1.67	2.41	1.47
142	SRI LANKA DSR	2.06	2.34	2.11	1.45
143	ST LUCIA		0.00	0.00	0.00
144	ST VINCENT				0.00
145	SUDAN	0.02	0.11	0.25	0.01
146	SURINAME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
147	SWAZILAND		0.00		0.00
148	SWEDEN	0.68	0.45	0.63	0.21
149	SWITZERLAND	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.28
150	SYRIA	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.01
151	TAIWAN	3.05	2.17	1.97	1.42
152	TANZANIA REP	0.11	0.03	0.12	0.04
153	THAILAND	2.54	2.44	2.63	1.28
154	TOGO	0.00	0.01		0.00
155	TRINIDAD	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
156	TUNISIA	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.07
157	TURKEY	0.63	0.46	0.94	0.43
158	U ARAB EMTS	6.84	6.42	6.37	1.88
159	U K	10.56	9.58	10.41	6.65
160	U S A	79.06	90.43	99.00	63.74
161	UGANDA	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.07
162	UKRAINE	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.09
163	URUGUAY	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
164	UZBEKISTAN	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
165	VENEZUELA	0.02	0.04		0.00
166	VIETNAM SOC REP	13.25	17.55	20.15	19.60
167	YEMEN REPUBLC	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04
168	ZAMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
169	ZIMBABWE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		274.14	289.07	330.18	205.45

N.B. :Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change

SOURCE: DGCIS

Export of AYUSH and Herbal products from India during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (till November 18) in million USD

Country of Export	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov '18)
AFGHANISTAN	0.94	1.06	4.27	1.95
ALBANIA	0.00	0.01		0.01
ALGERIA	1.59	2.12	1.79	1.19
ANDORRA				0.01
ANGOLA	0.26	0.24	0.54	0.59
ANGUILLA				0.00
ANTIGUA	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
ARGENTINA	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.16
ARMENIA	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03
AUSTRALIA	6.02	8.66	9.42	6.06
AUSTRIA	1.97	3.18	3.86	1.34
AZERBAIJAN	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.10
BAHAMAS	0.00		0.00	0.00
BAHARAIN IS	0.62	0.51	0.51	0.33
BANGLADESH PR	5.95	4.02	5.14	4.05
BARBADOS	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.03
BELARUS	0.35	0.08	0.46	0.08
BELGIUM	4.34	4.98	6.25	3.60
BELIZE	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
BENIN	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.09
BHUTAN	0.32	0.14	0.18	0.52
BOLIVIA	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.01
BOSNIA-HRZGOVIN	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
BOTSWANA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
BR VIRGN IS	0.00			
BRAZIL	1.02	1.19	1.69	1.36
BRUNEI	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
BULGARIA	0.54	0.58	1.18	0.62
BURKINA FASO	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
BURUNDI	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
C AFRI REP				0.00
CAMBODIA	0.23	0.23	0.29	0.46
CAMEROON	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01
CANADA	2.80	3.60	3.81	2.97
CAYMAN IS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
CHAD		0.00	0.00	
CHILE	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.34
CHINA P RP	6.95	5.90	9.97	9.32

COLOMBIA	0.73	0.64	1.10	0.37
COMOROS				0.00
CONGO D. REP.	0.12	0.06	0.27	0.58
CONGO P REP	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.08
COSTA RICA	1.14	0.76	0.78	0.53
COTE D' IVOIRE	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.19
CROATIA	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.09
CYPRUS		0.01	0.01	0.01
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.94	1.07	1.12	0.43
DENMARK	4.24	3.24	4.18	0.49
DJIBOUTI	0.01	0.00	0.00	
DOMINIC REP	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
DOMINICA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
ECUADOR	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.16
EGYPT A RP	1.38	1.16	1.10	1.31
EL SALVADOR	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.03
EQUTL GUINEA		0.00	0.00	0.00
ERITREA	0.01			
ESTONIA	0.25	0.32	0.83	0.08
ETHIOPIA		0.15	0.03	0.12
FAROE IS.				0.04
FIJI IS	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.21
FINLAND	0.61	0.40	0.76	0.22
FRANCE	6.43	9.84	11.63	7.47
GABON	0.00		0.00	
GAMBIA	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02
GEORGIA	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.06
GERMANY	27.99	27.99	43.07	21.80
GHANA	3.52	2.65	2.40	1.58
GREECE	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.04
GRENADA	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
GUADELOUPE	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02
GUATEMALA	0.39	1.31	0.83	0.26
GUINEA	0.02	0.11	0.13	0.04
GUINEA BISSAU			0.00	0.00
GUYANA	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04
HAITI	0.01		0.01	0.00
HONDURAS	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.05
HONG KONG	1.96	1.14	2.36	2.36
HUNGARY	0.61	0.53	0.62	0.32
ICELAND	0.00	0.00		0.00
INDONESIA	2.92	1.89	2.14	1.27
IRAN	3.00	3.75	2.32	1.21
IRAQ	1.60	2.35	2.96	1.91
IRELAND	0.47	3.98	2.80	1.80
ISRAEL	0.23	0.35	0.74	0.23

ITALY	14.24	16.10	19.90	10.93
JAMAICA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12
JAPAN	12.05	11.18	7.17	2.96
JORDAN	0.29	0.17	0.27	0.10
KAZAKHSTAN	1.35	0.45	1.06	0.74
KENYA	2.68	2.88	3.35	1.58
KOREA DP RP	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.02
KOREA RP	3.42	4.10	4.91	3.20
KUWAIT	1.12	1.18	1.38	0.83
KYRGHYZSTAN	0.23	0.15	0.34	0.23
LAO PD RP	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
LATVIA	2.02	2.63	3.10	2.01
LEBANON	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12
LESOTHO	0.00		0.01	0.01
LIBERIA	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.09
LIBYA	0.02	0.26	0.11	0.13
LITHUANIA	0.42	0.36	0.47	0.56
LUXEMBOURG	0.00	0.00		0.00
MACAO				0.00
MACEDONIA	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
MADAGASCAR	0.04	0.48	0.04	0.01
MALAWI	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.08
MALAYSIA	7.06	8.50	7.03	4.46
MALDIVES	0.11	0.13	0.31	0.23
MALI	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
MALTA	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01
MARSHALL ISLAND				0.00
MARTINIQUE	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
MAURITANIA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
MAURITIUS	1.07	1.73	1.42	1.47
MEXICO	4.18	6.05	3.68	2.01
MICRONESIA			0.00	0.00
MOLDOVA	0.21	0.14	0.20	0.09
MONGOLIA	0.28	0.32	0.48	0.51
MONTENEGRO	0.00	0.00		0.00
MONTSERRAT				0.00
MOROCCO	0.34	0.58	0.52	0.25
MOZAMBIQUE	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
MYANMAR	0.84	1.13	1.16	0.57
NAMIBIA	0.00	0.04	0.02	
NEPAL	13.32	16.34	19.20	11.42
NETHERLAND	3.67	3.17	3.84	1.98
NETHERLANDANTIL	0.04	0.16	0.09	0.03
NEW CALEDONIA	0.00			
NEW ZEALAND	0.51	0.64	0.72	0.54
NICARAGUA	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.06

NIGER	0.03	0.00	0.00	
NIGERIA	1.69	1.60	1.39	1.24
NORWAY	0.16	0.28	0.20	0.20
OMAN	0.56	0.83	0.96	0.75
PAKISTAN IR	18.62	13.58	10.14	9.93
PALAU			0.00	
PANAMA REPUBLIC	0.38	0.09	0.20	0.03
PAPUA N GNA	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.07
PARAGUAY	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
PERU	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.04
PHILIPPINES	2.94	2.66	2.52	1.95
POLAND	1.57	2.32	2.61	1.26
PORTUGAL	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05
QATAR	0.47	0.74	0.83	0.97
REUNION	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ROMANIA	2.30	2.28	3.22	2.40
RUSSIA	9.80	11.30	12.91	6.78
RWANDA			0.01	
SAMOA		0.01		
SAUDI ARAB	3.22	2.74	2.82	1.06
SENEGAL	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00
SERBIA	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.06
SEYCHELLES	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03
SIERRA LEONE	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02
SINGAPORE	1.13	1.51	1.98	1.39
SLOVAK REP	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.08
SLOVENIA	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.16
SOLOMON IS	0.00	0.00		
SOMALIA	0.01	0.14	0.16	0.04
SOUTH AFRICA	2.60	2.98	3.35	2.48
SPAIN	4.21	3.63	4.92	3.34
SRI LANKA DSR	1.55	2.17	2.53	1.94
ST KITT N A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
ST LUCIA	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03
ST VINCENT	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
SUDAN	0.43	0.47	0.64	0.54
SURINAME	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
SWAZILAND		0.00	0.00	0.02
SWEDEN	0.69	0.54	0.70	0.32
SWITZERLAND	0.47	0.71	0.60	0.33
SYRIA	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.07
TAIWAN	2.94	2.08	1.84	1.34
TAJIKISTAN	0.62	0.74	0.97	0.53
TANZANIA REP	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.44
THAILAND	1.97	2.70	2.58	1.45
TIMOR-LESTE			0.01	0.01

TOGO	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01
TONGA				0.00
TRINIDAD	0.27	0.29	0.23	0.22
TUNISIA	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.08
TURKEY	1.41	1.10	1.81	0.92
TURKMENISTAN	0.80	1.16	0.95	0.38
U ARAB EMTS	19.47	18.84	20.11	13.86
U K	11.11	10.58	11.34	7.38
U S A	88.43	105.89	119.35	74.18
UGANDA	1.19	1.16	1.71	1.41
UKRAINE	2.23	2.18	2.69	2.41
UNSPECIFIED	0.07		0.00	
URUGUAY	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
UZBEKISTAN	1.54	1.80	1.54	0.91
VANUATU REP				0.00
VENEZUELA	0.09	0.04	0.00	
VIETNAM SOC REP	12.68	17.64	19.29	18.49
YEMEN REPUBLC	0.33	1.85	1.42	0.72
ZAMBIA	0.20	0.31	0.41	0.24
ZIMBABWE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	364.00	401.68	456.12	290.96

Figures for 2018-19 are provisional and subject to change

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4317
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

BAN ON INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

4317. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether some countries have imposed a ban on the import of various agricultural products/produce from India including fisheries and other marine products, till date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, product and countrywise;
- (c) the details of the losses incurred by Indian farmers as a result thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has initiated dialogue with the respective countries to lift ban on Indian agricultural products/produce including fisheries products; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the other corrective measures taken/being 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) Yes, Madam.
- (b) The information regarding ban by various countries on import of agricultural products from India (including fisheries and other marine products), presently in force, is as under:

Country	Product	Reason for Ban/Suspension
Saudi Arabia& Kuwait	Raw Frozen Shrimps	Emergence of epidemic diseases affecting Shrimp, especially White Spot Syndrome Virus Disease. Kuwait has also imposed a temporary ban on Indian farmed shrimps.
Saudi Arabia& Kuwait	Fishes	Unclear health situation of the cultured fish originating from India.
Canada	Head-on shell – on shrimp	No zoo-sanitary export certificate negotiated with the competent authority for aquatic animal health in India.

Country	Product	Reason for Ban/Suspension
Australia	Raw frozen shrimp / prawn	Suspended due to the stringent Bio security advice 2009/25 published by the Australian Government on final Import Risk Analysis Report for Prawns and Prawn Products.
Mexico	Dry Chilli	Suspended due to detection of Trogoderma larva.
Saudi Arabia	Horticultural products from Kerala	Due to outbreak of Nipah Virus.
UAE	Poultry products	Due to outbreak of Avian Influenza.

- (c) It is not feasible to quantify the losses suffered by the farmers due to such bans as alternative avenues for disposal of the produce, both domestic and international, are always available.
- (d & e) The Government takes all possible steps to get the bans on import of Indian agricultural products lifted at the earliest. The matter has been taken up with the relevant authorities in the respective countries through Indian Embassies. Corrective action, if required, is being taken to eliminate the cause of ban. A positive response is awaited from these countries.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4330
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

GEMS AND JEWELLERY INDUSTRY

4330. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

- (a) whether the gems and jewellery industry contributes significantly to the economy of the country being one of the major employment generating sectors and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether gems and jewellery industry was facing several challenges in the last few years and if so, the action taken by the Government during the last three years to improve the situation of this industry;
- (c) whether the gems and jewellery export are likely to grow by up to 5 per cent during this financial year and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is true that it had declined by 5 per cent to USD 40.97 billion in financial year 2018 from USD 43.16 billion in financial year 2017 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) The gem and jewellery sector contributes significantly to the economy of the country in terms of exports as well as employment generation. In the year 2017-18, the gem and jewellery exports was 13.69% of total merchandise exports from the country. As per estimates, the sector provides employment to around 5 million people.

(b) With a view to strengthen the gems and jewellery industry, the Government has taken a number of steps, such as establishment of Special Notified Zone (SNZ), setting up of Common Facility Centres for Gems and Jewellery Sector, creation of separate ITC HS Code for lab grown diamond, reduction of GST rates for cut and polished diamonds and precious stones, exempting IGST on import of gold by specified agencies and banks, Exemption from GST on supply of gold by Nominated Agencies to exporters and providing financial assistance for participation of international fairs, for organizing buyer seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure etc. under various schemes

of Department of Commerce. Further, issues raised by the industry are resolved from time to time to improve ease of doing business.

(c) During the financial year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018), the gem and jewellery exports are USD 27.05 Billion as compared to USD 28.02 Billion during the corresponding period in previous year, showing decline of 3.46%.

(d) During the year 2017-18, gem and jewellery exports were 41.54 Billion as compared to USD 43.41 Billion, showing decline of 4.3%.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4348
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

EXPORT OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

4348. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has notified a policy for facilitating the export of organic products with specific safety standards, traceability norms, soil certification guidelines, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the agencies in the country who have the authority to certify organic products for export;
- (c) the quantum of export of certified organic products from India during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the quantum of foreign exchange earned in this regard during the said period; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the export of organic food and promotion in the global market?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) Ministry of Commerce & Industry has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since 2001 with the following objectives:
 - i. To provide the means of evaluation of certification programme for organic agriculture and products (including wild harvest, aquaculture, livestock products) as per the approved criteria.
 - ii. To accredit certification programmes of Certification Bodies seeking accreditation.
 - iii. To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the prescribed standards.
 - iv. To facilitate certification of organic products in conformity with the importing countries organic standards as per equivalence agreement between the two countries or as per importing country requirements.
 - v. To encourage the development of organic farming and organic processing.

Currently, 29 Certification Bodies are accredited for carrying out inspection and certification for process certification of organic products for exports from the country. List of the accredited Certification Bodies is at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) The quantity and value of certified organic products exported from the country during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Export (Quantity) (MT)	Export (Value) in crore Rs.	Export (Value) million USD
2017-18	458339	3453.48	516
2016-17	309767	2478.17	370
2015-16	263687	1975.87	298

(e) The promotion of exports of organic products is a continuous process. The newly introduced Agriculture Export Policy provides an assurance that no restrictions will be placed on export of organic products. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has been mandated with the export promotion of organic products. APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of organic products under various components of its export promotion scheme.

<u>LIST OF ACCREDITED CERTIFICATION BODIES UNDER NPOP</u>	
Sl. No.	Name of Cerification Body
1	Bureau Veritas (India) Pvt. Limited
2	ECOCERT India Pvt. Ltd.
3	IMO Control Pvt. Ltd.
4	Indian Organic Certification Agency (INDOCERT)
5	Lacon Quality Certification Pvt. Ltd.
6	OneCert International Private Limited.
7	SGS India Pvt. Ltd.
8	CU Inspections India Pvt Ltd.
9	Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency (USOCA)
10	APOF Organic Certification Agency (AOCA)
11	Rajasthan Organic Certification Agency (ROCA)
12	Vedic Organic Certification Agency
13	ISCOP (Indian Society for Certification of Organic Products)
14	TQ Cert Services Private Limited (formerly FoodCert India Private Limited)
15	Aditi Organic Certifications Pvt. Ltd
16	Chhattisgarh Certification Society, India (CGCERT)
17	Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department (TNOCD)
18	Intertek India Pvt. Ltd.
19	Madhya Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
20	Odisha State Organic Certification Agency (OSOCA)
21	Natural Organic Certification Agro Pvt. Ltd.
22	Fair Cert Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.
23	Gujarat Organic Products Certification Agency (GOPCA)
24	Uttar Pradesh State Organic Certification Agency
25	Karnataka State Organic Certification Agency
26	Sikkim State Organic Certification Agency (SSOCA)
27	Global Certification Society
28	GreenCertBiosolutionsPvt. Ltd
29	Telangana State Organic Certification Authority

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4364
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

INTEREST SUBSIDY FOR EXPORTERS

4364. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

- (a) whether interest subsidy on post and pre-shipment export credit has been increased and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of subsidy given under the scheme for promotion of labour intensive sectors which promote employment;
- (c) whether the non-cooperative attitude of state-owned bankers is hurting exports and PSU banks officials are not accessible to exporters and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether this has tightened the hands of these exporters to take orders and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) Yes. The Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit is available to manufacturer exporters exporting 416 identified tariff lines and all Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector manufacturers since 1.4.2015 and its rate had been 3% . Recently, to strengthen the eco-system for MSMEs, the interest equalisation rate has been enhanced from 3% to 5% per annum for the MSME Sector under the scheme with effect from 02.11.2018.
- (b): The Interest Equalisation Scheme is primarily meant for the labour intensive and MSME sectors. Under the Scheme equalization of Rs.6457 Crores has been granted to eligible exporters during the period from April 2015 to August 2018.
- (c)&(d): No such instances have been reported to the Deptt. of Commerce.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4365
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07th JANUARY, 2019

INCREASE/DECLINE IN BASMATI RICE EXPORT

4365. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

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

- (a) whether there is an increase or decline in the export of basmati rice from the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there have been instances of dumping of agricultural products in the country from various countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents and make the country self-reliant in terms of agricultural products?

ANSWER

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

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

(a) & (b): Details of India's exports of basmati rice during the last three years are as under:

Quantity in MT; Value in USD Million

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
4045822.29	3477.98	3985195.6	3216.59	4056758.62	4169.48

Source: DGCI&S/APEDA

While, there was a marginal decline in exports during 2016-17, there was a substantial increase, in value terms, during 2017-18. Exports of agricultural products like basmati rice depend on several factors such as International & domestic demand & supply situation, international & domestic prices, quality concerns of the importing countries etc.

(c): There is no reported case of dumping of agricultural products from other countries. Further, no application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on agricultural products is pending in Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).

(d): Does not arise in view of (c) above.
