

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 305  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

IMPORT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

**\*305. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:**

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

- (a) the details of tobacco products including cigarettes imported in the country during the last three years and the current year, product-wise;
- (b) whether the cigarette imports in the country have increased during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any case of illegal imports of cigarettes in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have come to the notice of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating its impact on the sale of domestic cigarettes along with the action taken by the Government in each case; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

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

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

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO e) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 305 FOR ANSWER ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016  
REGARDING “IMPORT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS”**

(a) and (b): The details of tobacco products, including cigarettes, imported in the country during the last three years and the current year, product-wise are annexed. The value of total import of tobacco products for the said period is as per the table below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value (US\$ Millions)</b>
2013-14	40.94
2014-15	48.66
2015-16	50.28
2016-17 (April'16-May'16)	5.25

Source: DGCIIS

Note: Figures for 2015-16 and April'16 to May'16 are provisional

(c) : The details of seizures of cigarettes made by the Customs field formations in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana during the year 2015-16 and the current year 2016-17 (upto June, 2016) are as under:

<b>State</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity of illegal cigarettes seized (in million sticks)</b>	<b>Value (in Rs. Lakh)</b>
Andhra Pradesh and Telengana	2015-16	3.15	208.419
	2016 – 17 (upto June, 2016)	.31	15.194
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.46</b>	<b>223.613</b>

Source: Department of Revenue

The total number cases of smuggling of cigarette detected by field formations of the Customs across the country during 2014-15 was 1312 with a value of Rs.9246 lakhs and during 2015-16 the number of cases was 2731 with a value of Rs.16162 lakhs.

(d): The details of Cigarette production, sales, exports and domestic sales/consumption for the last 3 years and current year are as under:

Figures: In million Sticks

<b>Year</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Sales by domestic producers (A)</b>	<b>Exports (B)</b>	<b>Domestic Sales(A)-(B)</b>
2013-14	110101	111796	10011	101785
2014-15	105269	105306	12078	93229
2015-16	96517	95380	11886	83494
2016-17*	12886	16028	1875	14152

Source: Tobacco Board

Note: (\*) Figures for April'16 to May'16 are provisional

(e): All the Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) have been alerted and sensitized to remain vigilant to prevent smuggling of goods including cigarettes. Alerts and modus operandi circulars are issued by DRI to its field formations. Moreover, surveillance is maintained at sensitive places. Inter-agency coordination is active for greater exchange of intelligence inputs to keep a check on smuggling activities.

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## Details of Tobacco products imported during last three years and the current year (April to May)

ITCHS	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		APR'16 TO MAY'16	
			QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)	QTY	VAL(US \$)
24011010	Flue cured Virginia tobacco, not stemmed/ stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	29099	22944	NIL	NIL
24011040	Burley tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	11	90	NIL	NIL
24011070	Tobacco for manufacture of cigar and cheroots no stemmed/stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	579	7355	NIL	NIL
24011080	Tobacco for manufacture of hookah tobacco no stemmed /stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	504	4309	NIL	NIL
24011090	Other tobacco no stemmed /stripped	KGS	19200	6993	6435	69499	5445	40958	NIL	NIL
24012010	Flue cured Virginia tobacco partly / whollystemmed /stripped	KGS	58043	368664	58666	484996	101400	783103	39600	276519
24012040	Burley tobacco, partly/wholly stemmed /stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	11600	82815	NIL	NIL	9600	98582
24012080	Tobacco for manufacture of hookah tobacco , partly /wholly stemmed /stripped	KGS	NIL	NIL	8500	38039	14650	68747	8640	55930
24012090	Other tobacco partly or wholly stemmed /stripped	KGS	1393527	12710418	1748717	15223800	2723639	19613138	24	1016
24013000	Tobacco refuse	KGS	78580	2743	96500	3834	7920	401	NIL	NIL
24021010	Cigar and cheroots	THN*	2281	883932	3565	1273174	871	443285	96	88553
24021020	Cigarillos	THN*	46	7948	32	6226	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24022010	Cigarettes other than filter, length <60mm	THN*	370	5581	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24022040	Filter (length 11mm or actual) cigarettes> 60mmbut<70mm	THN*	2	279	NIL	NIL	20	378	NIL	NIL
24022050	Filter(length 11mm or actual) cigarettes > 70mmbut <75mm	THN*	120231	5175214	530	24969	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24022060	Filter cigarettes of length ( the length of filter being 11 mm ) > 75 millimeters but < 85 mm	THN*	405687	9745629	127331	5022712	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24022090	Other cigarettes containing tobacco	THN*	66285	2639361	451033	17222933	434601	18473502	90686	3418327
24029010	Cigarettes of tobacco substitutes	THN*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	892	NIL	NIL
24029090	Other cigarettes, cigarillos of tobacco substitutes	THN*	3596	209733	1826	58716	52660	1241863	19000	141137
24031110	Hookah or gudaku tobacco	THN*	135265	281463	197288	298707	398161	609692	84000	128053
24031190	Other water pipe tobacco	KGS	10975	151765	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24031910	Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes	KGS	2660	39408	360	4816	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

24031990	Others of heading. 240319	KGS	10250	213003	51230	519803	47842	343949	7972	74946
24039100	Homogenized" or "reconstituted" tobacco	KGS	398751	1706942	273387	1034364	556055	1891543	1458	30379
24039910	Chewing tobacco	KGS	13306	22732	19641	44903	19484	113303	NIL	NIL
24039930	Jarda scented tobacco	KGS	500	4173	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24039950	Preparations containing snuff	KGS	8025	25921	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24039960	Tobacco extract and essence	KGS	NIL	NIL	6	777	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24039970	Cut tobacco	KGS	735731	6640653	810830	7004920	823770	6580068	124650	933435
24039990	Other manufactured tobacco extracts and essences	KGS	10674	96137	20372	240487	6624	39813	180	7768
<b>Grand Total (in US\$ Millions)</b>					<b>40.94</b>		<b>48.66</b>		<b>50.28</b>	<b>5.25</b>

\*THN: THOUSAND NUMBERS

NOTE: Figures for 2015-16 and April'16 to May'16 are provisional.

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 308  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TEA PRODUCTION

**\*308. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:  
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD**

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

- (a) the total production of tea in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the tea production in the country has registered a growth during the said period and if so, the details thereof indicating the contribution of small tea growers in total tea production;
- (c) whether the auction prices of tea have risen as did the volume sold through auctions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the North Indian tea estates led by Assam have been able to increase their output, offsetting the reverses suffered by South India which accounts for a quarter of India's tea crop and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 308 FOR ANSWER ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016 REGARDING  
“TEA PRODUCTION”**

(a) The total production of tea in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the following Table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total tea production (Million Kg.)</b>
2013-14	1208.78
2014-15	1197.18
2015-16	1233.14
2016-17 (Apr to May)*	166.77

\*Provisional

(b) Tea production during 2015-16 was 1233.14 million Kg. and it registered a growth of 3% as compared to last year, which is the highest ever tea production in India. Tea production in India is in the increasing trend over the period due to increase in number of small tea growers and their increased contribution to tea production which is about 34% of the total production.

(c): Sale of tea through auctions is one of the modes of disposal for better price realization. The details of quantity of tea sold during the last three years including the current financial year and the average price realized is given in the following Table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity of tea sold at auctions in Million Kg</b>	<b>Average Price at auction (Rs. Per Kg.)</b>
2013-14	531.08	126.12
2014-15	553.02	125.59
2015-16	536.08	127.62
2016-17 (Apr to May)	57.19	133.68
2015-16 (Apr to May)	52.93	113.46

(d):During 2015-16 the production in South India suffered due to unfavorable weather conditions. The production in South India declined by 16.76 Million Kgs. while the production in Assam has increased to the tune of 46.15 million kgs. during 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15.

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 312(H)  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

**EXPORT OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS**

**\*312(H). SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:**

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

- (a) the existing policy of the Government for export of meat and meat products;
- (b) the total quantity and value of meat and meat products exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, item and country-wise along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom;
- (c) whether the Government has received requests/suggestions from various religious organizations/social organizations to discontinue the said exports and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government has lifted or proposes to lift the ban on export of beef and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken into account the feelings of a large section of the population of the country in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.312(H) FOR ANSWER ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016 REGARDING  
“EXPORT OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS”.**

(a) As per the existing Meat Export Policy, the export of beef (meat of cow, oxen and calf) is prohibited and is not permitted to be exported. Bone in meat, carcass, half carcass of buffalo (both male and female) is also prohibited and not permitted to be exported.

Only the boneless meat of buffalo (male and female) and meat of goat & sheep is permitted to export subject to the provisions specified in the Gazette Notifications on raw meat (Chilled and Frozen) issued from time to time under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 and subject to the fulfilment of the conditions stipulated under the Foreign Trade Policy.

(b) The total quantity and value of meat and meat products exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, item and country-wise along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom is given below:

Quantity in MT/Value in US\$ Million

**Product-wise meat export:**

COMMODITY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-May)*	
	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)
BUFFALO MEAT	1365643	4350.38	1503512	4781.18	1314161	4068.66	188995	545.71
PROCESSED MEAT	508	1.29	405	2.29	282	0.96	6	0.03
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	22608	115.37	23614	135.71	21952	128.38	3747	21.92
OTHER MEAT	268	0.55	262	0.44				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1389027</b>	<b>4467.58</b>	<b>1527793</b>	<b>4919.62</b>	<b>1336395</b>	<b>4198.00</b>	<b>192748</b>	<b>567.67</b>

Source: DGCI&S\*/Provisional

**Top Country-wise export of meat& meat products:**

COMMODITY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-May)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
VIETNAM	524490	1796.316	633945	2154.39	605248	1993.01	68364	212.56
EGYPT	107826	338.221	128082	422.34	115317	357.72	28053	79.92
MALAYSIA	121713	388.672	130877	422.94	135939	410.02	20566	61.85
SAUDI ARAB	80433	280.469	80845	301.51	69392	245.36	12957	44.72
IRAQ	29992	87.1	23603	66.33	42988	117.36	9164	20.58
Others	524573	1576.808	530441	1552.1	367511	1074.53	53644	148.04
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1389027</b>	<b>4467.586</b>	<b>1527793</b>	<b>4919.61</b>	<b>1336395</b>	<b>4198</b>	<b>192748</b>	<b>567.67</b>

Source: DGCI&S\*/Provisional

(c) Representations are being received from time to time from some religious/social organisations demanding ban on export of meat and its products. In 2007, as per the

directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Government had reviewed the meat export policy, in the light of the Directive Principles of State Policy under the Constitution of India, and also in the light of the policy's potentially harmful effects on livestock population, and the economy of the country and it was decided that the current meat export policy needs no change.

(d) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to lift the ban on export of beef.

(e) The existing export policy is in the interest of the farmers, livestock producers, meat consumers, traders, stake holders and stake holders of other sectors such as dairy, leather, animal feed etc. Further, the import and export of agricultural products including meat and meat products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the domestic requirement, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing/exporting countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, compliance of WTO norms and need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of products to common man at affordable prices etc. The Government takes into account these factors before deciding on import or export of agricultural commodities including meat and meat products.

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 315  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

EXPORT OF SERVICES

**\*315. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:**

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

- (a) the details of exports of services during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the contribution of service sector exports to the Gross Domestic Product and its share in global exports of services during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to make India a global services hub;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the extent to which it is likely to improve India's share in global exports of services?

**ANSWER**

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

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

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 315 FOR ANSWER ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016 REGARDING  
“EXPORT OF SERVICES”**

(a) The details with regard to services exports from India during last three years as recorded in India's balance of payments statistics are given in the table below.

**Table: Services Exports from India**  
(US\$ Million)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Services Exports</b>
2013-14	151,813
2014-15	158,107
2015-16	154,311
2016-17 (Apr-May)*	26,368

**Source:** Balance of payments statistics, RBI.

\*Provisional, RBI website

(b) The contribution of Service Sector exports to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 8.2%, 7.7% and 7.4% respectively. As per WTO database, India's share in global commercial services exports was 3.2% from 2012 to 2014.

(c), (d) & (e): Services sector has emerged a key driver of India's economic growth contributing substantially to Gross Value Added, employment & trade. The sector plays a vital role in the success of Make in India initiative. Further, the surplus on services exports finances more than 50% of merchandise trade deficit. In view of the important role played by the services exports in our economy, Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy for enhancing services exports. These include negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral negotiations, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions and focussed strategies for specific markets and sectors. Further, there are domestic sectoral challenges and difficulties. These are identified and sought to be addressed through consultations with stakeholders. Government of India also provides some fiscal benefits through Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for some identified sectors as per budget availability. These initiatives are expected to enhance services exports from India.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3484  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

**LIBERALISED VISA POLICY TO BOOST TRADE**

**3484. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to roll out a liberalised visa policy to boost services trade in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has made inter-ministerial consensus over this issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal to club different visa categories such as tourist, business, medical and conference into one and long-term one and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) to (e) : A liberalized visa regime helps in promotion of trade in services in different modes of supply particularly, Mode 2 which includes tourism, medical value travel and education services. The Department of Commerce accordingly advocates for a liberal regime with adequate safeguards and works with Ministry of Home Affairs who deals with the subject. As per Ministry of Home Affairs, rationalization and simplification of the visa regime is a continuous process. A proposal to further liberalize the visa policy is under consideration in Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with all stakeholders.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3487  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

CRISIS IN PLANTATION SECTOR

**3487. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study/seminar on the crisis in the plantation sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Research Programme on Plantation Development is getting involved in the recent crisis in this sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

**(a)& (b):** No Madam.

(c) & (d) : National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD), a special purpose research cum training programme at Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, an independent institution, organized a National consultation with stakeholders of tea, coffee, natural rubber and spices sectors on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2016. Based on the consultation held, NRPPD has outlined short and long term measures for the plantation sector regarding the role of commodity boards, research & development and extension, financing, plantation crop insurance etc.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3489  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

IMPACT OF MES TO CHINA

**3489. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the implications of the possibility of China being granted "Market Economy Status (MES)";
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the industries which are likely to be most affected as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to protect the affecting local industries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the restrictive effects of MES status on imposition of anti-dumping measures; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) to (e): Apart from ongoing internal assessments, there are studies available which basically postulate on the possible implications of China being granted Market Economy Status(MES).

The WTO did not distinguish between non-market economy and market economies before 1955, when the second paragraph of the addendum to article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was introduced. The addendum acknowledges that non-market economy policies can introduce price distortions. These distortions can render price comparability between the normal value, determined as the domestic price of a certain good in the export country, and the export price of that same good applied by the exporters of that same country, impossible. The accurate comparability of these two values is fundamental for calculating the dumping margin and determining applicable dumping duties. The addendum therefore allows importing countries to take into account alternative methodologies if comparing of domestic prices of the exporting country is inappropriate.

The addendum's alternative approach can be used by any importing country that can prove the exporting country complies with the definition of a Non-Market Economy under the addendum.

The main implication of NME status in anti-dumping proceedings is the possibility to use other methodologies to determine the normal value of the good, instead of using domestic prices to compute the dumping margin. In general, NME methodologies to calculate normal value have proven to lead to higher anti-dumping duties. In view of these higher duties, and the fact that China faces the highest number of anti-dumping investigations, obtaining earlier recognition of Market Economy Status (MES) has been one of the country's major foreign policy objectives since 2003.

India also has a large number of anti-dumping investigations against China. Out of the 131 measures in force, 87 measures are against China. In these investigations, in several cases, China has been considered a Non Market Economy (NME) on account of significant direct or indirect state control in the enterprise or in major operation, raw material and utility supplies, provision of land and transfer of erstwhile State controlled old plants and production units at nominal prices thereby affecting the cost and prices of the goods and services. Our investigating authorities treat certain Chinese industries, on a case to case basis, as operating under market conditions for the purpose of arriving at the normal values. If China is treated as having a Market Economy Status then the cost and prices of the Chinese Producers would have to be accepted across board, for determination of the normal values and dumping margins.

Under Section 15 of the Chinese WTO Accession Protocol, China can be treated as a non-market economy (NME) in anti-dumping proceedings if Chinese firms cannot prove that they operate under market economy conditions.

China has argued that, according to Section 15(d) of the WTO Accession Protocol, the Section 15 provision allowing for NME methodology expires after 11 December 2016, resulting in a legal obligation to grant MES to China after that date. This interpretation of the section remains highly controversial.

Several countries have granted earlier recognition of MES to China, mainly as a condition for negotiating free trade agreements (FTA) with China.

In addition to India, the main countries which still consider China an NME are the US, Canada, Japan and the European Union (EU).

Government of India has been taking necessary action, as deemed fit, to address such issues concerning our industry and to provide support to the domestic industry in the form of legal assistance, appropriate intervention in the concerned international forum and other supporting activities.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3499**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016**

**EXPORTS TO AFRICA**

**3499. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:**

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

- (a) the total quantum of India's exports to Africa during the last five years;
- (b) whether India's exports to Africa have declined considerably over the years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/strategy devised by the Government to increase exports to African Nations including engineering and agricultural exports?

**ANSWER**

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

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

**(a) to (c):** India's total exports to Africa increased from US\$24.65 billion in 2011-12 to US\$ 29.11 billion in 2012-13, US\$ 31.19 billion in 2013-14 and US\$ 32.80 billion in 2014-15. However, it declined to US\$ 25.01 billion in 2015-16 due to various reasons including, inter-alia, global economic slowdown, slump in crude oil prices, etc.

**(d)** Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase exports to African Nations, including for engineering and agricultural products. The trade between India and African countries are reviewed regularly, including through bilateral mechanisms like Joint Commission Meetings and Joint Trade Committee Meetings. The 4<sup>th</sup> India-Africa Trade Ministers' Meeting was organized in New Delhi on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2015 to boost the India-Africa trade. Promotional events like Trade fairs / Buyers Sellers Meet are also organized regularly in African countries under Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme with a view to diversify and boost exports to Africa.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3503  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

CLOSED TEA GARDENS

**3503. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:**

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

- whether the Government has closed any tea gardens in the country especially in Tamil Nadu during the last two years;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reopen these closed tea gardens and ensure that they function properly?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b): As per information available, six tea gardens in West Bengal are, at present closed of which only one was closed during the last two years. The list of closed gardens is annexed. The Tea gardens have been reported to be closed due to several reasons which inter alia includes, poor yields, poor garden management, excessive reliance of owners on debt with negligible equity infusion and general poor condition of the gardens and factories resulting in low tea quality and price realization.

(c): The Govt. of West Bengal has cancelled the lease of gardens viz. Bundapani, Red Bank, Surendranagar and Dharanipur for handing over the management of the gardens to prospective buyers. The Dheklapara Tea Estate was officially liquidated by the Hon'ble Kolkata High Court. The Estate was put up for e-auction by the Hon'ble Kolkata High Court (Official Liquidator) on 11<sup>th</sup> May,2012, but no prospective buyer was available.

**Annexure**

Sl. No.	Name of the T.E.	Date of Closure	Area under Tea(Ha)
1	Dheklapara T.E.	11.03.2006	197
2	Bundapani T.E.	13.07.2013	530

3	Dharanipur T.E.	19.10.2013	265
4	Redbank T.E.	19.10.2013	369
5	Surendranagar T.E.	19.10.2013	172
6	Madhu T.E.	23.09.2014	323

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3518  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND ASEAN COUNTRIES

**3518. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:**

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

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the bilateral trade between India and the ASEAN countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India's trade with neighbouring/SAARC countries also has increased during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, country and product-wise?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b) : No Madam. The details of trade figures for the last three years is at ANNEXURE-I.

(c) & (d) : India's trade with SAARC countries increased to US \$ 23,411 Million in 2014-15 from US \$ 19,976.89 Million in 2013-14. It decreased to US \$ 20,804.43 Million in 2015-16. The details are provided in ANNEXURE-II. The country-wise details of top 10 commodities of export and import is at ANNEXURE-III.

In respect of Myanmar the bilateral trade decreased to US \$ 2,004.78 Million in 2014-15 from US \$ 2,182.68 Million in 2013-14. It increased to US \$ 2,052.47 Million in 2015-16. The trade figures in respect of Myanmar and top 5 commodities of export and import are is at ANNEXURE-IV.

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**Trade Figures of ASEAN (last three years)**

In US D Million

Country	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
BRUNEI	796.05	882.87	582.46
CAMBODIA	154.03	160.49	197.44
INDONESIA	19598.5	19047.96	15908.76
LAO PD RP	89.29	152.59	217.97
MALAYSIA	13427.81	16934.29	12790.64
MYANMAR	2182.68	2004.78	2052.47
PHILIPPINES	1810.59	1818.62	1910.81
SINGAPORE	19273.03	16933.83	15027.97
THAILAND	9043.47	9330.71	8519.34
VIETNAM SOC REP	8036.19	9261.23	7830.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>74411.64</b>	<b>76527.37</b>	<b>65038.48</b>

**Annex-II** as mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 3518 for 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016

**Trade with SAARC countries from 2013-14 till date**

Dated: 03/08/2016  
Values in US \$ Millions

S.No.	Country	2013-2014 (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	474.34	208.77	683.10	265.57
2.	BANGLADESH PR	6,166.97	484.34	6,651.30	5,682.63
3.	BHUTAN	355.60	152.17	507.77	203.43
4.	MALDIVES	106.07	3.97	110.05	102.10
5.	NEPAL	3,592.30	529.93	4,122.23	3,062.37
6.	PAKISTAN IR	2,274.30	426.88	2,701.18	1,847.41
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	4,534.35	666.93	5,201.27	3,867.42
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>17,503.92</b>	<b>2,472.98</b>	<b>19,976.89</b>	<b>15,030.94</b>

S.No.	Country	2014-2015 (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	422.56	261.91	684.47	160.65
2.	BANGLADESH PR	6,451.48	621.37	7,072.85	5,830.12
3.	BHUTAN	333.94	149.87	483.81	184.08
4.	MALDIVES	152.38	4.32	156.70	148.06
5.	NEPAL	4,558.77	639.91	5,198.68	3,918.86
6.	PAKISTAN IR	1,857.29	497.31	2,354.60	1,359.98
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	6,703.72	756.17	7,459.89	5,947.55
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>20,480.14</b>	<b>2,930.85</b>	<b>23,411.00</b>	<b>17,549.29</b>

S.No.	Country	2015-2016(P) (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	526.60	307.90	834.50	218.70
2.	BANGLADESH PR	5,695.78	660.65	6,356.42	5,035.13
3.	BHUTAN	408.30	279.10	687.40	129.20
4.	MALDIVES	178.27	4.29	182.56	173.98
5.	NEPAL	3,681.30	468.17	4,149.46	3,213.13
6.	PAKISTAN IR	2,098.43	441.03	2,539.46	1,657.40
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	5,311.83	742.79	6,054.62	4,569.04
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>17,900.51</b>	<b>2,903.92</b>	<b>20,804.43</b>	<b>14,996.59</b>

S.No.	Country	2016-2017(P) (April to June)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	121.65	46.02	167.68	75.63
2.	BANGLADESH PR	1,436.55	193.69	1,630.23	1,242.86
3.	BHUTAN	100.26	32.98	133.24	67.29
4.	MALDIVES	42.55	0.62	43.17	41.93
5.	NEPAL	1,260.22	100.25	1,360.48	1,159.97
6.	PAKISTAN IR	410.19	92.07	502.26	318.12
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	951.00	133.15	1,084.15	817.86
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>4,322.44</b>	<b>598.78</b>	<b>4,921.22</b>	<b>3,723.65</b>

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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**Top 10 Commodities of Export to Afghanistan**

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	195.87
2.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	45.47
3.	WHEAT	38.01
4.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	25.55
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	18.12
6.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	12.14
7.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	10.97
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	10.41
9.	RMG SILK	8.30
10.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	7.82
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	163.40
2.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	50.18
3.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	46.09
4.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	17.22
5.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	15.98
6.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	11.72
7.	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	8.05
8.	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	6.69
9.	RMG SILK	6.60
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	6.55
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	118.45
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	112.92
3.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	46.59
4.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	37.61
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	25.56
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	23.76
7.	SUGAR	17.92
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	15.28
9.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	10.95
10.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	8.87
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	28.37
2.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	14.51
3.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	12.18
4.	PROJECT GOODS	11.38
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	8.59
6.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	7.78
7.	SUGAR	5.22
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	5.04
9.	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.	3.32
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1.96

Data Source: DGC&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Afghanistan

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	120.39
2.	SPICES	58.15
3.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	10.28
4.	PULSES	9.25
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	4.13
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	3.86
7.	VEGETABLE OILS	1.03
8.	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	0.54
9.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.43
10.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.19
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	164.06
2.	SPICES	71.48
3.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	15.35
4.	PULSES	4.67
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	4.15
6.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	1.12
7.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	0.39
8.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.27
9.	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	0.15
10.	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	0.05
<b>2015- 2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	164.05
2.	SPICES	92.83
3.	PULSES	17.39
4.	FRESH VEGETABLES	16.51
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	10.53
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	5.95
7.	WOOL, RAW	0.20
8.	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	0.16
9.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.10
10.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.06
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SPICES	20.06
2.	FRESH FRUITS	17.39
3.	PULSES	6.15
4.	OTHER COMMODITIES	1.17
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.05
6.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.11
7.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.05
8.	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	0.03
9.	LEATHER GOODS	0.01
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	0.01

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata



## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Bangladesh

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	698.84
2.	COTTON YARN	532.70
3.	WHEAT	527.35
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	384.30
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	250.60
6.	IRON AND STEEL	245.15
7.	OIL MEALS	221.49
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	209.94
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	206.35
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	197.25
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	577.53
2.	COTTON YARN	554.34
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	450.07
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	433.71
5.	WHEAT	311.58
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	305.89
7.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	290.05
8.	IRON AND STEEL	243.69
9.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	232.67
10.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	216.86
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	679.83
2.	COTTON YARN	571.84
3.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	401.44
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	297.85
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	296.51
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	230.53
7.	IRON AND STEEL	223.88
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	194.82
9.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	146.40
10.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	128.31
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON YARN	156.55
2.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	96.38
3.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	95.70
4.	IRON AND STEEL	95.40
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	77.27
6.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	73.61
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	43.34
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	42.29
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	41.46
10.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	36.80

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Bangladesh

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	75.44
2.	FRESH FRUITS	56.66
3.	JUTE YARN	47.08
4.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	38.48
5.	JUTE, RAW	25.71
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.91
7.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	19.95
8.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	17.12
9.	MARINE PRODUCTS	14.25
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	14.26
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	86.05
2.	FRESH FRUITS	72.53
3.	JUTE YARN	49.94
4.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	42.84
5.	MARINE PRODUCTS	23.55
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.78
7.	JUTE, RAW	23.18
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	22.70
9.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	22.00
10.	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	19.43
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	100.05
2.	JUTE YARN	72.66
3.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	72.02
4.	JUTE, RAW	55.68
5.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	26.82
6.	FRESH FRUITS	24.89
7.	MARINE PRODUCTS	20.51
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	19.44
9.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	16.71
10.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	16.47
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	JUTE, RAW	46.56
2.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	29.90
3.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	20.77
4.	JUTE YARN	19.70
5.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9.35
6.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	6.81
7.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	5.73
8.	FINISHED LEATHER	5.24
9.	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	4.81
10.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	3.63

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Bhutan

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	104.32
2.	IRON AND STEEL	42.58
3.	PROJECT GOODS	25.51
4.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	21.15
5.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	19.40
6.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	15.65
7.	OTHER COMMODITIES	12.06
8.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	10.14
9.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	8.88
10.	COCOA PRODUCTS	5.82
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	98.34
2.	IRON AND STEEL	28.57
3.	OTHER COMMODITIES	26.62
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	24.18
5.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	19.52
6.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	12.47
7.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	9.08
8.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	7.99
9.	COCOA PRODUCTS	6.44
10.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	6.32
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional )</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	80.07
2.	OTHER COMMODITIES	46.36
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	45.25
4.	MACHINE TOOLS	30.95
5.	IRON AND STEEL	17.99
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	16.77
7.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	16.20
8.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	13.59
9.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	12.89
10.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	12.06
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	19.47
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	17.03
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	13.55
4.	MACHINE TOOLS	11.29
5.	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	3.57
6.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	3.19
7.	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	3.17
8.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	2.92
9.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	2.74
10.	OTHER COMMODITIES	2.38

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Bhutan

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	97.88
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	26.46
3.	PROCESSED MINERALS	7.64
4.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	5.98
5.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	3.30
6.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.05
7.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	2.39
8.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	2.08
9.	OTHER COMMODITIES	1.17
10.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.07
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	95.38
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	28.56
3.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	7.31
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	4.13
5.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.56
6.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	2.87
7.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.63
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	1.75
9.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	0.97
10.	SPICES	0.81
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	OTHER COMMODITIES	154.11
2.	IRON AND STEEL	77.48
3.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	24.53
4.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	6.62
5.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.24
6.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	2.83
7.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.78
8.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	1.48
9.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	1.40
10.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.27
<b>Apr-Jun 2016- 2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	20.78
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	6.14
3.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	1.79
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	1.39
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.12
6.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	0.54
7.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.38
8.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.35
9.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	0.11
10.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	0.09

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Maldives

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MARINE PRODUCTS	8.42
2.	FRESH VEGETABLES	7.40
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	7.08
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	6.46
5.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	4.40
6.	IRON AND STEEL	4.33
7.	SUGAR	4.19
8.	FRESH FRUITS	3.70
9.	MILLED PRODUCTS	3.41
10.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.08
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	15.97
2.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	14.64
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	11.68
4.	FRESH VEGETABLES	9.56
5.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	9.50
6.	MARINE PRODUCTS	6.71
7.	IRON AND STEEL	6.47
8.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	5.96
9.	FRESH FRUITS	4.91
10.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	4.35
<b>2015-2016(Provisional )</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	21.20
2.	FRESH VEGETABLES	12.80
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	11.06
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	10.05
5.	IRON AND STEEL	8.69
6.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	7.92
7.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	7.64
8.	MARINE PRODUCTS	7.40
9.	FRESH FRUITS	6.68
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	5.64
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	5.19
2.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	2.71
3.	FRESH VEGETABLES	2.55
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	2.54
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	2.25
6.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	2.12
7.	IRON AND STEEL	1.85
8.	FRESH FRUITS	1.58
9.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	1.25
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	1.22

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Maldives

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	2.31
2.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.72
3.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.17
4.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.18
5.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	0.13
6.	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	0.11
7.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.11
8.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	0.09
9.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.04
10.	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	0.02
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	2.56
2.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.65
3.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.62
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.15
5.	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	0.08
6.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	0.07
7.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.07
8.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	0.07
9.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.01
10.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	0.01
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	1.56
2.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	1.15
3.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.70
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.47
5.	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	0.18
6.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.05
7.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.04
8.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.03
9.	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	0.02
10.	OTHER COMMODITIES	0.02
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	0.37
2.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.16
3.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.08
4.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.01
5.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.00
6.	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	0.00
7.	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	0.00
8.	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	0.00
9.	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	0.00
10.	IC ENGINES AND PARTS	0.00

### Top 10 Commodities of Export to Nepal

2013- 2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,129.05
2.	IRON AND STEEL	394.69
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	119.80
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	116.77
5.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	106.66
6.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	95.09
7.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	90.03
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	81.10
9.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	68.70
10.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	59.93
2014-2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,180.66
2.	IRON AND STEEL	519.07
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	216.76
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	153.64
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	145.33
6.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	130.58
7.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	128.24
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	112.95
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	105.87
10.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	93.37
2015-2016 (Provisional )		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	650.14
2.	IRON AND STEEL	475.19
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	173.54
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	139.92
5.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	134.70
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	133.58
7.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	119.78
8.	OTHER COMMODITIES	107.74
9.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	105.38
10.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	78.98
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	212.19
2.	IRON AND STEEL	140.52
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	70.09
4.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	62.00
5.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	46.81
6.	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	45.38
7.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	44.99
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	44.16
9.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	39.00

10.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	38.75
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Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Nepal

2013-2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	68.36
2.	IRON AND STEEL	63.47
3.	SPICES	47.94
4.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	46.49
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	42.67
6.	FRESH FRUITS	36.23
7.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	29.84
8.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	22.42
9.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	21.68
10.	TEA	19.88
2014 2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	106.11
2.	IRON AND STEEL	76.66
3.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	58.81
4.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	53.73
5.	SPICES	37.87
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	37.06
7.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	33.19
8.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	30.04
9.	FRESH FRUITS	26.24
10.	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	19.82
2015-2016(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	83.93
2.	SPICES	55.53
3.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	37.92
4.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	36.80
5.	IRON AND STEEL	33.51
6.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	22.72
7.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	22.72
8.	TEA	18.88
9.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	16.45
10.	JUTE HESSIAN	15.78
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	23.18
2.	SPICES	12.42
3.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	8.91
4.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	6.96
5.	IRON AND STEEL	5.84
6.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	5.14
7.	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	4.42



8.	OTHER COMMODITIES	3.53
9.	TEA	3.17
10.	OIL MEALS	3.00

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Pakistan

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	343.32
2.	OIL MEALS	311.76
3.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	183.48
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	158.25
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	149.31
6.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	142.61
7.	COTTON YARN	118.60
8.	PULSES	66.04
9.	DYES	64.66
10.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	62.93
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	OIL MEALS	156.86
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	142.67
3.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	139.47
4.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	131.20
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	115.22
6.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	105.03
7.	COTTON YARN	90.36
8.	DYES	78.10
9.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	68.63
10.	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	62.96
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	647.35
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	163.44
3.	COTTON YARN	131.61
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	108.26
5.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	85.51
6.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	65.75
7.	PULSES	62.99
8.	DYES	55.16
9.	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	46.41
10.	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	43.94
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	42.82
2.	COTTON YARN	41.02
3.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	36.61
4.	SUGAR	30.29
5.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	27.71
6.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	19.64
7.	PULSES	19.06
8.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	17.63
9.	DYES	14.05
10.	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	13.78

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Pakistan

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	100.15
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	57.63
3.	SESAME SEEDS	31.21
4.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	28.34
5.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	26.87
6.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	23.33
7.	FINISHED LEATHER	23.94
8.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	18.19
9.	PROCESSED MINERALS	13.49
10.	WOOL, RAW	13.57
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	106.74
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	106.22
3.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	45.93
4.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	36.76
5.	FINISHED LEATHER	28.87
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.68
7.	PROCESSED MINERALS	22.05
8.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	17.09
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	16.70
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	16.03
<b>2015-2016 (Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	116.39
2.	FRESH FRUITS	89.26
3.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	49.69
4.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	21.59
5.	PROCESSED MINERALS	20.44
6.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	20.72
7.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	18.84
8.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	17.24
9.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	13.94
10.	FINISHED LEATHER	12.92
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	23.14
2.	FRESH FRUITS	13.86
3.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9.23
4.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	8.70
5.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	4.80
6.	SPICES	4.45
7.	PROCESSED MINERALS	4.37
8.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	4.24
9.	FINISHED LEATHER	4.02
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	2.37

### Top 10 Commodities of Export to Sri Lanka

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	931.48
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	605.17
3.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	284.04
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	241.71
5.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	235.86
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	148.33
7.	IRON AND STEEL	145.88
8.	SUGAR	128.60
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	117.41
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	107.40
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	1,745.17
2.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	827.12
3.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	787.44
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	370.07
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	292.59
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	237.80
7.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	220.73
8.	IRON AND STEEL	166.19
9.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	154.16
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	136.36
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	1,308.37
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	568.47
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	489.59
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	223.67
5.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	221.24
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	185.41
7.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	175.43
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	161.66
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	128.61
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	120.12
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	126.10
2.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	77.54
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	53.16
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	51.11
5.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	50.69
6.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	47.35
7.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	43.88
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	34.43
9.	IRON AND STEEL	27.72
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	25.63

**Top 10 Commodities of Import from Sri Lanka**

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	101.27
2.	SPICES	97.62
3.	OTHER COMMODITIES	43.41
4.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	40.27
5.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	38.96
6.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	28.62
7.	FRESH FRUITS	27.84
8.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	26.75
9.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	21.40
10.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	18.85
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	124.43
2.	FRESH FRUITS	94.47
3.	SPICES	91.46
4.	OTHER COMMODITIES	48.57
5.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	44.78
6.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	44.66
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	24.43
8.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	20.63
9.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	19.45
10.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	19.06
<b>2015-2016(P)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SPICES	116.37
2.	OTHER COMMODITIES	98.38
3.	FRESH FRUITS	80.64
4.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	48.99
5.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	44.04
6.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	25.41
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	24.36
8.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	22.69
9.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	20.84
10.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	20.09
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(P)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SPICES	16.74
2.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	16.67
3.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	11.07
4.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	10.58
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	9.99
6.	FRESH FRUITS	9.50
7.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	5.95
8.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	4.23
9.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	3.63
10.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	3.30

**Annex-IV** as mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 3518 for 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016**Trade Data of Myanmar**

USD Million

Sl. No.		2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1	<b>EXPORT</b>	787.01	773.24	1,068.20
2	<b>IMPORT</b>	1,395.67	1,231.54	984.27
3	<b>TOTAL TRADE</b>	2,182.68	2,004.78	2,052.47

**Top Five Commodities of Export** (sorted on 2015-16)

USD Million

HS Code	Description	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
170199	SUGAR, REFINED NT CONTG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER	9.3	0.45	445.31
300490	OTHER MEDICINE FOR RETAIL SALE	93.29	109.97	101.34
50100	HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED, WASTE HUMAN HAIR	3.95	7.39	22.76
520514	SNGL YRN OF UNCMBD FBRS MEASURNG < 192.31 BUT>= 125 DCTX	16.8	22.62	21.17
870190	OTHER TRACTORS	13.99	28.86	20.81

**Top Five Commodities of Import** (sorted on 2015-16)

USD Million

HS Code	Description	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
071331	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO, HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATE, WILCZEK DRIED AND SHLD	358.98	498.97	490.15
071360	PIGEON PEAS (CAJANUS CAJAN)	161.8	226.8	234.9
071339	OTHER BEANS DRIED AND SHELLD	61.56	52.55	48.88
440839	TROPICAL WOOD	5.4	14.45	38.84

071390	OTHER DRIED AND SHELLLED LUGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	12.54	5.34	27.48
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**Top 5 Commodities of Export (sorted on 2016-17)(April – May)**

Values in US\$ Million

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2016-2017(Apr-May)
1.	170199	SUGR REFIND NT CONTNG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER	55.85
2.	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	12.33
3.	870190	OTHER TRACTORS	3.12
4.	050100	HUMAN HAIR,UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	2.52
5.	854460	OTHER ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS, FOR A VOLTAGE EXCEEDING 1000 V :	2.24

**Top 5 Commodities of Import (sorted on 2016-17)(April – May)**

Values in US\$ Million

S.No.	HSCode	Commodity	2016-2017(Apr-May)
1.	071331	BEANS OF THE SPP VIGNA MUNGO,HEPPER OR VIGNA RADIATA,WILCZEK DRIED AND SHLD	94.38
2.	071360	PIGEON PEAS (CAJANUS CAJAN)	66.15
3.	880240	AEROPLANES AND OTHR AIRCRAFT,OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15000 KG	25.09
4.	440839	OTHER OF TROPICAL WOOD	8.59
5.	440890	VENNER SHTS PLYSHTS ETC OF OTHER WOOD	5.06

Data Source: DGCI&amp;S, Kolkata



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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3519  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

3519. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:

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

- (a) the total quantum and value of India's trade with neighbouring countries during the last three years and the current year, country and product-wise;
- (b) the details of agreements entered into with the neighbouring countries for developing the trade relations during the said period, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has made any efforts to boost the trade relations with the neighbouring countries during the said period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a) : The amount of India's trade with SAARC countries during last three years and current year is furnished in **Annex-I**. The country-wise details of top 10 commodities of export and import with SAARC countries are furnished in **Annex-II**. Further details are available at the website of Department of Commerce at [commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp](http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/default.asp).
- (b) : The details of agreements entered into with the SAARC countries for developing trade relations during the said period are as follows:
  - (i) The revised "Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh" was signed on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2015.
  - (ii) The existing "Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit between India and Bhutan" has been extended for a period of one year from 28<sup>th</sup> July 2016 or till a new agreement comes into force, whichever is earlier.
- (c)&(d) : The Government continues to engage pro-actively with SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations. Issues impacting bilateral trade, raised by

these countries, are taken up for an early resolution. Bilateral and multilateral trade discussions are held with these countries from time to time, to explore mechanisms for enhancement of cross border trade.

Government has set up Border Haats at India-Bangladesh border to promote well-being of the people dwelling in remote areas by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets. Issues relating to improvement of trade infrastructure in the form of upgradation of Land Custom Stations are also being coordinated between the concerned states and the neighbouring countries.

Further, assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative(MAI) and Market Development Assistance(MDA) schemes to Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils, Apex Trade Bodies etc for participation in events in foreign countries, including countries in neighbourhood.

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**Annex-I as mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 3519 for 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016**

**Trade with SAARC countries from 2013-14 till date**

Dated: 03/08/2016  
Values in US \$ Millions

S.No.	Country	2013-2014 (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	474.34	208.77	683.10	265.57
2.	BANGLADESH PR	6,166.97	484.34	6,651.30	5,682.63
3.	BHUTAN	355.60	152.17	507.77	203.43
4.	MALDIVES	106.07	3.97	110.05	102.10
5.	NEPAL	3,592.30	529.93	4,122.23	3,062.37
6.	PAKISTAN IR	2,274.30	426.88	2,701.18	1,847.41
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	4,534.35	666.93	5,201.27	3,867.42
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>17,503.92</b>	<b>2,472.98</b>	<b>19,976.89</b>	<b>15,030.94</b>

S.No.	Country	2014-2015 (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	422.56	261.91	684.47	160.65
2.	BANGLADESH PR	6,451.48	621.37	7,072.85	5,830.12
3.	BHUTAN	333.94	149.87	483.81	184.08
4.	MALDIVES	152.38	4.32	156.70	148.06
5.	NEPAL	4,558.77	639.91	5,198.68	3,918.86
6.	PAKISTAN IR	1,857.29	497.31	2,354.60	1,359.98
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	6,703.72	756.17	7,459.89	5,947.55
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>20,480.14</b>	<b>2,930.85</b>	<b>23,411.00</b>	<b>17,549.29</b>

S.No.	Country	2015-2016(P) (April to March)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	526.60	307.90	834.50	218.70
2.	BANGLADESH PR	5,695.78	660.65	6,356.42	5,035.13
3.	BHUTAN	408.30	279.10	687.40	129.20
4.	MALDIVES	178.27	4.29	182.56	173.98
5.	NEPAL	3,681.30	468.17	4,149.46	3,213.13
6.	PAKISTAN IR	2,098.43	441.03	2,539.46	1,657.40
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	5,311.83	742.79	6,054.62	4,569.04
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>17,900.51</b>	<b>2,903.92</b>	<b>20,804.43</b>	<b>14,996.59</b>

S.No.	Country	2016-2017(P) (April to June)			
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
	<b>South Asia</b>				
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	121.65	46.02	167.68	75.63
2.	BANGLADESH PR	1,436.55	193.69	1,630.23	1,242.86
3.	BHUTAN	100.26	32.98	133.24	67.29
4.	MALDIVES	42.55	0.62	43.17	41.93
5.	NEPAL	1,260.22	100.25	1,360.48	1,159.97
6.	PAKISTAN IR	410.19	92.07	502.26	318.12
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	951.00	133.15	1,084.15	817.86
	<b>Total of South Asia</b>	<b>4,322.44</b>	<b>598.78</b>	<b>4,921.22</b>	<b>3,723.65</b>

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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**Annex-II as mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha USQ No. 3519 for 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016****Top 10 Commodities of Export to Afghanistan**

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	195.87
2.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	45.47
3.	WHEAT	38.01
4.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	25.55
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	18.12
6.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	12.14
7.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	10.97
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	10.41
9.	RMG SILK	8.30
10.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	7.82
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	163.40
2.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	50.18
3.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	46.09
4.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	17.22
5.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	15.98
6.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	11.72
7.	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	8.05
8.	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	6.69
9.	RMG SILK	6.60
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	6.55
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	118.45
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	112.92
3.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	46.59
4.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	37.61
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	25.56
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	23.76
7.	SUGAR	17.92
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	15.28
9.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	10.95
10.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	8.87
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	28.37
2.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	14.51
3.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	12.18
4.	PROJECT GOODS	11.38
5.	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	8.59
6.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	7.78
7.	SUGAR	5.22
8.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	5.04
9.	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER/CANVAS ETC.	3.32

10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1.96
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Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Afghanistan

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	120.39
2.	SPICES	58.15
3.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	10.28
4.	PULSES	9.25
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	4.13
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	3.86
7.	VEGETABLE OILS	1.03
8.	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	0.54
9.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.43
10.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.19
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	164.06
2.	SPICES	71.48
3.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	15.35
4.	PULSES	4.67
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	4.15
6.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	1.12
7.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	0.39
8.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.27
9.	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	0.15
10.	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	0.05
<b>2015- 2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	FRESH FRUITS	164.05
2.	SPICES	92.83
3.	PULSES	17.39
4.	FRESH VEGETABLES	16.51
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	10.53
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	5.95
7.	WOOL, RAW	0.20
8.	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	0.16
9.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.10
10.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.06
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	SPICES	20.06
2.	FRESH FRUITS	17.39
3.	PULSES	6.15
4.	OTHER COMMODITIES	1.17
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.05
6.	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.11
7.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	0.05
8.	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	0.03
9.	LEATHER GOODS	0.01
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	0.01

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Bangladesh

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	698.84
2.	COTTON YARN	532.70
3.	WHEAT	527.35
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	384.30
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	250.60
6.	IRON AND STEEL	245.15
7.	OIL MEALS	221.49
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	209.94
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	206.35
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	197.25
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	577.53
2.	COTTON YARN	554.34
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	450.07
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	433.71
5.	WHEAT	311.58
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	305.89
7.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	290.05
8.	IRON AND STEEL	243.69
9.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	232.67
10.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	216.86
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	679.83
2.	COTTON YARN	571.84
3.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	401.44
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	297.85
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	296.51
6.	OTHER COMMODITIES	230.53
7.	IRON AND STEEL	223.88
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	194.82
9.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	146.40
10.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	128.31
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON YARN	156.55
2.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	96.38
3.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	95.70
4.	IRON AND STEEL	95.40
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	77.27
6.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	73.61
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	43.34
8.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	42.29
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	41.46

10.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	36.80
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Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Bangladesh

2013-2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	75.44
2.	FRESH FRUITS	56.66
3.	JUTE YARN	47.08
4.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	38.48
5.	JUTE, RAW	25.71
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.91
7.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	19.95
8.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	17.12
9.	MARINE PRODUCTS	14.25
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	14.26
2014-2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	86.05
2.	FRESH FRUITS	72.53
3.	JUTE YARN	49.94
4.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	42.84
5.	MARINE PRODUCTS	23.55
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.78
7.	JUTE, RAW	23.18
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	22.70
9.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	22.00
10.	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	19.43
2015-2016(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	100.05
2.	JUTE YARN	72.66
3.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	72.02
4.	JUTE, RAW	55.68
5.	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	26.82
6.	FRESH FRUITS	24.89
7.	MARINE PRODUCTS	20.51
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	19.44
9.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	16.71
10.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	16.47
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	JUTE, RAW	46.56
2.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	29.90
3.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	20.77
4.	JUTE YARN	19.70



5.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9.35
6.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	6.81
7.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	5.73
8.	FINISHED LEATHER	5.24
9.	LEAD AND PRODUCTS MADE OF LED	4.81
10.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	3.63

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Bhutan

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	104.32
2.	IRON AND STEEL	42.58
3.	PROJECT GOODS	25.51
4.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	21.15
5.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	19.40
6.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	15.65
7.	OTHER COMMODITIES	12.06
8.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	10.14
9.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	8.88
10.	COCOA PRODUCTS	5.82
<b>2014-2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	98.34
2.	IRON AND STEEL	28.57
3.	OTHER COMMODITIES	26.62
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	24.18
5.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	19.52
6.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	12.47
7.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	9.08
8.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	7.99
9.	COCOA PRODUCTS	6.44
10.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	6.32
<b>2015-2016(Provisional )</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	80.07
2.	OTHER COMMODITIES	46.36
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	45.25
4.	MACHINE TOOLS	30.95
5.	IRON AND STEEL	17.99
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	16.77
7.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	16.20
8.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	13.59
9.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	12.89
10.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	12.06
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	19.47
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	17.03
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	13.55
4.	MACHINE TOOLS	11.29
5.	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	3.57
6.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	3.19
7.	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	3.17
8.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	2.92
9.	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	2.74
10.	OTHER COMMODITIES	2.38

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

## Top 10 Commodities of Import from Bhutan

<b>2013- 2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	97.88
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	26.46
3.	PROCESSED MINERALS	7.64
4.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	5.98
5.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	3.30
6.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3.05
7.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	2.39
8.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC T	2.08
9.	OTHER COMMODITIES	1.17
10.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.07
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	95.38
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	28.56
3.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	7.31
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	4.13
5.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.56
6.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC T	2.87
7.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.63
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	1.75
9.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	0.97
10.	SPICES	0.81
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	OTHER COMMODITIES	154.11
2.	IRON AND STEEL	77.48
3.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	24.53
4.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	6.62
5.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.24
6.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	2.83
7.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.78
8.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC T	1.48
9.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	1.40
10.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.27
<b>Apr-Jun 2016- 2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	IRON AND STEEL	20.78
2.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	6.14
3.	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	1.79
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	1.39
5.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1.12
6.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	0.54
7.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODC T	0.38
8.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.35
9.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	0.11

10.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	0.09
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Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Export to Maldives

2013- 2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	MARINE PRODUCTS	8.42
2.	FRESH VEGETABLES	7.40
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	7.08
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	6.46
5.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	4.40
6.	IRON AND STEEL	4.33
7.	SUGAR	4.19
8.	FRESH FRUITS	3.70
9.	MILLED PRODUCTS	3.41
10.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	3.08
2014- 2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	15.97
2.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	14.64
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	11.68
4.	FRESH VEGETABLES	9.56
5.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	9.50
6.	MARINE PRODUCTS	6.71
7.	IRON AND STEEL	6.47
8.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	5.96
9.	FRESH FRUITS	4.91
10.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	4.35
2015-2016(Provisional )		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	21.20
2.	FRESH VEGETABLES	12.80
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	11.06
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	10.05
5.	IRON AND STEEL	8.69
6.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	7.92
7.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	7.64
8.	MARINE PRODUCTS	7.40
9.	FRESH FRUITS	6.68
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	5.64
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	5.19
2.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	2.71
3.	FRESH VEGETABLES	2.55
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	2.54
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	2.25

6.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	2.12
7.	IRON AND STEEL	1.85
8.	FRESH FRUITS	1.58
9.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	1.25
10.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	1.22

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Maldives

2013-2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	IRON AND STEEL	2.31
2.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.72
3.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.17
4.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.18
5.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	0.13
6.	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	0.11
7.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.11
8.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	0.09
9.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	0.04
10.	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	0.02
2014-2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	IRON AND STEEL	2.56
2.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.65
3.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.62
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.15
5.	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	0.08
6.	CONSUMER ELECTRONICS	0.07
7.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.07
8.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	0.07
9.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.01
10.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	0.01
2015-2016(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	IRON AND STEEL	1.56
2.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	1.15
3.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.70
4.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.47
5.	OTHER WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	0.18
6.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.05
7.	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	0.04
8.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.03
9.	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	0.02
10.	OTHER COMMODITIES	0.02
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	IRON AND STEEL	0.37

2.	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	0.16
3.	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	0.08
4.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	0.01
5.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	0.00
6.	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	0.00
7.	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	0.00
8.	BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND PRNTNG	0.00
9.	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	0.00
10.	IC ENGINES AND PARTS	0.00

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Export to Nepal

2013- 2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,129.05
2.	IRON AND STEEL	394.69
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	119.80
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	116.77
5.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	106.66
6.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	95.09
7.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	90.03
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	81.10
9.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	68.70
10.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	59.93
2014-2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,180.66
2.	IRON AND STEEL	519.07
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	216.76
4.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	153.64
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	145.33
6.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	130.58
7.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	128.24
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	112.95
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	105.87
10.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	93.37
2015-2016 (Provisional )		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	650.14
2.	IRON AND STEEL	475.19
3.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	173.54
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	139.92
5.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	134.70
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	133.58
7.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	119.78
8.	OTHER COMMODITIES	107.74
9.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	105.38
10.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	78.98

<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	212.19
2.	IRON AND STEEL	140.52
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	70.09
4.	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	62.00
5.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	46.81
6.	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	45.38
7.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	44.99
8.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	44.16
9.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	39.00
10.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	38.75

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Nepal

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	68.36
2.	IRON AND STEEL	63.47
3.	SPICES	47.94
4.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	46.49
5.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	42.67
6.	FRESH FRUITS	36.23
7.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	29.84
8.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	22.42
9.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	21.68
10.	TEA	19.88
<b>2014 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	106.11
2.	IRON AND STEEL	76.66
3.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	58.81
4.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	53.73
5.	SPICES	37.87
6.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	37.06
7.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	33.19
8.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	30.04
9.	FRESH FRUITS	26.24
10.	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	19.82
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	83.93
2.	SPICES	55.53
3.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	37.92
4.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	36.80
5.	IRON AND STEEL	33.51
6.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	22.72

7.	OTHER JUTE MANUFACTURES	22.72
8.	TEA	18.88
9.	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	16.45
10.	JUTE HESSIAN	15.78
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	23.18
2.	SPICES	12.42
3.	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	8.91
4.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	6.96
5.	IRON AND STEEL	5.84
6.	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	5.14
7.	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	4.42
8.	OTHER COMMODITIES	3.53
9.	TEA	3.17
10.	OIL MEALS	3.00

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata



## Top 10 Commodities of Export to Pakistan

<b>2013-2014</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	343.32
2.	OIL MEALS	311.76
3.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	183.48
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	158.25
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	149.31
6.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	142.61
7.	COTTON YARN	118.60
8.	PULSES	66.04
9.	DYES	64.66
10.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	62.93
<b>2014- 2015</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	OIL MEALS	156.86
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	142.67
3.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	139.47
4.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	131.20
5.	FRESH VEGETABLES	115.22
6.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	105.03
7.	COTTON YARN	90.36
8.	DYES	78.10
9.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	68.63
10.	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	62.96
<b>2015-2016(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	647.35
2.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	163.44
3.	COTTON YARN	131.61
4.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	108.26
5.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	85.51
6.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	65.75
7.	PULSES	62.99
8.	DYES	55.16
9.	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	46.41
10.	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	43.94
<b>Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Value in US \$ Million</b>
1.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	42.82
2.	COTTON YARN	41.02
3.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	36.61
4.	SUGAR	30.29
5.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	27.71
6.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	19.64
7.	PULSES	19.06
8.	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	17.63
9.	DYES	14.05
10.	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	13.78

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Pakistan

2013- 2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	FRESH FRUITS	100.15
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	57.63
3.	SESAME SEEDS	31.21
4.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	28.34
5.	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	26.87
6.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	23.33
7.	FINISHED LEATHER	23.94
8.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	18.19
9.	PROCESSED MINERALS	13.49
10.	WOOL, RAW	13.57
2014- 2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	FRESH FRUITS	106.74
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	106.22
3.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	45.93
4.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	36.76
5.	FINISHED LEATHER	28.87
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23.68
7.	PROCESSED MINERALS	22.05
8.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	17.09
9.	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	16.70
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	16.03
2015-2016(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	116.39
2.	FRESH FRUITS	89.26
3.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	49.69
4.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	21.59
5.	PROCESSED MINERALS	20.44
6.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	20.72
7.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	18.84
8.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	17.24
9.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	13.94
10.	FINISHED LEATHER	12.92
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	23.14
2.	FRESH FRUITS	13.86
3.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	9.23
4.	BULK MINERALS AND ORES	8.70
5.	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	4.80
6.	SPICES	4.45
7.	PROCESSED MINERALS	4.37
8.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	4.24

9.	FINISHED LEATHER	4.02
10.	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	2.37

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Export to Sri Lanka

2013-2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	931.48
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	605.17
3.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	284.04
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	241.71
5.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	235.86
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	148.33
7.	IRON AND STEEL	145.88
8.	SUGAR	128.60
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	117.41
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	107.40
2014-2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	1,745.17
2.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	827.12
3.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	787.44
4.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	370.07
5.	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	292.59
6.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	237.80
7.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	220.73
8.	IRON AND STEEL	166.19
9.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	154.16
10.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	136.36
2015-2016(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	1,308.37
2.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	568.47
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	489.59
4.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	223.67
5.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	221.24
6.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	185.41
7.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	175.43
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	161.66
9.	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	128.61
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	120.12
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(Provisional)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	126.10
2.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	77.54
3.	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	53.16
4.	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	51.11

5.	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	50.69
6.	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	47.35
7.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	43.88
8.	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	34.43
9.	IRON AND STEEL	27.72
10.	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	25.63

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

### Top 10 Commodities of Import from Sri Lanka

2013-2014		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	101.27
2.	SPICES	97.62
3.	OTHER COMMODITIES	43.41
4.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	40.27
5.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	38.96
6.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	28.62
7.	FRESH FRUITS	27.84
8.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	26.75
9.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	21.40
10.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	18.85
2014- 2015		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	124.43
2.	FRESH FRUITS	94.47
3.	SPICES	91.46
4.	OTHER COMMODITIES	48.57
5.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	44.78
6.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	44.66
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	24.43
8.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	20.63
9.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCNT	19.45
10.	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	19.06
2015-2016(P)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million
1.	SPICES	116.37
2.	OTHER COMMODITIES	98.38
3.	FRESH FRUITS	80.64
4.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	48.99
5.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRC MDUP ARTCL	44.04
6.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	25.41
7.	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	24.36
8.	PETROLEUM: CRUDE	22.69
9.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	20.84
10.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	20.09
Apr-Jun 2016-2017(P)		
S.No.	Commodity	Value in US \$ Million

1.	SPICES	16.74
2.	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	16.67
3.	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	11.07
4.	OTH TXTL YRN, FBRIC MDUP ARTCL	10.58
5.	OTHER COMMODITIES	9.99
6.	FRESH FRUITS	9.50
7.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	5.95
8.	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	4.23
9.	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCY	3.63
10.	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	3.30

Data Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3522  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

PEPPER PRODUCTION

**3522. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:**

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

- the details of pepper production in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- whether pepper production has declined during the said period;
- if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- the measures taken by the Government for increasing the production of pepper?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) to (c): The production of pepper in India during the last three years and current year is given below:

(Production in MT)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
Total	37,000	70,000	48,500	55,500

(P) Projected

The production of pepper in the country during the last three years shows a fluctuating trend. The major reason of the decrease in pepper production during 2015-16 can be attributed to lesser production in the State of Kerala on account of drought and untimely rains.

(d): Several programmes for development and production of spices, including pepper, such as area expansion, rejuvenation/rehabilitation of old plantations, establishment of processing unit, Integrated Pest

Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, creation of water resources, micro irrigation, post-harvest management, development of market yards, Human Resource Development, etc. are implemented through State Horticulture Mission under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of Government of India. Government implements through the Spices Board various export development, post-harvest and quality improvement programmes for spices including pepper.

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3523(H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016**

**EXPORT OF MEAT**

**3523 (H). SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:**

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

- (a) the details of meat exported from the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the country-wise/year-wise amount of foreign exchange earned by the country therefrom;
- (c) whether the Government has received requests/suggestions from various religious organisations or social organisations for stopping the export of meat; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b). The details of meat exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise/year-wise along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom is given below:

Quantity in MT/Value in US\$ Million

**Product-wise meat export:**

COMMODITY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-May)*	
	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)	QTY (MTS)	VAL (US \$ M)
BUFFALO MEAT	1365643	4350.38	1503512	4781.18	1314161	4068.66	188995	545.71
PROCESSED MEAT	508	1.29	405	2.29	282	0.96	6	0.03
SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	22608	115.37	23614	135.71	21952	128.38	3747	21.92
OTHER MEAT	268	0.55	262	0.44				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1389027</b>	<b>4467.58</b>	<b>1527793</b>	<b>4919.62</b>	<b>1336395</b>	<b>4198.00</b>	<b>192748</b>	<b>567.67</b>

Source: DGCI&S\*/Provisional

**Top Country-wise/destination wise export of meat:**

COMMODITY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-May)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
VIETNAM	524490	1796.316	633945	2154.39	605248	1993.01	68364	212.56
EGYPT	107826	338.221	128082	422.34	115317	357.72	28053	79.92
MALAYSIA	121713	388.672	130877	422.94	135939	410.02	20566	61.85



<b>SAUDI ARAB</b>	80433	280.469	80845	301.51	69392	245.36	12957	44.72
<b>IRAQ</b>	29992	87.1	23603	66.33	42988	117.36	9164	20.58
<b>Others</b>	524573	1576.808	530441	1552.1	367511	1074.53	53644	148.04
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1389027</b>	<b>4467.586</b>	<b>1527793</b>	<b>4919.61</b>	<b>1336395</b>	<b>4198</b>	<b>192748</b>	<b>567.67</b>

Source: DGCI&S/\*Provisional

(c) & (d) Representations are being received from time to time from some religious/social organisations demanding ban on export of meat and its products. The existing export policy is in the interest of the farmers, livestock producers, meat consumers, traders, stake holders and stake holders of other sectors such as dairy, leather, animal feed etc. However, export of beef (meat of cows, oxen and calf) is prohibited from the country.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3525  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

RCEP NEGOTIATIONS ON IPR

**3525. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:**

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

- (a) the present status of the negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) indicating India's stand on RCEP negotiations on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) chapter;
- (b) whether the RCEP negotiations on IP chapter are not likely to go beyond the commitments made under Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether there have been proposals from Japan and South Korea to include provisions concerning dilution of patentability criteria, data exclusivity, patent term extension and IP enforcement in the IPR chapter of RCEP agreement and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether India is considering to accept any of these provisions while signing the RCEP agreement and if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) to (d): The negotiations on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement including Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) chapter therein have not yet been finalised. The IPR chapter of the agreement is being negotiated keeping in view our national interest as also our national legislations and various multilateral agreements on IPRs to which India is party. It may be noted that some RCEP countries had tried to introduce a clause in favour of ever greening of patents, which was dropped after stiff opposition from India.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3567  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

**BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN**

**3567. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:**

**SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

**KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:**

**SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:**

**SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

**DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:**

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

- the total quantity and value of trade carried out between India and Japan during the last three years and the current year, item-wise;
- whether the India-Japan Joint Committee has met recently to review the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and suggest amendments to the pact to boost bilateral trade and investment;
- if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the issues discussed in the meeting;
- whether the issues relating to export of Indian farm products such as Sesame seeds and providing service professionals including Indian nurses have also been discussed in the meeting; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to boost the trade between the two countries?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) The total value of trade carried out between India and Japan during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Values in USD Million)

Year	Export to Japan	Import from Japan	Total Trade
2013-14	6814.64	9481.03	16295.67
2014-15	5385.87	10131.36	15517.23
2015-16*	4668.83	9843.62	14512.46
2016-17 (Apr to June)*	911.83	2201.97	3113.79

(\*-Provisional)

(Source: DGCIS)

Major commodity-wise quantity and value of trade carried out during the last three years and the current year are enclosed at Annexure.

(b) The Joint Committee under India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) had its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2016 in New Delhi. The Joint Committee reviewed the implementation and operation of the CEPA and discussed the issues raised by the two sides.

(c) The Joint Committee decided to exchange the preferential trade data under India-Japan CEPA on a regular basis and acknowledged the request of the two sides raised in the meeting and referred them, as appropriate, to the respective Sub-committees for resolution. The Indian side raised issues on recognition of Indian Organic Standards to facilitate exports of Indian organic products to Japan, facilitation measures for export of sesame seeds, marine products, pharmaceuticals and Indian IT and IT enabled services. The Japanese side raised issues of safeguard measures imposed by India and issues on incentive packages for Japanese Industrial Townships.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Apart from seeking facilitation for export of sesame seeds and mutual recognition agreements for service professionals including nurses, trade facilitation measures on customs were also discussed.

Indian exporters are generally encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in Japan to showcase Indian products in the Japanese markets and increase engagement with the Japanese companies.

The New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 makes provisions to incentivise India's exports through newly introduced schemes namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Services Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India. Both these schemes will also help in promoting exports from India to Japan.

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MAJOR COMMODITY-WISE IMPORT FROM JAPAN DURING LAST THREE YEARS AND 2016-17(APR TO MAY)									
(TOP 50 COMMODITY BASED ON 2015-16 IMPORT VALUE)									
(VALUES IN MILLION USD)									
COMMODITY GROUP	UNIT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(APR TO JUN)	
		QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL
IRON AND STEEL	TON	1382470	1289.69	1804185	1453.76	2486311	1490.43	287526	202.98
INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC			1104.66		851.37		951.23		235.04
PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	TON	75780	246.09	120378	312.32	318856	483.98	96207	134.29
AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS			493.21		517.22		482.68		110.33
ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS			322.03		345.93		428.27		89.05
SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT			438.42		944.09		419.73		78.53
ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS			404.97		341.11		393.50		94.73
PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL			412.69		393.98		359.38		89.52
ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME			365.78		368.25		343.92		105.10
MACHINE TOOLS			407.03		455.20		342.72		91.65
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM			308.13		319.53		322.75		73.81
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	140991584	285.88	163235061	320.97	201963773	296.01	49195271	67.62
IC ENGINES AND PARTS			327.91		310.92		277.31		64.22
PROJECT GOODS	KGS	6584728	140.91	8439658	285.56	16113220	243.41	1694139	58.98
RESIDUL CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PROD			209.84		224.82		239.18		58.55
OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS			184.33		195.92		213.89		52.85
OTHR RUBBER PRODUCT EXCEPT FOOTW			212.61		201.61		183.28		48.22
AC, REFRIGERATION MACHNRY ETC			151.64		200.52		166.23		36.36
HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS			142.47		126.24		152.82		35.66
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY			98.30		101.72		136.10		34.11
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	KGS	308491715	88.22	401516269	69.40	691900081	127.45	317294152	26.47
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS			127.48		129.70		111.48		22.65
COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	TON	6434	60.29	16696	131.68	16191	103.96	1470	11.73
AGRO CHEMICALS	KGS	2988612	85.77	3099630	84.10	3387755	87.03	1572504	27.90
MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS			92.65		96.42		86.20		18.50
TELECOM INSTRUMENTS			35.81		38.99		75.08		25.54
PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	KGS	8368466	58.55	11227967	71.04	11204048	66.52	2496735	18.14
PUMPS OF ALL TYPES			84.58		71.39		61.42		15.54
BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	KGS	9367024	53.97	7388133	54.06	9045943	59.33	1770038	9.18
PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLIED PRODC	KGS	6567255	58.85	7454339	61.54	7390123	58.92	1358181	14.20
OTHER COMMODITIES			94.89		57.05		58.73		12.73
ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC			72.86		70.96		58.52		15.99
NICKEL, PRODUCT MADE OF NICKEL	TON	1345	21.71	2609	48.18	4568	57.54	581	6.13
AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	NOS	641070	60.19	724918	60.96	366649	52.45	84369	8.87
MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS			47.40		47.13		47.56		12.53
COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS			51.97		49.15		45.98		11.57
OTHER PLASTIC ITEMS			46.00		44.52		44.44		13.87
CRANES, LIFTS AND WINCHES			62.49		32.63		40.64		17.01
PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT			33.93		41.77		39.18		10.49
OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)			24.61		26.16		32.63		6.70
CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS			33.78		35.66		31.04		9.41
COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	TON	577516	159.80	340759	83.64	175829	28.69	104880	15.28
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TON	57730	76.75	45980	66.92	28516	28.66	6186	4.83
MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	KGS	5657981	18.87	7810973	27.58	8294756	26.46	1966795	6.03
ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	TON	3583	24.07	4825	28.63	4742	26.39	1755	8.14
PRIME MICA AND MICA PRODUCTS	KGS	845755	20.59	926376	24.23	1031207	26.20	276695	7.38
OTH NON FERROUS METAL AND PRODC	KGS	2077355	16.34	2174441	19.37	2884928	20.33	807677	5.30
GLASS AND GLASSWARE			23.66		15.53		15.11		4.71
SILVER	KGS	16	0.02	5002	2.86	19327	9.68	15014	7.24
CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	TON	5	0.02	1	0.01	37	0.01	137004	4.68
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE</b>			<b>9182.72</b>		<b>9862.28</b>		<b>9454.46</b>		<b>2140.31</b>
OTHERS			298.31		269.08		389.16		61.66
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9481.03</b>		<b>10131.36</b>		<b>9843.62</b>		<b>2201.97</b>
NOTE: 1) FIGURES FOR 2015-16 AND 2016-17 (APR TO JUNE) IS PROVISIONAL									
2) QUANTITY FOR ALL COMMODITIES NOT GIVEN AS UNITS ARE ADDITIVE									
(Source: DGCIIS)									

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3569(H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016**

**IMPORT AND EXPORT OF RICE**

**3569(H). SHRI AJAY NISHAD:**

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

- (a) whether India has imported rice during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the countries from which India is importing rice; and
- (c) the rank of India among the world's rice exporting countries and the names of the countries to which India is exporting rice?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a & b): India has imported negligible quantities of rice during the past three years and the current year. The import in quantity terms were 1439 MT in 2013-14, 1958 MT in 2014-15, 1021 MT in 2015-16 and 248 MT during the current year (April to June 2016). In value terms the imports were USD 1.37 million in 2013-14, USD 1.77 million in 2014-15, USD 0.91 million in 2015-16 and USD 0.23 million in 2016-17 (April to June, 2016). The names of the countries from which India is importing rice are Spain, Thailand, USA, Italy, UAE etc.
- (c): As per UNCOMTRADE, India is the largest exporter of rice in the world with export of 11.02 million MT during calendar year 2015, valued at USD 6.38 billion. The country-wise details of India's export of rice (Top 5 countries) are as under:

Quantity in Lakh MT; Value in US \$ Million

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (P)		2016-17 (APR TO JUNE) (P)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SAUDI ARABIA	9.66	1,195.43	11.49	1,294.19	11.01	919.86	2.57	192.01
UAE	3.73	313.56	5.20	439.93	8.68	589.33	2.23	154.12
IRAN	15.32	1,918.60	10.05	1,167.87	7.14	583.06	3.78	291.48
IRAQ	2.36	283.44	2.76	284.51	4.73	368.16	1.37	88.88
SENEGAL	6.52	195.79	7.66	226.60	8.88	246.18	1.81	49.27
OTHER COUNTRIES	71.31	3,883.23	82.85	4,440.02	64.62	3,100.91	17.55	786.09
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>108.90</b>	<b>7,790.05</b>	<b>120.01</b>	<b>7,853.12</b>	<b>105.06</b>	<b>5,807.50</b>	<b>29.31</b>	<b>1,561.85</b>

Source: DGCI&S; (P) - Provisional

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3574(H)  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT OF ORGANIC AND BIO-DYNAMIC  
PRODUCE

3574(H). SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing any assistance to encourage the export of organic and bio-dynamic produce;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some institutions or agencies in the country export organic and bio-dynamic produce with international organic certification;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the increase registered in export of organic produce during the last three years, State-wise?

ANSWER

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

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

- (a & b): Encouraging exports of agricultural products (including organic products) is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to the exporters through various components of its Plan Scheme viz. Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) and Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS) etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.
- (c & d): Organic products can be exported from the country only when they are certified by an accredited certification body under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) implemented by the Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department

of Commerce. There are no Government approved standards for bio-dynamic products.

- (e): State wise export data is not maintained. However, data for total exports of organic agricultural products for last three years is given below:

Quantity in MT; Value in USD million		
Year	Quantity	Value
2013-14	177765	220
2014-15	285663	327
2015-16	263687	298

Source: Data provided by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on TraceNet

In 2014-15, the exports showed a growth of 60.70 % in volume terms and 35.45% in value terms as compared to previous year. However, in 2015-16, the exports have declined by 7.69 % in volume terms and 8.86% in value terms.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3577  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

GRANTS PROVIDED TO TRADERS

3577. SHRI NIMMALA KRISTAPPA

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

- (a) the details of the grants provided to the traders for import and export during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the amount of grants provided separately for the import-export of sugar, foodgrains, edible oils and oil cakes during the said period;
- (c) the details of such traders/companies which have been provided more than rupees five crore as grants for carrying out such trade;
- (d) whether certain products were imported by the government at higher rates which were subsequently exported at lower rates and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the number of companies against which the cases of irregularities have been registered during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the persons/companies found guilty?

ANSWER

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

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

( a): Government provides incentives in form of duty credit scrips linked to merchandise export performance under chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy through the following schemes:

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme	Scheme currently available
Focus Product Scheme (FPS), Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Market Linked Focus Product Scrip (MLFPS), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojna (VKGUY), Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip and Incremental Export Incentive Scheme	Schemes withdrawn but incentives still being given for past claims

No such incentives are provided for imports. The details of such incentives provided for exports during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

S. No.	Year	Export incentive-Rs Crore
1	2013-14	16844
2	2014-15	17768
3	2015-16	15898
4	Apr –July 2016	6295

(b): Government has not provided any such export incentives to sugar, food grains, and edible oils in the past 4 years. The amount of incentive provided for export of oil cakes during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

S. No.	Year	Export incentive-Rs Crore
1	2013-14	0.00
2	2014-15	0.04
3	2015-16	13.35
4	Apr –July 2016	7.61

(c): No traders/companies have been issued such export incentive for more than rupees five crore for export of Oil Cake during the last three years and the current year;

(d)& (e): Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3582  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND E U

**3582. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:**

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

**SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:**

**SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the free trade agreement between India and the European Union (EU) has been on the anvil for the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the outstanding issues impeding the negotiations and the time bound conclusion of a balanced agreement along with the present status of the ongoing negotiations between India and the EU;
- (c) whether the Government intends to resolve these issues and negotiate for a balanced agreement at the earliest; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

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

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

a) : India-European Union Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (India-EU BTIA) negotiations started in 2007 and sixteen rounds of negotiations have been held so far.

b) to d): As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosure of details of outstanding issues before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations. Recently three rounds of stocktaking meetings of India-EU BTIA negotiations have been held on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 (in New Delhi), 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2016 (in Brussels) and 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 (in New Delhi). India is committed for an early and balanced outcome of the India-EU BTIA negotiations.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3587  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

IMPORT OF COTTON

**3587. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:**

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

- whether the spinning mills in the country are importing cotton from International market in view of the steep rise in its prices in the domestic market;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether there is any proposal to impose duty on import of cotton to protect the Indian farmers; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) and (b): The details of cotton imported during the last three cotton years (Oct - Sept) and current cotton year are as under:-

Cotton year (1 <sup>st</sup> October – 30 <sup>th</sup> September)	Imports of Cotton (in Lakh Bales of 170 kgs. each)
2012-13	14.59
2013-14	11.51
2014-15	14.39
2014-15 (Oct, 2014-June, 2015)	8.75
2015-16 (Oct,2015-June, 2016)	8.03

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(c) & (d): No such proposal is under consideration at present. Above data indicate downward movement in import in recent years from the figure for 2012-13.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3593  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

COMMODITY BOARDS

**3593. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:**

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

- the details of Commodity Boards which are instrumental in gainfully exploiting our national resources besides employment generation and boosting of our economy;
- the estimated employment generation and yearly turn-over of these Boards, board-wise;
- whether the Government has conducted any further study to create more such boards, particularly to exploit huge tract of bamboo resources; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

**(a) & (b):** There are five statutory Commodity Boards viz. Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board and Tobacco Board under the Department of Commerce which facilitate production, development and export of tea, coffee, rubber, spices and tobacco. These Boards are non commercial organizations. They receive Government Grants for implementation of various Schemes in the respective sectors. They have limited number of employees for implementation and supervision of these schemes. However, estimated total direct and indirect employment in these sectors is given below:

(Figures in lakh persons)

Sector	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	Spices	Tobacco
Estimated Employment	11.28	12.00	6.50	50.00	38.00

**(c) & (d):** There is no proposal at present for creating more boards. To exploit huge tract of bamboo resources, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a National Bamboo Mission, as a sub-scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The National Bamboo Mission envisages promoting holistic growth of bamboo sector. Constitution of separate boards may result in multiplication of agencies and programmes.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3605  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TRADE WITH CHINA THROUGH NATHU LA PASS

**3605. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI):**

**SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:**

**SHRI PREM DAS RAI:**

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

- the total value of imports and exports with China made through Nathu La Pass during the last three years;
- whether the Chinese Authorities have requested the Indian Government to include more items in the list of traded commodities with them through the Nathu La Pass from the present limit for export of 29 items and import of 15 items;
- if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on this request; and
- the steps taken by the Government to provide incentives to domestic manufacturers in order to mitigate the cost of competitiveness to Chinese products?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a): Value of imports and exports with China through Nathu La Pass during last three years is given below:-

*(Value in Indian Rupees)*

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade
2013-14	1,16,70,489/-	7,75,26,935/-	8,91,97,424/-
2014-15	12,36,20,000/-	16,04,43,830/-	28,40,63,830/-
2015-16	11,04,86,636/-	60,25,69,967/-	71,30,56,603/-
Total	24,57,77,125/-	84,05,40,732/-	1,08,63,17,857/-

*(Source: DoR/CBEC)*

(b) & (c): The list of commodities through the India- China border, was expanded and notified by Directorate General of Foreign Trade on 7 May 2012, consists of 20 items for import from China and 36 items for export to China. DGFT in May 2015, notified the increase in the Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) value per consignment from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/-, for border trade between India and China through Nathu La,

According to the information received from Embassy of India, Beijing, In April 2015, India requested China to add the 4 items for import in India (Salt-Tea, Pulses, Canned Food and Woolen & Cotton Clothes) and 7 items for export to China (Sugar, Artificial Jewelry, Pulses, Carton boxes with trays, Fodder, Local Grains, Brass Products). China in May 2015 suggested addition of 13 items for import in India (Garments, Bed-sheets, Tibetan Furniture, Porcelain, Electric Appliances, Food products, Cigarettes, Agricultural Products, Meat and Dairy Products, Silk and Fabric, Copper products, Jewellery, Featured Products) and 11 items for export to China (Garments, Bed-sheets, Kitchenware, Food Products, Copper Products, Civilian Products for Buddhist use, Local Spices, Cigarettes and Wine, Agricultural Products, Jewellery, Featured Fabrics). However, no formal request from China has been received to include these items in the list of traded commodities through the Nathu La Pass.

(d): The Government has taken various measures to extend support to exporters including exports to China which are indicated below:-

i. The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.

ii. In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from Rs. 18000 Crore to Rs. 21000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.

iii. By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3611  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

EXPORT OF SEAFOOD

**3611. SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:**

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:**

**SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:**

**DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:**

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

- (a) whether India has the potential to export a number of excellent varieties of fish including seabass, tilappa and mud crab, which are delicious and have huge acceptance in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has been focusing more on the export of shrimps and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the details of various varieties of fish exported by MPEDA during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for export of all varieties of fish and sea products along with shrimps?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) Yes Madam.
- (b) Shrimp is more preferred commodity in all the international markets and fetches a better margin compared to other fin fish or shell fish varieties. The priority given to shrimp exports is mostly market driven as farmed shrimp contributes more than 60% of our export revenue. The Seafood exports mainly depend on aquaculture since the catch from seas is coming down every year. Considering the higher margin, the aquaculture farmers also prefer the shrimp cultivation. However, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (R & D wing of MPEDA) and other ICAR institutes over the last few years have developed the technology for breeding and farming of varieties of fin fish and shellfish. These technologies have been standardized and transferred to farmers and entrepreneurs for adoption. Already production of some of these species has started in aquaculture farms. In the years to come, with increasing hatcheries and



farming units engaged in production of these species, sufficient production for exports will be generated.

- (c) The details of various varieties of fish exported by MPEDA during last 3 years may be seen at **Annexure-I**.

#### TOP 10 VARIETIES OF CHILLED FISH EXPORTED

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty	VALUE	Qty	VALUE	Qty	VALUE
SI No.	Item Name	Tons	Rs. Crore	Tons	Rs. Crore	Tons	Rs. Crore
1	CHILLED REEF COD	1053	40.41	1139	45.07	1412	64.46
2	CHILLED SEER FISH/KING FISH	969	44.12	679	29.48	1892	86.95
3	CHILLED GROUPER	447	19.82	544	23.53	934	35.49
4	CHILLED YELLOW FIN TUNA FILLET	0	0	120	7.35	231	15.68
5	CHILLED POMFRET (CHINESE)	148	16.92	72	6.2	155	14.83
6	CHILLED POMFRET	230	18.71	213	15.25	195	12
7	CHILLED SWORD FISH LOINS	0	0	86	3.44	191	8.41
8	CHILLED ROHU (F W)	50	0.82	209	3.97	425	7.2
9	CHILLED SNAPPER (RED)	214	13.45	235	12.12	154	6.7
10	CHILLED EMPEROR	26	0.55	42	1.28	173	6.62
	OTHER CHILLED ITEMS	13380	237.27	22674	255.95	20164	237.92
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16517</b>	<b>392.08</b>	<b>26015</b>	<b>403.65</b>	<b>25926</b>	<b>496.26</b>

#### TOP 10 VARIETIES OF FROZEN FISH

		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Qty Tons	Rs. Crore	Qty Tons	Rs. Crore	QtyTons	Rs. Crore
SI No.	Item Name	Qty Tons	Rs. Crore	Qty Tons	Rs. Crore	QtyTons	Rs. Crore
1	FR. RIBBON FISH/WHOLE	108323	1476.43	92589	1158.04	63797	911.66
2	FR. MACKEREL	10605	112.89	17851	179.8	25382	296.58
3	FR. POMFRET (SILVER)	4142	341.45	5409	426.31	2922	254.05
4	FR. LEATHER JACKET / LEATHER SKIN	3597	73.77	3199	50.04	8617	225.27
5	FR RIBBONFISH WHOLE	35592	495.86	26414	334.27	14267	207.44
6	FR MACKEREL WHOLE	7278	86.16	10530	109.4	13855	165.9
7	FR. CROAKER (YELLOW)	14642	119.17	23274	169.67	15030	141.43

8	FR. CROAKER (SILVER)	8287	78.3	16880	144.89	9931	116.47
9	FR. CROAKER OTHERS	17025	166.49	10054	91.84	6794	100.82
10	FR. SOLE FISH	11719	112.53	7752	67.74	7029	86.44
11.	OTHER FR. FISHES	103148	1231.75	95481	1046.52	61126	956.19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324359</b>	<b>4294.81</b>	<b>309434</b>	<b>3778.5</b>	<b>228749</b>	<b>3462.25</b>

(d) Under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, MPEDA is operating various financial assistance schemes for undertaking various activities in order to promote production and export of marine products including shrimps, crabs, seabass, tilapia and other variety of fishes. For generating additional raw material of new species of fish and shellfish for export purpose, MPEDA has been organizing extension programmes and awareness campaigns, training and demonstration programs for the benefit of fishermen, aquaculture farmers, fish technologist, exporters etc.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3614  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

**BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CANADA**

**3614. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the trade ministers of India and Canada have recently met for a ministerial dialogue to take steps to boost bilateral trade and investment and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India has demanded greater market access in Canada for Indian exports, particularly from sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, textile, clothing leather and organic products and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India's major concern is the lack of a 'bilateral equivalence arrangement' between both the countries to recognize as 'equivalent' under their own rules-each other's organic production norms as well as accreditation and certification systems; and
- (d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) to (d): No, Madam. The Trade Minister of India and Canada are likely to meet for a Ministerial Dialogue in the last week of September, 2016.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3623  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

IMPORTS FROM CHINA

**3623. SHRI KAMAL NATH:**

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

- (a) whether it is in the notice of the Union Government that China has been exporting various goods to India with the markings "Made for India";
- (b) if so, whether China is attempting to discourage the mission of the Union Government of 'Make-in-India's, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps Union Government propose to take to discourage goods from China which are directly affecting our indigenous industries?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b): No Madam. However, China, in general, supports the "Make in India" initiative of the Government of India. As per the Joint Statement issued during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to China in May 2015, 'the leaders noted with appreciation the positive momentum in investment projects as Chinese companies respond to the invitation to 'Make in India' and Indian companies expand their presence in China'.

(c): India and China are members of the WTO and therefore any restrictions imposed on trade needs to be WTO compliant. Trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are available to industries to seek remedies under the prescribed provisions. India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) applicable to domestic goods are also applicable to imported goods. For imported food and edible items, Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA), 2006 and Rules there under are also applicable. Trade remedy measures imposed on China include prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including

chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionary/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 24.6.2017 or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Also Minimum Import Price (MIP) had been imposed on 173 Exim Codes of Chapter 72 on imports of Iron and Steel since 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2016.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3647  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

VALUE ADDED FISHERY PRODUCTS

**3647. SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:**

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

- (a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has requested for an allocation of Rs.10.00 crore during 2013-14 for the establishment and strengthening of the Quality Control Laboratories at Bhimavaram and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, and Chennai in Tamil Nadu in order to promote the production and export of the value added fishery products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to start more projects under MPEDA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for these projects?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a). No Madam.
- (b). Does not arise.
- (c). The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India established on 20th April 1972 (13 of 1972) by an Act of the Parliament. It is entrusted with the overall development, promotion and export of fish & fishery products from the country and has been empowered to take all measures required for ensuring sustained, quality seafood exports from the country. Therefore, depending upon the need, from time to time, MPEDA proposes various plans/projects to the Department of Commerce for its administrative and financial approval wherever required.
- (d). The Department of Commerce provides funds to MPEDA every year under Plan & Non Plan heads for its utilization in various export promotion projects/schemes or Non Plan activities. In the year 2016-17, the Budget Estimate (BE) for Plan funds for MPEDA is Rs. 85 Crores.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3650  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

**3650. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:**

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make Indian industries more export oriented and competitive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of export-GDP ratio in respect of textile, Gems & Jewellery, tea and coffee products; and
- (d) the relative contribution of States/ UTs in terms of GDP ratio in these sectors?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a) & (b): Government has taken a number of steps to make Indian industries more export oriented and competitive and acquire greater share in global trade. Following are some of the important steps taken by the Government:
- i) Enhancing export competitiveness through support under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme.
  - ii) Providing facility for duty free import of inputs and machinery required for export production.
  - iii) Providing refund of duties paid on export products.
  - iv) Deepening market access in select countries and promoting region specific exports by entering into free trade agreements.
  - v) Reducing cost of capital through interest equalisation of 3% on all exports from the MSME sector and notified exports from other sectors under the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit.
  - vi) Reducing transaction cost through reduction in number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports, facility of online filing of applications and introduction of 24x7 operations at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports.
  - vii) Promoting product standards, packaging and branding of Indian products.
  - viii) Promoting access to new product markets/regions through Market Access Initiative and Market Development Assistance schemes.

(C): The export-GDP ratio for textile, Gems & Jewellery, tea and coffee products for the period April 2015-March 2016 is as follows:

Products	Export-GDP Ratio
Textile	0.017353
Gems & Jewellery	0.018577
Tea	0.000307
Coffee	0.000366

GDP at current prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated at Rs. 135.76 lakh crore by the Central Statistics Office under the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Export figures for the year 2015-16 have been compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

(d): State wise export figures are compiled on the basis of declarations made by the exporters on the shipping bills regarding state of origin of the product being exported. The following is the estimated relative contribution of States/UTs in terms of export to GDP ratio for the textile, tea, coffee and gems & jewellery sectors for the period April 2015-March 2016.

S.No.	STATES/UTs	State/UT wise export and GDP ratio for selected sectors			
		TEXTILE	TEA	COFFEE	GEM & JEWELLERY
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.000000677	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000114
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000492209	0.000003027	0.000057761	0.000578064
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
4	ASSAM	0.000000518	0.000161244	0.000000000	0.000000000
5	BIHAR	0.000007522	0.000000010	0.000000000	0.000000000
6	CHANDIGARH	0.000004250	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000187
7	CHATTISGARH	0.000000201	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000288674	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000003
9	DAMAN & DIU	0.000071223	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
10	DELHI	0.002126557	0.000001189	0.000000147	0.000074426
11	GOA	0.000001728	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000126
12	GUJARAT	0.002231725	0.000008435	0.000000297	0.001366228
13	HARYANA	0.001315435	0.000000622	0.000001847	0.000009510
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.000094542	0.000000034	0.000000000	0.000000002
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.000027162	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
16	JHARKHAND	0.000002198	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000001239
17	KARNATAKA	0.001167971	0.000000223	0.000253242	0.002429498
18	KERALA	0.000219898	0.000046527	0.000020755	0.000366606
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0.000000045	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
20	MADHYA PRADESH	0.000521198	0.000000012	0.000000051	0.000000046
21	MAHARASHTRA	0.002710789	0.000014050	0.000001378	0.011929051
22	MANIPUR	0.000000009	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000



S.No.	STATES/UTs	State/UT wise export and GDP ratio for selected sectors			
		TEXTILE	TEA	COFFEE	GEM& JEWELLERY
23	MEGHALAYA	0.000000016	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
24	NAGALAND	0.000000147	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
25	ODISHA	0.000018343	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
26	PONDICHERRY	0.000002124	0.000000000	0.000000038	0.000000022
27	PUNJAB	0.000947487	0.000002772	0.000000002	0.000000045
28	RAJASTHAN	0.000518486	0.000000048	0.000000659	0.000386298
29	SIKKIM	0.000000113	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
30	TAMIL NADU	0.003270349	0.000053756	0.000031095	0.000310496
31	TELANGANA	0.000045603	0.000000339	0.000009138	0.000045750
32	TRIPURA	0.000000328	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000000000
33	UTTAR PRADESH	0.001108016	0.000003288	0.000000276	0.000380640
34	UTTARANCHAL	0.000030713	0.000000003	0.000000004	0.000000821
35	WEST BENGAL	0.000430736	0.000051561	0.000000003	0.000418001

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3651(H)  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

TRADE IN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

**3651(H). SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether India's exports of milk and milk products have declined drastically during the last three years and their Imports have registered an increase during the said period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the impact of the fall in exports of these products on domestic prices of milk and milk products; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the imports of the said products and boost their exports?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a & b): India's export of milk and milk products have declined from USD 547.40 million in 2013-14 to USD 198.00 million in 2014-15 and further to USD 115.07 million in 2015-16. However, India's import of milk and milk products have increased marginally from USD 35.33 million in 2013-14 to USD 46.34 million in 2014-15 and further to 49.05 million in 2015-16.

The share of export in production of milk and milk products is miniscule. Considering the miniscule share of such exports as part of the overall production of milk, its ability to impact the domestic price line is extremely limited. Moreover, domestic prices of any agriculture product depends on several factors such as demand and supply situation (both domestic and international), quality, price support operations etc. Thus, export is only one of the many factors which influence the domestic price.

(c): The import and export depends on several factors such as availability of surplus over and above the requirement, international demand & supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded, price competitiveness, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, need to balance between remunerative prices to the producers/farmers and availability of products to common man at affordable prices etc.

Moreover, encouraging exports of agricultural products, including Dairy Products, is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, provides financial assistance to exporters through various components of its Plan Scheme viz. Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3671  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

**MERCHANDISE EXPORT FROM INDIA SCHEME**

**3671. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:**

**SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:**

**SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently started "Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS)";
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of this scheme; and
- (c) the manner in which the said scheme is likely to help in growing merchandise exports from the country particularly to Europe, the United States of America and Africa?

**ANSWER**

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

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

**(a) & (b)** The Government of India has introduced Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) through the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 w.e.f. April 1, 2015. It seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured/ produced in India. MEIS is a major export promotion scheme of GOI implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Details of the scheme are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>. Salient features of MEIS are as under :

**i) MEIS is result of major consolidation and simplification:**

Earlier there were 5 different schemes for rewarding merchandise exports with different kinds of duty scrips with varying conditions attached to their use. Now all these schemes have been merged into a single scheme, namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

**ii) MEIS incentive Rates :**

Rewards under MEIS are payable as a percentage ( 2, 3 or 5% ) of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip. The scrip can be transferred or used for payment of a number of duties/taxes including the customs / excise duty / service tax. Scrips and inputs imported under the scrips are fully transferable. This has provided much flexibility to exporters. Earlier schemes had many conditions attached with the scrips about their usage and importability of items.

**iii) Allocation and Product Coverage:**

At the time of introduction on April 1, 2015, MEIS covered 4914 tariff lines. The product and market coverage was worked out keeping in view the annual allocation of Rs 18000 Crore by Department of Revenue. In light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, Department of Commerce introduced increased support for export of various products and included some additional items under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) through Public Notice 44 issued on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2015. MEIS currently incentives total 5012 tariff lines. This enhanced the estimated allocation to Rs. 21,000 Crore. Thereafter, as a measure of ease of doing business and to reduce transaction cost, the requirement of landing certificate for claiming MEIS has been dispensed with by giving global coverage to 2787 lines which did not have such coverage earlier, vide Public Notice No. 6/2015-20 dated 4.5.2016, which raised the envisaged allocation to Rs. 22000/- Crore per annum.

**iv) Duty credit scrips are freely transferable and usable for payment of custom duty, excise duty and service tax**

All scrips issued under MEIS and the goods imported against these scrips fully transferable.

**v) Incentives to be available for SEZs**

Incentives under MEIS are available to units located in SEZs also.

**(c)** The reward/incentives provided by the Government makes the exporters competitive in the international market including Europe, The United States of America and Africa. These three markets are covered under the scheme for all notified 5012 tariff lines.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3673  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2016

ISSUES RAISED BY INDIA IN WTO

**3673. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:**  
**SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:**  
**SHRI M.B. RAJESH:**  
**DR. P. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) the details of Nairobi Agreement entered into by India indicating the issues raised in the World Trade Organization (WTO) summit recently;
- (b) whether India has to stop giving subsidies to cotton from 1st January, 2017 and subsidies to other than cotton produces from 2018 end;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for entering into such an agreement which adversely affects the Indian farmers;
- (d) whether any solution was arrived at the WTO summit on public stock holding programme for food security and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there was any effective agreement on special safeguard mechanism to impose safeguard tariff duties on the import of highly subsidized agricultural products; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits to Indian farmers as a result thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

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

- (a): A declaration was adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 19 December 2015. It comprises six Ministerial Decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to least-developed countries (LDCs). These cover an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries, public stockholding for food security purposes, a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports and measures related to cotton. Decisions were also taken regarding preferential treatment to LDCs in the area of services and the criteria for determining whether exports from LDCs may benefit from trade preferences.

(b) &(c): The Ministerial Decision relating to Cotton does not prohibit subsidies to the cotton sector and India can continue to provide domestic support to cotton, as per the existing WTO rules and commitments. The Ministerial Decision relating to export competition stipulates that export subsidies to the cotton sector will be eliminated by developed countries immediately and by developing countries with effect from 1 January 2017. Presently export subsidies can be provided by only a few members, mainly developed countries, who had been giving such subsidies and had scheduled the same following the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. India was not giving such subsidies and had not scheduled them and therefore, does not have such an entitlement. The elimination of export subsidies by developed countries will help the cotton industry in developing countries, including India, to become more competitive.

(d): A Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes was taken at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in December 2015. WTO Members decided to engage constructively to negotiate and make all concerted efforts to agree and adopt a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. As per the Bali Ministerial Decision of December 2013, Members had agreed to negotiate an agreement for a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes for adoption by the 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the WTO. In order to achieve such a permanent solution, the negotiations on this subject are to be held in the WTO's Committee on Agriculture in Special Session, in dedicated sessions and in an accelerated time-frame, distinct from the agriculture negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda. India negotiated and secured a re-affirmative Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes honouring both the Bali Ministerial Decision of December 2013 and a WTO General Council Decision of November 2014. The decision commits Members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution to this issue.

(e) &(f): India negotiated a Ministerial Decision which recognizes that developing countries will have the right to have recourse to an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) as envisaged in the mandate of the Doha round of trade negotiations. Negotiations on the SSM will be held in dedicated sessions and the WTO General Council has to regularly review the progress. The SSM is intended to help developing countries protect their agriculture sector from the effects of import surges.

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