

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3872
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

EXPORT ZONE FOR EGGS

3872. SHRI A.K.P. CHINRAJ:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up a separate export zone exclusively for export of eggs to facilitate eggs export throughout the year which will lead to overall development of poultry business in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) to (c): Government has no proposal to set up a separate export zone exclusively for export of eggs. However, under the Agriculture Export Policy a new product cluster for poultry products & eggs in Namakkal, Salem & Erode Districts of Tamil Nadu has been included for increasing supply to domestic consumption as well as for export purposes.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3874
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

LOGISTICS SECTOR

3874. SHRI V.K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to set up a separate logistics department to enhance the growth of the logistics sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the extensive coordination among different stakeholders of the logistics sector, including Roads, Railways, Shipping, Civil Aviation and States is required to boost the export; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) & (b): There is no such proposal under active consideration of the Ministry of Commerce at present.

(c) & (d): Yes, Sir. A separate Division has been created in the Department of Commerce for “integrated development of logistics sector”.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3899
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

SEZs IN KARNATAKA

3899. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has ascertained the number of rural and agro industries being benefited from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether such industries in the SEZs have been able to generate adequate amount of revenue for the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/ Union Territory-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better and strict implementation of safety standards in the said industries?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d): Sir, total 7 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been approved for Agro and Food Processing sector in India. Out of these 7 SEZs, 6 have been notified and 3 SEZs are operational. One SEZ for Food Processing sector at Kakinada has been notified and operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh. A statement showing details of Agro and Food Processing SEZs in India is at **Annexure**. The State-wise revenue generated by Food and Agro Industry units in SEZs during the last three years is as below:

			(Rs. Crores)
State-wise	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	4.33	8.01	5.30
Gujarat	0.01	1.22	1.37
Kerala	2.49	3.14	4.58
Madhya Pradesh	8.13	14.84	26.58
Maharashtra	0.01	0.12	0.07
Uttar Pradesh	0.03	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	0.22
Total	15	27.33	38.12

(e): The units in the SEZs are taking necessary safety standards as laid down in relevant Act/Rules.

Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3899 for 17th July, 2019

List of Agro and Food Processing SEZs in India				
Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Type of SEZ	Location	SEZ status
1	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Agro Based Food Processing	Malappuram District, Kerala	Notified and Operational
2	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Food Processing	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Notified and Operational
3	Pearl City (CCCL Infrastructure Limited)	Food Processing	Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu	Notified and Operational
4	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Agro and Food Processing	Demapur, Nagaland	Notified
5	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited	Agro and Food Processing Products	Sonepat, Haryana	Notified
6	CCL Products (India) Limited	Agro based Food Processing	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	Notified
7	Akshaypatra Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Food Processing	Mehsana, Gujarat	Formal Approval

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3902
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

RUBBER GROWERS

3902. SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the grave situation being faced by the rubber growers due to the fall in the prices of natural rubber and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure adoption of fair price mechanism to the rubber growers in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure a fair price of at least Rs. 200 per kilogram of rubber to the growers and if so, the details of the amount lying with the Government under the head “Rubber Stabilisation Fund”;
- (c) whether the Government is likely to disburse this amount among the rubber growers as Production Incentive in a specified manner and if so, the time-frame fixed in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government would take steps to hike the import duty of natural rubber to protect the interest of the domestic producers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there are any arrears of subsidy to be paid to the rubber growers and if so, the amount of such arrears along with the steps taken/being taken to disburse the arrears of subsidy to the rubber growers at the earliest?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) The Natural Rubber(NR) prices have been at relatively low levels during the past few years in domestic and international markets. However, the rubber prices started increasing during the recent weeks and the average price for the RSS4 grade in June, 2019 was 150.29 per kg. The NR prices are determined by market forces and a range of factors which inter-alia include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. The domestic NR market generally follows the trend in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors. The domestic NR price is sensitive to import of NR. Therefore, to regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” w.e.f 30.4.2015. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber in January 2015 under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

(b) & (c) Natural Rubber is not included in the items for which Minimum Support Price(MSP) is notified. There is no scheme under the head “Rubber Stabilisation Fund” in the Department of Commerce.

(d) WTO bound rate is 25% for all dry forms of NR (HS 400121, 400122 and 400129) and latex (HS 400110) is unbound. Current applied rate of dry forms of NR is 25% or Rs. 30 per kg. whichever is lower and that of latex is 70% or Rs. 49 per kg. whichever is lower. As the import duty of dry forms of NR is already equal to bound rate of 25%, it cannot be raised further. Import duty of latex is already on higher side and latex formed only 1.7% of imported rubber in 2018-19.

(e) As such, no arrears of subsidy are pending. However, more applications than those which could be sanctioned out of approved/allocated funds, were received in the past few years. Whenever funds are made available, these applications would be considered based on their sanction status, scheme guidelines and eligibility of the beneficiaries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3908
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

IMPACT OF GSP WITHDRAWAL ON EXPORT OF GEMS AND JEWELLERY

3908. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI SANJAY SADASHIV RAO MANDLIK:

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

- (a) whether USA has withdrawn the duty benefits to India under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;
- (b) whether Crisil Research Ltd. has said in a report that this step would adversely affect the export of gems and jewellery;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of such exporters;
- (d) whether Trade data for last month showed that exports of labour intensive sectors including gems and jewellery were dismal; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase the export in such sector?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) Yes, Sir. The benefits under GSP have been withdrawn w.e.f. 5th June, 2019. India exported goods worth of US\$ 6.3 Billion (as per USTR figures) to USA under the GSP programme during the calendar year 2018, which was 12.1% of India's total export to USA in the year. The reason stated by USA was that India has not assured the USA to provide equitable and reasonable access to the market.

(b) & (c) Crisil Research Ltd. is not a Government research organization. As per analysis of Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, only 1% of India's total Gem and Jewellery exports to USA are expected to be impacted due to the recent withdrawal of GSP benefit.

(d) & (e). Exports of key labour intensive sectors to USA in June, 2019 vis-à-vis June, 2018:

(Values in US \$ Million)

((P) Provisional)

S.No.	Commodity	Jun 2018	Jun 2019 (P)	%Growth
1.	Gem & Jewellery	727.3	608.06	-16.4
2.	Textiles and allied products	682.94	683.95	0.15%
3.	Leather and Leather Manufacturer	86.99	84.45	-2.92%

Source: DGCIS

In order to promote India's exports including labour intensive sectors, the Government has taken several measures through Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 and other policy measures taken from time to time. FTP provides framework for increasing exports as well generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on input for export production. At the time of Mid-Term Review of FTP in December, 2017, incentive rates for labour intensive / MSME Sectors under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were increased by 2%. The rate under Interest Equalization Scheme was increased to 5% for MSME Sectors w.e.f. 02.11.2018 and merchant exporters were covered under the Scheme w.e.f. 02.01.2019. A new scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) covering export of garments and made-ups was notified on 07.03.2019. Further, the Government provides financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure, etc. under various schemes of the Department of Commerce to boost exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3910
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

TOBACCO EXPORT TO CHINA

3910. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

- (a) whether it is true that an agreement between India and China has been entered into for exporting Indian tobacco to China after a gap of more than seven years;
- (b) if so, the tobacco growers, particularly from Guntur, are going to be benefited through this measure;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to push tobacco exports to China from Andhra Pradesh, particularly from Guntur; and
- (d) the details and the remaining period of the above said agreements?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d) : India and China have not entered into any agreement for exporting Indian tobacco to China. However, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has signed a Protocol of Phytosanitary requirements for the export of tobacco from India to China with the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) on 21.01.2019. It is expected that signing of said protocol will push overall export of FCV tobacco, primarily produced in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, to China. The salient features of the protocol are as under:

- The protocol was signed on 21.01.2019 and the same will be in force for a period of four years from the date of signing of the protocol.
- The tobacco leaves exported to China, which must be produced in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in India and have been cured and re-dried, must comply with the relevant phytosanitary and sanitary laws and regulations of China, and meet the requirements as stipulated in the Protocol.

- The importers of tobacco must obtain the import quarantine permit from GACC before trade contracts are signed. The tobacco leaves must be securely packaged in airproof way to prevent the contamination of quarantine pests.
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MOA&FW) will take effective monitoring measures in the field to ensure that the tobacco producing area is free of tobacco blue mold.
- MOA&FW shall conduct export quarantine inspection for tobacco leaves. For the consignment of tobacco leaves which meets the requirement stipulated in this protocol, MOA&FW shall issue a Phytosanitary Certificate according to the standards of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3916 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME

3916(H). SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme for providing assistance to the States to promote their exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of total funds allocated to various States to promote exports during each year of the last three years, region-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to involve States in the efforts meant for promoting export;
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the system and remove the bottlenecks to achieve the export target of the country; and
- (f) whether the Government has made provisions for exemption in tax too to promote export and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) **to (c)** The Government of India has launched a scheme namely, 'Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)' w.e.f FY 2017 -18 with the objective to assist Central and State Government Agencies for creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports from the States. The Scheme provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to Central/State Government owned agencies for setting up or for up-gradation of export infrastructure as per the guidelines of the Scheme. The scheme can be availed by the States through their Implementing Agencies, for infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses. The Scheme guidelines are available at <http://commerce.gov.in>.

Under the TIES Scheme, a total of 28 export infrastructure projects have been provided financial assistance during FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 1st July, 2019). The state-wise and Year-wise details of projects, located in various States/UTs, is given at Annexure-I.

(d) The Government of India strives to ensure a continuous dialogue with the State Governments and Union Territories on measures for promoting exports and for providing an international trade enabling environment in the States, and to create a framework for making the States active partners in boosting exports from India.

(e) Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), DGFT operates various Export promotion schemes such as Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization, Export Promotion of Capital Goods, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). To give effect to these schemes, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs has issued various exemption notifications. The details of various exemptions provided for these schemes are given in the FTP.

MEIS was introduced in the FTP w.e.f. 01.04.2015, providing rewards for exporters of specified goods. The objective of the MEIS is 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 of 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 % of FOB Value of exports realized. These scrips are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central Duties/taxes including Customs Duties.

As regards promotion of trade in services, Government of India provides fiscal benefits through Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for some identified sectors. Government of India is following a multi-pronged strategy, including negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions and focused strategies for specific markets and sectors to promote Trade in Services. An 'Action Plan for Champion Sectors in Services' has also been approved in February, 2018 to give focussed attention to 12 Champion Services Sector like Information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Services, Tourism and Hospitality Services, Medical value Travel, etc.

The Agriculture Export Policy was launched in 2018 to harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through suitable policy instruments, to make India global power in agriculture and raise farmers' income. This comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" aims to increase agricultural exports by integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains.

(f) Section 10AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction of profits and gains derived from the export of articles or things or from services in respect of newly established Units in Special Economic Zones. Such deduction is allowed to an entrepreneur as referred to in clause (j) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, from his Unit, who begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or provide any services during the previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 2006, but before the first day of April, 2021. The deduction is allowed as under:

(i) hundred per cent of profits and gains derived from the export, of such articles or things or from services for a period of five consecutive assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the Unit begins to manufacture or produce such articles or things or provide services, as the case may be, and fifty per cent of such profits and gains for further five assessment years and thereafter;

(ii) for the next five consecutive assessment years, so much of the amount not exceeding fifty per cent of the profit as is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the "Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve Account") to be created and utilized for the purposes of the business of the assessee in the manner laid down.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 3916 FOR ANSWER ON 17.7.2019 BY SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL
REGARDING EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME.

Details of projects approved under TIES [FY 17-18 to FY 19-20 (till 01.07.2019)]

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Year	Number of new projects approved	TIES fund released (in Rs.Cr.)
1	Karnataka	2017-18	3	5.85
		2018-19	0	2.85*
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	3	8.7
2	Kerala	2017-18	1	6.5
		2018-19	0	6.5*
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	13
3	Manipur	2017-18	1	6
		2018-19	1	5.83
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	2	11.83
4	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	2	8.15
		2018-19	0	26.01*
		2019-20	0	1.99*
		Total	2	36.15
5	Tamil Nadu	2017-18	2	14.78
		2018-19	4	15.65
		2019-20	3	6.56
		Total	9	36.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	2	25.71
		2018-19	0	0
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	2	25.71
7	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	1	1.07
		2018-19	0	0
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	1.07
8	Maharashtra	2017-18	1	1.52
		2018-19	0	0
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	1.52
9	Tripura	2017-18	1	6.15
		2018-19	0	0
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	6.15
10	West Bengal	2017-18	1	4.27
		2018-19	0	2.56*
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	6.83
11	Delhi	2017-18	0	0
		2018-19	1	8
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	8
12	Rajasthan	2017-18	0	0

		2018-19	2	3.06
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	2	3.06
13	Chandigarh	2017-18	0	0
		2018-19	1	2.81
		2019-20	0	0
		Total	1	2.81
14	Assam	2017-18	0	0
		2018-19	0	0
		2019-20	1	3.95**
		Total	1	3.95**
GRAND TOTAL			28	165.77
	* Includes disbursement of subsequent installments for a previously sanctioned project **Funds yet to be disbursed			

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3932
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

TEA GARDEN WORKERS

3932. SHRI PALLAB LOCHAN DAS:

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

- (a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to improve the working conditions of tea garden workers in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to fix any Minimum Wage Support Act for the labourers working in tea gardens and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to pay sufficient compensation to dependents of labourers working in the tea gardens in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and other measures including policy adopted, if any, for social and economic security of tea garden workers in the country; and
- (e) the total amount disbursed for such purposes by the Government during the last four years and the current year?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (e): The working conditions of tea garden workers in the country are governed by the Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951, administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment and enforced by the concerned state governments, which, inter alia, provide for basic welfare services and amenities namely housing, medical and primary education, water supply and sanitation.

The Tea Board also extends certain welfare measures for the tea workers and their wards/dependants, which are supplemental in nature. The labour welfare measures are undertaken within the ambit of the Human Resource Development (HRD) component under the Tea Development & Promotion Scheme. The Tea Board has disbursed a sum of Rs.17.76 Crores in the last 4 years (2015-16 to 2018-19) and the current year (upto 30.06.2019-provisional) under the HRD component for the benefit of workers and their wards/dependants.

The workers of the tea industry are also covered by various industrial and social security legislations like the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, (Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, the Pension Fund and

Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act 1955 – only for Assam), the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

The fixation of minimum wages for tea garden workers falls under the purview of State Governments as per the provision under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The wages of tea garden workers are fixed as per the agreement reached between producer associations and workers unions.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3954
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

TRADE WITH CHINA

3954. SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR:

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

- (a) the total number of companies awarded license to import goods/products from abroad, particularly from China during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Union Government is aware of that some companies imported fake/counterfeit and substandard goods/ products from abroad in violation of the Indian Standards and Safety norms which totally affected the Indian economy and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Union Government would take strict action against those companies which imported such fake/ counterfeit and substandard goods/products from abroad, particularly from China, and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a): The Import Policy for most goods is “Free”. Out of more than 11,500 tariff lines only 407 tariff lines are “Restricted” for import. Licenses are issued for import of “Restricted” items. Import from China takes place under the same rules, regulations and guidelines as it takes place from any other country of the world, subject to other domestic laws. The details of the licenses issued for items categorised as ‘Restricted’ as per the import policies in the last three years and licenses where the importer has indicated the country of origin specifically China is as under:-

S.No.	Year of Import	Total number of licenses issued	Total number of licenses where the country of import is indicated as China
1.	2016-17	500	29
2.	2017-18	429	22
3.	2018-19	558	38
4.	2019-20 (June 2019)	115	05
	Total	1602	94

Source DGFT

(b) to (c): The efforts to prevent import of fake /counterfeit/sub-standard goods is an ongoing process. Under the Foreign Trade Policy, legal provisions exist to protect the Indian consumers and producers, as imported goods are subject to the same domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental, and safety norms. The BIS standards applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods.

Central Board of Indirect taxes and Customs (CBIC) has taken a number of measures to prevent the import of counterfeit products in India, which are enumerated below:

i) Notification No.51/2010-Customs (N.T.) dated 30.6.2010 as amended vide notification No. 57/2018-Customs(N.T.) dated 22nd June, 2018 was issued to prohibit import of goods for sale or use in India, which are covered under specified legal provisions of the following statutes that regulate products with false trade mark, fraudulent or obvious imitation of design, false Geographical indication or product which infringe registered copyright etc.

- Trade Marks Act, 1999;
- Copyright Act, 1957;
- Designs Act, 2000;
- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999;
- and

(ii) The Intellectual Property Rights (Imported Goods) Enforcement Rules 2007 notified vide notification No. 47/2007-Customs (N.T.) dated 8th May, 2007, as amended vide notification No. 56/2018-Customs (N.T.) dated 22nd June, 2018 lays down a detailed procedure to be followed by the right holders or their authorized representatives as also by the Customs for seeking suspension of release of suspect imported goods.

(iii) Indian Customs has put in place a web-based Intellectual Property Rights module viz. Automatic Recordation and Targeting for IPR Protection (ARTS), for effective administration of the legal measures. ARTS has been integrated with the Indian Customs Risk Management System for targeting import of counterfeit and pirated goods (<http://ipr.icegate.gov.in>).

The holders of Intellectual property rights registered and valid in India can record their Intellectual Property Rights with Customs, following above legal provisions for protection of their IPRs against imports of infringing goods.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3961
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

CHANGE IN IMPORT TARIFF BY US

3961. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of the repercussions for India of the growing tension between Iran and United States;
- (b) the extent to which Indian industry would be affected by the recent change in import tariff by the US; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to tackle this situation?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) India's bilateral relations with Iran, and the United States stand on their own merit and are not influenced by relations between other countries. Government of India consistently monitors all developments with a bearing on its national interest and takes necessary measures to safeguard and protect the same
- (b) U.S. imposed additional tariff of 25% and 10% on Steel and Aluminium respectively under section 232 of Trade Expansion Act, 1962 in March, 2018 on a global basis. While India's steel export in the affected lines to US declined by 35% during the FY 2018-19 compared to FY 2017-18, aluminium export in the affected lines have increased by 14% during the same period.
- (c) India has been engaged with US on this issue, as part of the ongoing bilateral trade dialogue. The US did not accede to India's request for withdrawal of these duties. In response, Government of India imposed retaliatory tariffs on 28 products originating or exported from the US with effect from 16th June, 2019 vide notification no. 17/2019-Customs dated 15th June, 2019 of Department of Revenue. The retaliatory tariffs are expected to have an additional impact in terms of duty incidence of about US\$ 217 Million (approx.) on these 28 products imported from US.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3978 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

EXPORT OF PERFUME

3978(H). SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to start any initiative to export the perfumes manufactured in Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) and (b): The Government has undertaken the following key measures for promotion of exports, including for promotion of exports of perfumes:

- (i) A new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was launched on 1.4.2015. The Policy, inter-alia, introduced a new scheme namely, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) for improving exports of goods. Incentive rewards under the MEIS are available for exports of perfumes.
- (ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit was introduced from 1.4.2015, providing interest equalization for labour intensive/MSME sectors, which included the perfume sector.
- (iii) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" was launched with effect from 1.4.2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country. No proposal has been received under TIES so far from the State Government or any agency seeking financial assistance for the manufacture and export of perfumes at Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3980 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

AGRI EXPORT ZONES

3980(H). SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

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

- (a) the details of Agri Export Zones (AEZ) functional across the country as on date, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the policy formulated by the Government to promote export of agriculture products in the said States/AEZ; and
- (c) the details of the export of agriculture products during the last three years, State/Product wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) The Government had notified 60 Agri Export Zones in 20 States till 2004-05. All the Agri Export Zones have since completed their intended span of 5 years. As such, as of now, there are no functional Agri Export Zones in the country.

(b) Promotion of agricultural exports is a continuous process. To promote the agricultural exports, The Government has introduced a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy with the following vision:

“Harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through suitable policy instruments, to make India a global power in agriculture, and raise farmers’ income.”

The Government has also brought out a new Central Sector Scheme – ‘Transport and Marketing Assistance for Specified Agriculture Products’ - for providing assistance for the international component of freight, to mitigate the freight disadvantage for the export of agriculture products, and marketing of agricultural products.

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, 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.

(c) The product-wise details of agricultural exports from the country, during the last three years, are at Annexure-I. State-wise data for exports is not published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S).

Annexure-I

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Quantity: in thousand units; Value: USD Million

Description	UNIT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Marine Products	KGS	11,85,272.87	5,903.06	14,32,456.67	7,389.22	14,36,680.63	6,802.24
Rice -Basmati	TON	3,985.21	3,208.60	4,056.85	4,169.56	4,414.61	4,712.44
Buffalo Meat	TON	1,323.58	3,903.49	1,350.25	4,037.11	1,233.38	3,587.15
Spices	KGS	10,14,453.31	2,851.95	10,96,322.85	3,115.37	10,91,789.68	3,322.56
Rice(Other Than Basmati)	TON	6,770.83	2,525.19	8,818.53	3,636.60	7,599.75	3,040.22
Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	TON	996.09	1,621.11	1,101.47	1,894.25	1,143.07	2,104.41
Oil Meals	TON	2,632.26	805.45	3,570.78	1,093.16	4,486.14	1,511.52
Sugar	TON	2,544.01	1,290.71	1,757.93	810.9	3,987.96	1,359.75
Castor Oil	KGS	5,99,195.56	674.73	6,97,092.50	1,043.99	6,19,376.57	883.78
Tea	KGS	2,43,429.62	731.26	2,72,894.98	837.36	2,70,300.12	830.9
Coffee	KGS	2,88,613.37	842.84	3,17,828.97	968.57	2,82,889.02	822.34
Fresh Vegetables	TON	3,404.07	863.12	2,448.02	821.76	2,933.37	810.44
Fresh Fruits	TON	817.06	743.23	714	761.79	754.75	794.04
Guergam Meal	TON	419.95	463.35	494.13	646.94	513.22	674.88
Misc Processed Items		-	455.59	-	550.55	-	658.35
Cashew	TON	91.79	786.93	90.06	922.41	78.22	654.43
Processed Fruits And Juices	KGS	5,33,152.10	584.79	5,73,281.42	646.92	5,92,174.58	639.65
Tobacco Unmanufactured	KGS	2,04,447.42	634.38	1,85,363.88	593.88	1,89,538.70	570.28
Cereal Preparations	TON	339.95	531.7	353.35	552.61	347.77	551.74
Sesame Seeds	KGS	3,07,328.55	402.17	3,36,850.37	463.9	3,11,987.34	538.94
Dairy Products	KGS	90,352.31	253.73	1,02,262.55	303.05	1,80,698.38	481.55
Groundnut	TON	725.71	809.6	504.04	524.82	489.19	472.74
Tobacco Manufactured		-	324.31	-	340.37	-	410.96
Other Cereals	TON	734.77	212.3	864.24	248.59	1,277.00	349.06
Alcoholic Beverages	LTR	2,32,179.33	298.9	2,41,013.37	326.67	2,31,601.93	300.91
Processed Vegetables	KGS	1,92,855.77	263.57	2,12,203.36	282.87	2,28,872.64	293.95
Pulses	TON	136.72	191.05	179.6	227.75	285.83	259.34
Cocoa Products	KGS	25,649.50	162.18	29,579.53	177.47	27,603.73	192.69
Milled Products	KGS	2,55,803.65	121.37	2,70,396.97	136.01	3,07,367.50	151.46
Other Oil Seeds	TON	193.27	126	295.1	174.79	213.83	131.57
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	KGS	11,288.62	78.16	14,465.77	104.04	17,419.48	124.92
Sheep/Goat Meat	TON	22.01	129.69	22.8	130.9	21.67	124.65
Vegetable Oils	TON	60.47	116.29	37.06	87.83	49.95	106.79
Poultry Products		-	79.11	-	85.7	-	98.17
Mollases	TON	390.67	47.06	123.97	15.06	841.16	83.76
Florieltr Products	KGS	22,020.33	81.55	20,703.51	78.73	19,726.56	81.78
Animal Casings	KGS	173.24	2.06	12,424.66	50.68	14,882.83	68.27
Wheat	TON	265.61	66.85	322.79	96.72	226.23	60.31
Shellac	KGS	6,065.00	33.6	6,530.85	44.22	6,996.04	43.7
Niger Seeds	KGS	14,070.46	17.46	9,215.04	10.84	13,370.58	13.64
Natural Rubber	TON	24.46	37.65	7.7	13.89	6.66	11.02
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KGS	11,404.76	6.56	8,325.16	5.06	5,300.66	3.87
Processed Meat	TON	0.14	0.69	0.27	1.54	0.41	2
Other Meat	TON	0.01	0.03	0.45	1.09	0.85	1.96
TOTAL			33,283.41		38,425.52		38,739.10

Source: DGCI&S

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4017 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

WTO

4017(H). SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

- (a) whether the General Council of World Trade Organisation (WTO) has accepted India's demand to exempt it from the extant subsidy rules till the country gets permanent solution regarding its food stock;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits received on this account;
- (c) whether efforts have been made to find out a permanent solution to food security issue and thus to assess the agriculture subsidy and present the same in WTO meeting which is likely to be held in Nairobi and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some countries have opposed the said exemption beyond 2015; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to ensure the continuance of the exemption?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) & (b) The decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in November 2014 makes it clear that the mechanism, under which WTO members will not challenge the public stockholding programme of developing Members for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding this issue is agreed and adopted. The decision thus protects India's public stockholding programme from any apprehension of breaching its commitments under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. This decision also includes a commitment to find a permanent solution.
- (c) , (d) & (e) The Nairobi Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in December 2015 reaffirmed, with consensus, the Interim Peace Clause decided during the Bali Ministerial Conference in 2013 and the General Council Decision of 2014 providing perpetual protection to public stockholding programmes of a developing Member for food security purposes from being challenged in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture until a permanent solution is agreed and adopted. At Nairobi, Members also agreed to work constructively towards achieving a permanent solution. India is a member of G-33, a coalition group of developing Members, and has been making all efforts to negotiate and achieve a positive outcome on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4045
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

WELFARE OF TEA GROWERS

4045. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY

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

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme to increase the production and income of the tea growers in West Bengal, especially Jalpaiguri and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to connect these farmers with the banking sector for ease of loans and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum and value of export of tea during the last year, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposed to set up any research institute related to innovation in tea in North Bengal, especially in Jalpaiguri and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a): The Government through the Tea Board is implementing Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TPDS) which provides financial assistance to the tea industry in the country including the tea gardens of West Bengal covering Jalpaiguri District for increasing production and productivity of tea, and welfare measures for tea garden workers and their wards. Tea Board has disbursed Rs.218.28 Crores in last three financial years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 of which the share of West Bengal was Rs.44.50 crores.

(b): As per TPDS, there is no provision of extending loans to tea industry or tea growers.

(c): The tea is mostly blended before it is exported, as such the origin (State/UT-wise) is lost in the process. Hence the data pertaining to the export share of the States and UTs are not maintained by the Tea Board. However, region wise exports (based on the ports in the region) of tea during 2018-19 is given in the following table:

Region	Quantity in M.Kgs	Value in Rs Crs	Unit Price in Rs/Kg
North India	152.83	3748.40	245.27
South India	101.67	1758.44	172.96
All India	254.50	5506.84	216.38

Source: Tea Board

(d): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4047 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

SELECTED AREAS FOR SEZs

4047(H). SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

- (a) the selected areas under special economic zones in the country, State-wise and the present status of the above zones;
- (b) whether the Government plans to identify and develop any area under Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Bihar keeping in mind the backwardness of the State and if so, the details thereof, place-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the revenue received by the Government from developed SEZ area under this rule during the last five years; year-wise?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a): There were 7 Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005. In addition, 416 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country have been accorded formal approval under the SEZ Act, 2005. Presently, 351 SEZs are notified, out of which 232 SEZs are operational. States/Union Territories-wise details of SEZs is at **Annexure-I**.

(b) and (c): SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rule, 2006 are primarily private investment driven. As per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. No proposal for establishment of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Bihar is pending with the Department of Commerce at present.

(d): As per Section 30 of the SEZ Act, 2005, any goods removed from a SEZ to the Domestic Tariff Area shall be chargeable to duties of customs including anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard duties under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, where applicable, as leviable on such goods when imported. The revenue received by the Government from developed SEZ during the last five years, year-wise is as below:

Year-wise revenue from duty for the Domestic Tariff Area Sale Transactions	
Year	Duty Amount Paid (Rs. Crores)
2014-15	3,035
2015-16	4,183
2016-17	5,528
2017-18	18,095
2018-19	26,810

Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4047 for 17th July, 2019

States/Union Territories -wise distribution of approved SEZs					
States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	19
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	28	24	20
Haryana	0	0	24	21	6
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0
Karnataka	0	0	62	51	31
Kerala	1	0	29	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	5	5
Maharashtra	1	0	49	43	30
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3
Rajasthan	0	2	5	4	3
Tamil Nadu	1	4	53	50	40
Telangana	0	0	63	57	29
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	12
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	7	12	416	351	232

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4062
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

NEW EXPORT INCENTIVE SCHEME

4062. SHRI V.K.SREEKANDAN

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government is considering a new World Trade Organisation-compliant export incentive scheme of goods shipments to replace the existing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that the exporters were not very happy with the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) & (b): Sir, the Government has been implementing various export promotion schemes such as Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), and undertakes regular review/reform of these schemes keeping in view the changing domestic and international situation. This exercise includes suitable assessment of related analytical issues such as WTO compliance, as and when required.

(c) & (d): No such feedback has been received from the exporters.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4074 (H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

IMPORT OF SOYABEAN

4074(H). SHRI SUNIL BABURAO MENDHE:

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

SHRI RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) whether India's soyabean imports have hit a record high during the last three years and more buying is expected as domestic supplies tighten following lower production last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether traders have signed any deals to sell soyabeans mainly for shipping from the African countries as well as from other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) & (b) Import and domestic production data of Soybeans for the last three years is as under:-
(Qty. in Lakh MT/Value in US\$ Million)

Item : Soybean	Domestic Production	Import	
Year	Qty.	Qty	Value
2016-17	132	0.81	42.37
2017-18	109	0.89	41.71
2018-19	137*	1.57	78.57

*3rd Advance Estimate

- (c) No such information is available.
- (d) Question does not arise.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4076
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th JULY, 2019

EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS

4076. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether major part of Indian marine products are exported to the European Union (EU);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether countries of European Union have placed/proposes to place some procedural ban on export of marine products from India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Indian marine products export sector would have to face problems due to the same; and
- (f) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) Yes, sir. European Union (12.96% of export value in USD) continued to be the third largest export destination for marine products after USA (34%) and South East Asia (21.7%).
- (b) The details of marine products export to EU and its share in the total marine products export from India is provided in the table below:-

Year	Total Exports			Export to EU			% Share		
	Qty (MT)	Value		Qty (MT)	Value		Qty (MT)	Value	
		Rs. (In Crores)	US\$ (in Million)		Rs. Crs	MIn. US\$		Rs. Crs	MIn.US\$
2018-19	1356098	46085.70	6670.37	159274	6000.93	864.16	11.75	13.02	12.96
2017-18	1377244	45106.89	7081.55	190314	7115.96	1116.74	13.82	15.78	15.77
2016-17	1134948	37870.90	5777.61	189833	6892.19	1038.59	16.73	18.20	17.98

- (c) No Sir, European Union have not placed any procedural ban on export of marine products from India.
- (d) Not Applicable.
- (e) & (f) Does not arise.
