

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 343
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT PERFORMANCE

***343. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:**

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

- (a) the value of Indian exports in terms of both rupees and US dollars, respectively in the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and in the current financial year, so far;
- (b) the details of commodities facing downtrend in exports and the reasons for slowdown; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote the 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): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 343 FOR ANSWER ON 27th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING “EXPORT PERFORMANCE”

(a): The value of India’s merchandise exports in terms of both rupees and US dollars during last three years and the current year is as follows:

Value of exports		
Years	(In terms of Rupees crores)	(in terms of US\$ billions)
2013-14	1905011.09	314.42
2014-15	1896445.47	310.35
2015-16	1716378.05	262.29
2016-17 (April-Feb)*	1648743.26	245.41

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (Provisional)*

(b): The details of group of commodities facing downtrend exports during 2015-16 as compared to previous year is enclosed at **Annexure-I**. The reasons for slowdown in exports include the following:

- i. Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
- ii. Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major items of exports for India.
- iii. EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India’s export are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slowdown. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
- iv. Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.

(c): The Government has taken following steps to promote country’s exports:

- (i) The New **Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)** was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The **Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)** was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of

the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.

- (iii) The Government has also launched **Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)** in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the **Niryat Bandhu Scheme** with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (v) As part of the “**Ease of Doing Business**” initiatives, the Government has launched **Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT)** clearances project w.e.f ^{1st} April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic ‘Integrated Declaration’ on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.
- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.
- (viii) A new scheme called **Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)** has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- (ix) The Government has approved the proposal for notification of commitments under the **Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)** of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation

(NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply of part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. 343 for answer on 27th March 2017.
(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	% Growth in 2015-16 over 2014-15
Other meat	2.67	0.00	-100.00
Raw hides and skins	11.44	1.82	-84.06
Wheat	4991.81	1061.77	-78.73
Other cereals	5262.16	1702.50	-67.65
Guergam meal	9478.26	3233.87	-65.88
Newsprint	48.79	17.55	-64.03
Iron ore	3142.81	1263.19	-59.81
Processed meat	14.20	6.16	-56.58
Oil meals	8129.18	3599.56	-55.72
Petroleum products	346082.49	199638.27	-42.31
Nickel, product made of nickel	5526.55	3210.56	-41.91
Ship, boat and floating structure	32155.78	20027.42	-37.72
Sesame seeds	4717.77	3012.31	-36.15
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	37747.83	24203.36	-35.88
Iron and steel	53075.14	35830.23	-32.49
Natural silk yarn, fabrics, madeup	762.91	548.24	-28.14
Project goods	224.44	164.53	-26.69
Rice(other than basmati)	20441.55	15483.39	-24.26
Shellac	267.47	203.31	-23.99
Other crude minerals	927.46	709.37	-23.51
Dairy products	2169.03	1677.32	-22.67
Copper and products made of copper	20938.58	16580.56	-20.81
Dye intermediates	1460.80	1183.13	-19.01
Silk waste	109.12	89.81	-17.70
Rice -basmati	27586.71	22718.60	-17.65
Leather footwear component	2209.09	1861.51	-15.73
Finished leather	8129.49	6850.96	-15.73
Other oil seeds	1135.36	964.47	-15.05
Jute yarn	138.74	118.56	-14.54
Rmg silk	1857.36	1587.56	-14.53
Consumer electronics	4937.32	4274.61	-13.42
Products of iron and steel	46266.00	40114.20	-13.30
Groundnut	4675.37	4075.63	-12.83
Railway transport equipments, parts	827.46	723.63	-12.55
Telecom instruments	6550.79	5759.36	-12.08
Animal casings	19.33	17.02	-11.94
Gold and other precious metal jewellery	80892.15	71853.24	-11.17
Sports goods	1674.08	1487.15	-11.17

Alcoholic beverages	2264.89	2030.92	-10.33
Other textile yarn, fabric madeup articles	2443.92	2196.32	-10.13
Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	% Growth in 2015-16 over 2014-15
Auto tyres and tubes	10070.94	9077.52	-9.86
Vegetable oils	580.13	522.94	-9.86
Bicycle and parts	2166.12	1955.60	-9.72
Cashew	5565.85	5027.99	-9.66
Processed minerals	6324.78	5720.51	-9.55
Hand tool, cutting tool of metals	4620.64	4190.04	-9.32
Rmg wool	1878.11	1707.84	-9.07
Buffalo meat	29282.58	26684.22	-8.87
Zinc and products made of zinc	3755.31	3434.57	-8.54
Other rubber product except footwear	6543.36	6035.84	-7.76
Other non ferrous metal and product	3060.63	2826.46	-7.65
Marine products	33688.38	31219.43	-7.33
Floor covering of jute	238.90	222.32	-6.94
Manmade yarn, fabrics, madeups	32254.59	30219.03	-6.31
Prime mica and mica products	119.26	112.10	-6.00
Ic engines and parts	14669.67	13790.81	-5.99
Dyes	12998.21	12255.52	-5.71
Other plastic items	2567.79	2426.92	-5.49
Cement, clinker and asbestos cement	2313.51	2201.11	-4.86
Paint, varnish and allied products	4087.04	3893.16	-4.74
Jute, raw	119.20	113.58	-4.71
Human hair, products thereof	2057.74	1968.02	-4.36
Ac, refrigeration machinery etc	7140.92	6860.49	-3.93
Saddlery and harness	994.83	958.36	-3.67
Organic chemicals	32970.90	31797.20	-3.56
Pearl, precious, semiprecious stones	151292.94	146099.30	-3.43
Other miscellaneous chemicals	4543.18	4403.80	-3.07
Granite, natural stone and product	12336.05	11982.59	-2.87
Pumps of all types	4731.05	4623.84	-2.27
Other construction machinery	7197.56	7047.14	-2.09
Cotton yarn	24103.19	23602.19	-2.08
Leather garments	3695.21	3621.16	-2.00
Castor oil	4710.42	4616.10	-2.00
Medical and scientific instrument	6607.43	6478.64	-1.95
Inorganic chemicals	4179.38	4116.56	-1.50
Processed vegetables	1721.89	1697.21	-1.43
Aluminium, products of aluminium	17535.53	17284.93	-1.43
Electric machinery and equipments	24302.16	24148.97	-0.63
Coir and coir manufactures	1724.74	1717.48	-0.42

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 352
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS

***352. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:**

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of foodgrains exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise including the United Arab Emirates (UAE);
- (b) whether India is considering special farms and infrastructure for foodgrain exports to UAE and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any agreement has been executed in this regard between the two countries 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 c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 352 FOR ANSWER ON 27th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING “EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS”

- (a) The details of total quantity and value of foodgrains exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE), are at **Annexure-I**.
- (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Department of Commerce.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Export of Foodgrains

Annexure - I

Quantity in ton; value in Rs. Crores

Wheat:

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BANGLADESH	1994693	3187.29	1123305	1888.39	378600	599.82	37270	60.47
NEPAL	76734	123.57	111236	170.43	129648	201.65	159090	263.88
U ARAB EMTS	664861	1149.00	391018	677.36	99722	160.41	22875	43.28
TAIWAN	38018	65.99	25366	43.73	14591	22.70	2047	3.16
PHILIPPINES	103893	170.81	79694	136.81	7099	12.39		0.00
MALAYSIA	88784	150.82	81563	138.73	7282	11.97	1001	2.19
SRI LANKA	60997	107.27	22419	37.90	4589	8.53	1405	3.14
U K	14383	19.83	1937	4.10	3442	7.30	3012	6.51
JORDAN	2108	4.27	1806	3.55	3903	7.00	995	2.11
CHINA	6790	12.96	4669	8.45	3644	6.09	29	0.06
OTHER COUNTRIES	2520752	4285.84	1081034	1882.34	14150	23.91	3734	8.45
TOTAL	5572013	9277.65	2924047	4991.81	666670	1061.77	231458	393.25

Non Basmati Rice:

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SENEGAL	651984	1185.92	765019	1380.52	913982	1603.97	441080	835.00
BENIN	1166844	2945.56	598569	1506.86	623348	1411.12	597508	1425.77
NEPAL	396152	728.87	630484	1330.79	534140	1269.89	447473	1088.65
COTE D' IVOIRE	261504	598.89	259694	601.09	448982	984.77	259929	578.86
GUINEA	221773	535.84	397717	935.83	395979	866.95	423742	958.17
BANGLADESH	660593	1551.33	1268342	2763.41	325051	865.70	58456	149.93
U ARAB EMTS	225525	708.91	241873	769.36	234270	747.78	210294	900.17
SOMALIA	118927	295.76	203892	494.44	269099	605.27	289880	665.07
SOUTH AFRICA	394306	970.64	338839	803.27	260805	570.64	217132	509.27
SAUDI ARAB	139417	524.49	182695	651.31	151867	506.68	94783	317.80
OTHER COUNTRIES	2899119	7749.00	3415050	9204.67	2307048	6050.61	2178759	5922.06
TOTAL	7136144	17795.21	8302174	20441.55	6464571	15483.39	5219036	13350.74

Basmati Rice:

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SAUDI ARAB	826120	6717.06	966301	7258.87	948846	5493.85	629871	3407.85
IRAN	1440454	10975.71	935568	6758.97	695311	3723.93	550540	2834.72
U ARAB EMTS	147900	1185.96	277881	1927.63	612154	3110.70	556447	2795.40
IRAQ	219605	1599.72	235448	1587.39	419284	2231.15	372792	1815.88
KUWAIT	175535	1513.06	166469	1533.23	180731	1376.70	131796	809.81
U K	118852	785.75	136337	899.75	187702	932.84	119197	529.31
U S A	103391	870.31	88941	804.04	120687	861.68	89711	616.70
YEMEN REPUBLC	146840	1107.79	174053	1199.44	142161	731.28	108128	569.63
OMAN	43142	355.46	56125	421.81	105251	610.22	67263	398.01
CANADA	28827	231.55	25667	229.66	36217	251.04	25229	168.11
OTHER COUNTRIES	503423	3949.47	636114	4965.92	597476	3395.21	600830	3258.60
TOTAL	3754089	29291.82	3698904	27586.71	4045820	22718.60	3251804	17204.02

Source: DGCI&S; * 2016-17 Figures are provisional

Contd...

Quantity in ton; value in Rs. Crores

Pulses:

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
PAKISTAN	100170	395.60	62983	283.46	77538	412.09	18563	137.98
ALGERIA	57553	329.99	27431	171.38	32900	229.56	6112	67.84
SRI LANKA	19794	90.95	31265	152.96	32649	193.95	16150	114.42
TURKEY	60482	335.31	10446	60.78	18628	118.49	4349	38.31
U S A	4699	35.97	7530	60.73	9072	102.32	9947	129.49
U ARAB EMTS	14953	75.42	10814	59.65	13246	93.97	10416	101.17
SAUDI ARAB	8941	45.12	8344	46.70	9990	63.63	5139	57.70
TUNISIA	5303	30.39	6762	40.70	7837	56.06	2471	24.81
IRAQ	2317	13.78	5490	32.91	5961	39.77	3533	34.88
U K	1098	6.10	1532	9.18	4536	37.87	5579	46.18
OTHER COUNTRIES	70347	390.65	49542	299.86	43392	308.33	22571	229.11
TOTAL	345657	1749.30	222139	1218.31	255749	1656.03	104830	981.89

Other cereals

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
NEPAL	213064	300.49	256540	320.51	324781	471.50	349507	534.00
BANGLADESH	829702	895.61	364758	547.20	187479	337.86	37728	142.13
PAKISTAN	23357	96.75	32595	100.27	57365	144.98	10114	45.97
U ARAB EMTS	214572	330.09	95993	172.95	40168	68.09	21394	42.52
IRAN	164020	301.74	260380	430.65	40309	64.10	387	0.98
MALAYSIA	901358	1324.09	465935	651.73	33271	54.98	10921	19.36
SRI LANKA	1463	3.05	110275	165.64	31768	54.66	35000	57.81
PHILIPPINES	17813	29.42	28514	45.21	29118	53.00	18886	31.53
YEMEN REPUBLC	54490	93.56	48376	81.72	25780	48.06	16962	33.24
SAUDI ARAB	14813	27.98	19014	35.01	23404	46.88	17523	36.28
OTHER COUNTRIES	2491393	3775.37	1832962	2711.28	174476	358.38	122229	283.16
TOTAL	4926045	7178.14	3515342	5262.16	967919	1702.50	640651	1226.97

Source: DGCI&S; * 2016-17 Figures are provisional

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 354
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT OF COFFEE

***354. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

- (a) the quantum and value of coffee exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise along with the revenue generated therefrom during the period;
- (b) whether the Government has any data regarding the prices of coffee in the international and domestic markets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, year-wise and country-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of coffee?

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.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 354 FOR ANSWER ON 27th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING “EXPORT OF COFFEE”

(a) : The total quantum and value of coffee exported from the country during the last three years and the current year is as under;

Year	Quantum (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Crores)
2013-14	299561	4648.76
2014-15	272224	4805.77
2015-16*	318059	5175.91
2016-17* (01.04.2016 to 15.03.2017)	340259	5366.19

* Based on permits issued

The details of country - wise export of coffee and revenue generated during last three years and the current year are enclosed in Annexure-I.

(b) & (c): Yes, Madam. International Coffee Organization (ICO) provides the spot market prices for four major groups in which the coffee producing countries are grouped such as:

- (i) Colombian Milds : Colombia, Kenya and Tanzania.
- (ii) Other Milds : Bolivia, Burundi, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Rwanda, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- (iii) Brazilian Naturals: Brazil, Ethiopia, Paraguay Timor-Leste and Yemen.
- (iv) Robustas : Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Dem. Rep. of, Congo Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, India, Lao, People's Dem. Rep., Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda and Vietnam.

The international coffee prices for the last three years and the current year are as under :

Year	International Coffee Prices (ICO Group Indicator)			
	Colombian Milds	Other Milds	Brazilian Naturals	Robustas
	US cents/lb	US cents/lb	US cents/lb	US cents/lb
2013-14	149.85	144.85	124.76	92.41
2014-15	197.74	201.16	171.86	100.39
2015-16*	143.79	153.32	126.19	82.70
2016-17* (01.04.2016 to 15.03.2017)	161.08	167.58	142.55	96.71

With respect to domestic coffee prices, India Coffee Trade Association (ICTA) auction prices are the reference prices. The domestic coffee prices for the last three years and the current year are as under :

Year	Domestic coffee Price	
	Arabica	Robusta
	Rs/kg	Rs/kg
2013-14	194.14	122.16
2014-15	278.97	144.96
2015-16*	263.96	119.19
2016-17* (01.04.2016 to 15.03.2017)	224.71	133.18

(d) : Government of India through Coffee Board is undertaking various measures to boost the export of coffee, which include conducting promotional activities highlighting uniqueness of Indian coffee in the foreign markets, reinforcing presence in the traditional markets, lending promotional support to Indian coffee exporters in their marketing efforts and also providing incentives for export of high value and value added coffee. These include:

- (i) Participation in International Coffee Conferences / events
- (ii) Organising Buyer Seller Meets
- (iii) Brand promotion activities/ Media publicity
- (iv) Organizing Flavour of India -The Fine Cup Award Competition to select fine coffees and expose them to export market
- (v) Organising India International Coffee Festival
- (vi) Export Awards are annually given to encourage coffee exporters to maximize their export performance
- (vii) Providing incentives @ Rs.2/kg for export of high value green coffee to the far-off destinations viz., USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Finland and Norway. Also providing incentives @ Rs.3/kg for export of value added coffee in retail packs as "India Brand".

India's total coffee exports – Year-wise and Country wise :

Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*		2016-17	
Country	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
ITALY	75418	1060.69	59968	999.31	79653	1139.6	79588	1093.58
GERMANY	31488	469.35	25021	466.71	27600	463.23	33073	517.44
RUSSIA	16103	280.42	20994	388.88	27858	471.18	28035	488.97
TURKEY	11859	217.37	15852	276.35	14292	243.12	17163	279.91
BELGIUM	17895	295.49	12082	248.88	16600	305.85	19317	352.35
SPAIN	5780	78.06	5421	80.84	6297	81.97	9323	122.81
SLOVENIA	9573	118.97	8102	115.17	10886	134.65	10215	122.28
MALAYSIA	5642	77.12	6587	91.17	5957	85.33	6246	93.03
JORDAN	10450	171.24	6195	139.99	10076	218.3	5794	111.53
U.S.A	5438	97.58	5763	102.86	5742	95.96	7066	125.01
Others	109915	1782.47	106239	1895.61	113098	1936.72	124439	2059.28
Total	299561	4648.76	272224	4805.78	318059	5175.91	340259	5366.19

*Based on export permit

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 359(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

EXPORT OF MEAT

***359(H). SHRI RAJU SHETTY:**

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

- (a) the details of existing Meat Export Policy of the Government;
- (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;
- (c) whether the Government provides any subsidy to meat exporters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the amount of subsidy provided to various meat exporters during the said period, State/Ut-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) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 359(H) FOR ANSWER ON 27th MARCH, 2017
REGARDING "EXPORT OF MEAT"

(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), meat of goat & sheep and birds is permitted for 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 fulfillment 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 is given below:

BUFFALO MEAT

QTY IN TON/ VALUE IN Rs. CRORE

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
VIETNAM SOC REP	524175.00	10971.58	633348.00	13200.59	605100.00	13122.82	525644.00	10825.48
MALAYSIA	121713.00	2356.42	130877.00	2586.03	135937.00	2682.89	92814.00	1933.02
EGYPT A RP	107822.00	2033.30	128082.00	2574.03	115317.00	2325.58	97379.00	1846.01
INDONESIA	0	0	84.00	1.00	812.00	15.43	58416.00	1370.55
SAUDI ARAB	74599.00	1493.54	73821.00	1585.37	64649.00	1415.62	38220.00	853.47
OTHERS	537323.00	9602.97	537291.00	9335.57	392402.00	7121.88	264786.00	4487.61
TOTAL	1365632.00	26457.82	1503503.00	29282.58	1314217.00	26684.22	1077259.00	21316.14

OTHER MEAT

QTY IN TON/ VALUE IN Rs. CRORE

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BHUTAN	265.00	3.32	162.00	2	0	0	40.00	0.52
NEPAL	4.00	0.08	100.00	1	0	0	39.00	0.39
GABON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHERS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	269.00	3.40	262.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	79.00	0.91

PROCESSED MEAT

QTY IN TON/ VALUE IN Rs. CRORE

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
U ARAB EMTS	58.00	1.68	93.00	2.91	53.00	1.70	62.00	2.25

KOREA RP	0	0	20.00	0.44	185.00	2.81	19.00	0.26
VIETNAM SOC REP	57.00	0.29	139.00	5.46	0.00	0	14.00	0.25
ITALY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
CANADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.03
OTHERS	392.00	5.71	154.00	5.39	42.00	1.66	0	0.00
TOTAL	507.00	7.68	406.00	14.20	280.00	6.16	96.00	2.82

SHEEP/GOAT MEAT

QTY IN TON/ VALUE IN Rs. CRORE

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
U ARAB EMTS	10717.00	360.93	11439.00	408.49	12450.00	472.59	10770.00	417.72
SAUDI ARAB	5763.00	196.09	6926.00	255.70	4701.00	188.11	3769.00	160.15
QATAR	1614.00	55.31	2005.00	70.49	2174.00	84.17	1777.00	68.87
KUWAIT	1151.00	39.25	1742.00	63.50	1681.00	66.38	1336.00	54.07
BAHARAIN IS	154.00	5.23	179.00	6.61	211.00	8.53	263.00	10.06
OTHERS	3211.00	37.30	1321.00	23.32	734.00	17.98	874.00	16.30
TOTAL	22610.00	694.12	23612.00	828.11	21951.00	837.76	18789.00	727.16

BIRDS' MEAT

QTY IN TON/ VALUE IN Rs. CRORE

COUNTRY	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (APRIL-JANUARY,17)*	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
BAHARAIN IS	977.73	10.80	1860.08	20.32	3161.46	36.52	1009.62	12.06
BHUTAN	828.52	9.47	715.37	8.38	685.15	7.87	669.70	7.77
MALDIVES	529.61	6.83	598.51	6.70	804.00	9.73	253.10	3.13
VIETNAM SOC REP	1985.50	7.60	2251.00	8.21	219.60	1.69	638.90	2.94
U S A	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.98	0.33
OTHERS	77425.21	22.07	3217.73	29.56	2347.59	26.14	25.20	0.28
TOTAL	81746.57	56.77	8642.68	73.16	7217.81	81.94	2606.49	26.50
Grant Total...	1470764.57	27219.77	1536425.68	30200.72	1343665.81	27610.08	1098829.49	22073.53

(Source : DGCI&S)/ * Provisional

(c)&(d) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to its registered member exporters including meat exporters under the following financial assistance schemes :

- (i) **Scheme for Infrastructure Development** : Assistance to meat exporters is provided for purchase of reefer trucks for transportation of meat.
- (ii) **Scheme for Quality Development** : Assistance is provided for implementing Quality assurance systems such as ISO, HACCP, etc. setting up of Quality Control Lab etc.

- (iii) **Transport Assistance Scheme** : to mitigate high transportation cost to West African market, assistance is provided to the meat exporters under the Scheme.

The Transport subsidy which was being extended for export of buffalo meat to West Africa only has been withdrawn w.e.f.1.1.2014.

- (e) The assistance provided to meat exporters during the last three years and current year is given below. The data of assistance is not maintained as per State-wise/UT-wise.

Rs. In lakhs				
Name of the Components	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-Jan.)
Development of Infrastructure (Specialized Transport Vehicle for meat products)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quality & Quality Control (In-house laboratory & HACCP implementation for meat products)	6.48	26.40	6.67	18.80
Transport Assistance for meat products	1461.00	371.16*	332.37*	00.00
Grand Total	1467.48	397.56	339.04	18.80
*The amount of disbursement for transport assistance is carryover of the applications received in previous years.				

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3912
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

IRREGULARITIES IN FDDI

3912. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

- (a) whether any benchmark has been set up for making appointments to the higher posts in the Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) including the post of Executive Director keeping in view the status of FDDI as an academic institution and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the faculties at FDDI are not as per the norms of UGC for degree courses and teaching UG and PG students and if so, the details thereof along with the authority under which all such posts have been allowed to be filled up;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to investigate such serious lapse/ irregularity and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which remedial action would be taken in this regard;
- (d) the details of the qualifications as well as work experience of such officers along with the packages and perks available to each of the Executive Director and other higher posts at FDDI;
- (e) the details of provisions/rules under which FDDI is still continuing to hold examinations under Mewar University at its various campuses whereas it was reportedly agreed between FDDI and Mewar University that all activities related to examination would be undertaken at the main campus of Mewar University; and
- (f) the action taken to fix the responsibility in FDDI degree issue along with the steps being taken to solve the said issue and save the lives of students?

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)& (d): The FDDI is an autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It's affairs, including appointments to all posts, are administered, directed and controlled by the guidelines issued by the Governing Council of the Institute. The institute is not governed by the UGC norms.

(c): Does not arise.

(e): In the matter of Rajat Bhatnagar &Ors. vs. UOI &Others [WP(C) 9012/2015], the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has directed the Mewar University to conduct examinations.

(f): The Government has introduced Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) Bill, 2017 in Lok Sabha on 14/03/2017 to declare FDDI as an Institution of National Importance (INI) so as to empower FDDI to grant degrees to its students.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3916
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

3916. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI

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

- (a) the details of Government's plan on the Trade Center of Myanmar entry point to the ASEAN countries and the Trade-Investment policy of the Government with Bangladesh for NorthEast/Eastern corridors;
- (b) the present status on using Bangladesh ports towards IndiaBangladesh Trade Development and the commercial viability therein;
- (c) whether there is any trilateral agreement amongst the neighbouring countries towards Trade-Technology Development; and
- (d) if so, the details of the agreements signed in this regard during the last three years along with 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) A multi storied trade centre at Moreh, funded by Government of India under the ASIDE scheme, has been established to facilitate trade by providing direct market access to the customers. Land Customs Stations at Moreh, Zokhawar and Nampong are already identified for border trade with Myanmar.

India and Bangladesh have a bilateral Trade Agreement for expanding trade and strengthening economic relations, and an agreement for promotion and protection of investments.
- (b) In terms of the Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWTT) between India and Bangladesh, both the countries are required to provide facilities of 'Ports of Call' to the vessels of the other country. The Ports of Call in operation in Bangladesh are Narayanganj, Khulna, Mongla, Sirajganj and Ashuganj.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for use of Mongla and Chittagong Ports for movement of goods to and from India was signed between the two countries on 06th June, 2015.

It has also been agreed that the two river stretches in Bangladesh under the protocol route, namely, (i) Ashuganj-Zakiganj and (ii) Sirajganj-Daikhowa would be developed on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 80:20 between India and Bangladesh.
- (c) and (d) There is no such trilateral agreement amongst the neighbouring countries towards Trade-Technology Development.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3941
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

3941. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any new initiatives and innovative projects for the overall development of Trade and Commerce in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the performance thereof indicating profit/loss of the companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and till the 3rd quarter of 2016-17;
- (c) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy to balance our imports and exports according to supply and demand to ensure independence on commerce and trade activities; 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 Government has implemented certain new initiatives for the overall development of Trade and Commerce in the Country in the Foreign Trade Policy announced on 01.04.2015. The initiatives are listed below:

(i) Rationalization of multiple Schemes: The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was launched on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both merchandise and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. DGFT consolidated 5 different incentive schemes under the earlier Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 for rewarding merchandise exports into a single scheme, namely the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise goods produced/manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.

(ii). DGFT launched a new Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provides rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme is based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3 % and 5%.

(iii) The Government has introduced the Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1.4.2015. The scheme is available to all exports under the notified tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.

(iv). In addition the Government continues to provide the facility of import of duty free raw materials for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) and duty free import of capital goods for exports through Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme.

(v) The Scheme for Deemed Export encourages 'Make in India' initiative by neutralizing the duty paid on inputs either imported or domestically sourced through refund of terminal excise duty and duty drawback at brand rate.

(vi) The Government has also taken the following measures for ensuring ease of doing business under the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20:

- **Reducing number of Documents:** Number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports have been reduced to 3 each.
- **Introduction of simplified e-IEC:** Applications for Importer Exporter Code(IEC)has been simplified and only two documents are required to be uploaded along with the digital photograph while applying for IEC. eIEC has been introduced w.e.f. April 1, 2016 doing away with the issuance of physical copy of IEC. IEC has been integrated with e-BIZ portal of DIPP so that firms have choice to use either DGFT portal or e-Biz portal for making an application. IEC and EPCG applications have been integrated with e-Nivesh portal implemented by PMG set up by Cabinet Secretariat.
- **Online Inter-ministerial consultations** have been initiated for considering applications for issue of authorizations for export of SCOMET items (Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies) to reduce processing time of applications.
- **Sharing of export proceeds realization Data:** DGFT shares exports proceeds realization data generated by the electronic bank realization certificate (eBRC) system with 17 agencies. The eBRC system captures details of the foreign exchange received by exporters through the banking channel.
- DGFT has simplified various '**Aayat Niryat Forms**'(**format for making applications under Schemes of FTP**) bringing in clarity in different provisions, removing ambiguities and enhancing electronic governance.

(vii) A new scheme called **Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)** has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.

(viii) **Indian Trade Portal** launched by Department of Commerce and managed by FIEO displays information useful for export import. It contains the Trade enquiries uploaded by Indian trade

missions, Tariff and Trade data of India's major trade partners, Export Market Reports and Trade Agreements etc.

(ix) The Government is implementing the **Niryat Bandhu Scheme** with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

(b) The performance indicating profit loss of the companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and till the 3rd quarter of 2016-17 are not available with the Department of Commerce.

(c) & (d) India is a signatory to the World Trade Organization and is committed to Free and Fair Trade. Import/export take place depending on demand and supply. Goods consumed by people vary in terms of characteristics and parameters given the differentiated nature of consumer demand. In a globalised and interdependent world, no country can remain isolated. The Government has also been taking timely measures in order to boost the exports. The Government regularly takes stock of the changing dynamics at the global and regional level; and based on the inputs from the stakeholders including industry & trade bodies/associations and think tanks, FTP is revised/improved.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3958
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR SMALL TEA GARDEN WORKERS

3958. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Tea Board has sought the Government's approval for modifying an insurance scheme meant for workers at small tea gardens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the workers at small tea gardens would be eligible to apply for the accident insurance scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the owners of tea gardens would also be eligible for insurance under the said proposal 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): There is no specific insurance scheme meant for workers at small tea gardens under implementation by the Tea Board. However, under the Small Growers Component of the "Tea Development and Promotion Scheme" being implemented by the Tea Board during the XII Plan Period, there is provision of financial assistance to be provided to labourers/workers of small tea growers (STGs) and their dependents for the group insurance to be shared by the Tea Board and the STGs at the ratio of 75 : 25. The workers employed in small tea gardens in the age group of 18 to 70 years are insured for death / disability for a maximum sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs for a period of one year. The existing eligibility criteria do not include the owners of the small tea gardens and only the workers are eligible.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3987(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

PRODUCTION OF SPICES

3987(H). SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the quantum of spices produced every year in the country;
- (b) the percentage of produced spices exported and the percentage of spices released separately for domestic consumption during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the quantity of spices released for domestic consumption is sufficient to fulfil the requirement of spices for the local consumers;
- (d) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to meet the demand of domestic market for consumption of spices for local consumers; and
- (e) the procedure adopted for making balance between the demand in local market for domestic consumption and demand in foreign market?

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): The annual production of spices in the country is around 6 million tonne, out of which around 14% is exported while the rest is available for domestic consumption which is sufficient to meet the domestic demand. The details of production, export and domestic consumption of spices for the last 3 years are given below:

(Fig. in MT)

Year	Production of spices	Export of Spices	Domestic consumption
2013-14	58,33,870	8,17,250 (14.01%)	43,74,635 (85.99%)
2014-15(*)	61,69,900	8,93,920 (14.49%)	46,02,490 (85.51%)
2015-16(*)	61,87,590	8,43,255 (13.64%)	46,83,715 (86.36%)
2016-17	NA	4,37,360**	NA

(*) provisional

(**) Export of spices From April 16 to Sept.16

(NA) not available as harvesting of the most of the spices have not been completed

Government implements several programmes for increasing production and availability of spices such as Cardamom through the Spices Board and other spices through the State Horticulture Missions under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). While on one hand, programmes aimed at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post harvest management and support activities are undertaken, on the other hand, the industry is assisted through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and making them available for exports.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3988
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

DECLINE IN COFFEE PRODUCTION

3988. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) whether the coffee board has predicted an 8 per cent decline in coffee production for the 2016-17 season, due to erratic/ deficit rains in western ghat states and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the emergence of pests such as the white stem borer (wsb) is hurting coffee production and has been a major cause of concern for growers in india;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the government in this regard;
- (d) the estimated output of robusta and arabica variety of coffee for 2016-17 and whether crop size is likely to shrink as compared to 2015-16 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the government expects dip in coffee exports with the lower output in 2016-17 and if so, details thereof and the quantum of coffee exported during the last three years ?

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. The Coffee Board predicted a decline of about 9% in coffee production for the 2016-17 season in comparison with the previous year i.e., 2015-16. This decline is primarily attributed to erratic rains during February and March in Western Ghats.
- (b) & (c) Yes, Madam. White Stem Borer is one of the major pests affecting Arabica coffee in India. The changing climatic conditions especially erratic rainfall and high temperature have aggravated the problem.

The Coffee Board has developed an integrated pest management package and has intensified research efforts through multi-institutional collaborative projects with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS) etc. A special action plan was implemented for 2 years (2014-16) for rehabilitation of stem borer affected holdings by providing support for various components like group nurseries for raising seedlings, gap filling, consolidation, and replantation.

A National Level Steering Committee for White Stem Borer has identified priority areas for research, sanctioned short term and medium term collaborative R&D projects and is monitoring these projects periodically.

- (d) The estimated output of Robusta and Arabica variety of coffee for 2016-17 and 2015-2016 and decline is detailed as under:

	Arabica (Production in MT)	Robusta (Production in MT)	Total
2015-16	1,03,500	2,44,500	3,48,000 MT
2016-17 (Post monsoon crop forecast)	96,200	2,20,500	3,16,700 MT
Decline in MT	7,300	24,000	31,300 MT
Decline in %	7%	10%	9%

- (e) Coffee exports in a particular year are generally contributed by the current year coffee production as well as the stock of previous year. Accordingly, the likely dip in production during 2016-17 may effect export during next year. Due to bumper crop in 2015-16, the coffee exports have increased during the current year 2016-17 when compared to last three years. The quantum and value of coffee exported during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Quantum** (Tonne)	Value (Rs.Crore)
2013-14	2,99,561	4,648.76
2014-15	2,72,224	4,805.77
2015-16*	3,18,059	5,175.91
2016-17* (01.04.2016 to 15.03.2017)	3,40,259	5,366.19

* Based on permits issued; ** including re-exports to the tune of 21%

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4002
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

IMPORT OF EDIBLE OIL

4002. SHRI DILIP PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of maximum and minimum import duties permitted in the rules laid down by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with respect to the import of edible oils and the import duties being charged currently;
- (b) whether the import of edible oils is increasing steadily due to the excessive rebate in their imports and if so, the details thereof along with the other reasons therefor;
- (c) the quantum of edible oils imported during the last three years along with the import duties charged thereon, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the yields of oilseeds of the farmers have been adversely affected due to exceedingly low import duty 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) As per the World Trade Organization (WTO) Rules, a Member has to notify the maximum rate of duty which can be levied on import of products unless the product has been notified as unbound. For the edible oils, the bound duty notified to WTO varies from product to product with some of them having the maximum bound duty of 300%. The detail of import tariff on edible oils being charged currently are as under:

Sr no	Edible Oil	Rate of duty	Date from which applicable
1	Crude Palm Oils	7.5%	23.9.2016
2	Refined Palm Oils	15%	23.9.2016
3	Crude Sunflower oil	12.5%	17.9.2015
4	Refined Sunflower oil	20%	17.9.2015
5	Soyabean oil (crude)	12.5%	17.9.2015
6	Soyabean oil (refined)	20%	17.9.2015
7	Crude Mustard/rapeseed/colza/canola	12.5%	17.9.2015
8	Refined Mustard/rapeseed/colza/canola oils	20%	17.9.2015
9	All other edible oils (Crude)	12.5%	17.9.2015
10	All other edible oils (Refined)	20%	17.9.2015

(b) to (d) The oilseeds production in the country has been adversely affected mainly because of lesser coverage due to delayed /deficient monsoon at the time of sowing and low productivity due to insufficient rains during the crop growing phase and untimely rains at maturity stage. As there is a gap between domestic production and demand for edible oils in the country, the shortfall is met through imports. The quantum of edible oils imported during the last three years along with the import duties charged thereon, year-wise is as under:

Year (Nov.-Oct)	Quantum of edible oils imported (in Lakh Tonnes)	Import duty during the year	
		Crude	Refined
2014-15	138.53	7.5% (w.e.f 24.12.2014)	15% (w.e.f 24.12.2014).
2015-16	148.50	12.5% (w.e.f 17.09.2015)	20.0% (w.e.f 17.09.2015)
2016-17 (Nov.16 to Jan,17)	33.95	7.5% (w.e.f 23.09.2016)	15.0% (w.e.f 23.09.2016)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4007
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

REVENUE INSURANCE SCHEME FOR PLANTATION CROPS

4007. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing a scheme called “Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops/ Sector”;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with its salient features and the plantation crops covered under the scheme, State-wise and crop-wise;
- (c) the details of total funds allocated for this scheme till date along with the funding pattern of the scheme; and
- (d) whether the Government has selected any regions/States for implementation of the scheme 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): Department of Commerce has recently approved the pilot Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) for protecting growers of plantation crops from the twin risks of yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc and income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices. RISPC will be implemented on a pilot basis for two years covering tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco in nine districts in the States of West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu by the Commodity Boards. List of selected districts and area of operation is at **Annexure**. On the basis of performance of the pilot project, the scheme will be considered for extension to other districts.

Government approved the implementation of pilot RISPC at a likely estimated cost of Rs.168.77 crores, which is proposed to be shared by the Central Government, concerned State Governments and growers in the ratio of 75:15:10. For the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs have been initially allocated for implementation of the scheme.

List of 9 Pilot Districts under RISPC

Crop	State	Pilot Districts	No. of growers (having land holding upto 10 ha.)	Area covered (ha.)
Rubber	Kerala	Palakkad	18000	15000
	Kerala	Kottayam	50000	25000
Total Rubber			68,000	40,000
Tea	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor (Nilgiris)	38311	27000
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	9000	8000
	Assam	Golaghat	10044	9224
Total Tea			57355	44224
Coffee (Robusta)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	14853	25574
Coffee(Arabica)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur		45520
Total Coffee				71094
Tobacco	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	11424	24406
Cardamom (small)	Kerala	Idukki	25000	28925
Cardamom (large)	Sikkim	East Sikkim	5200	6204
Total			181832	214853

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4019
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CANADA

4019. SHRI SUMAN BALKA:

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

- (a) the total trade carried out between India and Canada during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether any meeting has been held recently between India and Canada to expand bilateral trade and investment between the two countries and expedite the conclusion of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA); and
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome 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 bilateral Trade between India and Canada during the last three years and the current year (provisional figures) is as below:

(In US\$ Million)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April - January)
India's Export to Canada	2,037.01	2,196.00	2,052.22	1,625.11
India's Import to Canada	3,148.25	3,749.42	4,234.03	3,132.33
Total Trade	5,185.26	5,945.42	6,286.25	4,757.44
Trade Balance	-1111.24	-1553.42	-2181.81	-1,507.22

(b & c): Yes. The 18th Round of India – Canada negotiations on Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) / Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) was held during Feb 6-8, 2017 in New Delhi. India – Canada bilateral meeting was held on 03.03.2017 between Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister and Minister of International Trade, Canada to discuss areas for furthering bilateral trade including discussions on expediting CEPA.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4032
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

SEA FOOD INDUSTRY

4032. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

- (a) the details of growth registered by the Indian sea food industry during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the details of sea food production are not available with the Government; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor 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): The details of seafood production in India during the last three years and the current year may be seen at **Annexure-I**.

(b)& c): Does not arise.

Annexure-I

State/UTs wise Marine Production

(In Lakh Tonnes)

S.No.	State/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17* (Up to 3rd Quarter)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.38	4.75	5.2	4.01
2	Goa	1.1	1.15	1.07	0.10
3	Gujarat	6.96	6.98	6.97	5.03
4	Karnataka	3.57	4.57	4.12	2.86
5	Kerala	5.22	5.24	5.17	2.98
6	Maharashtra	4.67	4.64	4.34	3.49
7	Odisha	1.2	1.33	1.45	0.14
8	Tamil Nadu	4.32	4.57	4.67	0.82
9	West Bengal	1.88	1.79	1.78	1.30
10	A&N Islands	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.30
11	Daman & Diu	0.19	0.32	0.23	0.18
12	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.02
13	Puducherry	0.38	0.42	0.78	0.36
Total		34.43	36.26	36.27	21.59
Growth Rate (%)			5.31	0.02	

***Provisional**

(Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4040
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

DECLINE IN EXPORT OF BASMATI RICE

4040. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) whether the export of Basmati rice from the country has declined considerably since May 2014 till date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this decline in the said export;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to resume normal exports through the Ministry and the other channels along with the outcome; and
- (d) the details of other Basmati rice exporting countries who are supplying Basmati rice same as indian quality and standards?

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 export of Basmati rice in last three years and current year are given below. Export in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are similar or higher in quantity terms as compared to 2013-14. However, in value terms there is negative growth which is due to fall in prices in global markets for most commodities including rice.

Quantity in Million MT; Value USD Million		
Year	Quantity	Value
2013-14	3.76	4866
2014-15	3.70	4518
2015-16	4.04	3478
2016-17(April-December)	2.92	2292

- (c & d): Pakistan is the only country, other than India, producing Basmati rice. India has about 85% share of the global export. The Government works closely with the institutions in the importing countries to gain and sustain market access for Indian Basmati rice which is now exported to about 130 countries across the world.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4041
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT OF WTO

4041. DR. K. GOPAL:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO) along with its ratification status, country-wise including India and the benefits to the country therefrom;
- (b) whether the Government has started the process to set up a National committee on Trade Facilitation in the country to coordinate and implement the TFA of WTO and if so, the details and the status thereof;
- (c) whether the said TFA is likely to simplify customs regulations for crossborder movements of goods/ lead to reduction in transaction costs/ make it easier for developing countries to trade with developed nations in global markets and also to reduce red-tapism to facilitate trade by reforming customs bureaucracies and formalities and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has introduced a concept note at the WTO highlighting the need for a Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in services and if so, the details and the status thereof indicating the recent developments in this regard;
- (e) whether India's efforts to garner support for the proposed TFA in Services comes even as it has dragged the United States to the WTO following US's move to hike visa fees for H-1B and L-I categories and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether India had also objected to Britain tightening norms for foreign skilled workers 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 (c): Yes Madam, consequent upon the ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO) by India in April, 2016, a National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted. The TFA would necessitate simplification of border management procedures and adoption of new

transparency measures, all of which are expected to reduce the transaction cost of imports and exports and facilitate smooth movement of goods across borders. As of now 112 members have ratified TFA, including India (list attached).

- (d) & (e): India tabled the “Concept Note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services” at the WTO to facilitate discussion among WTO members with an aim to achieve an outcome. India’s proposal on Trade Facilitation in Services and the US visa fee hike for H-1B and L-1 categories are different issues and are being taken up separately at the appropriate level.
- (f) : Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue of tightening norms for skilled foreign workers with the Government of UK at the highest levels. The UK Government has been urged to not accept the recommendations of the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) in the interest of the bilateral trade in services between India and the UK.

The List of Countries which has ratified TFA
(Total 112 Countries including 28 Member States of European Union)

Sl. No.	Country	S. No.	Country
1	Hong Kong China	46	Macao China,
2	Singapore	47	United Arab Emirates
3	United States	48	Samoa
4	Mauritius	49	India
5	Malaysia	50	Russian Federation
6	Japan	51	Montenegro
7	Australia	52	Albania
8	Botswana	53	Kazakhstan
9	Trinidad and Tobago	54	Sri Lanka
10	Republic of Korea	55	St. Kitts and Nevis
11	Nicaragua	56	Madagascar
12	Niger	57	Republic of Moldova
13	Belize	58	El Salvador
14	Switzerland	59	Honduras
15	Chinese Taipei	60	Mexico
16	China	61	Peru
17	Liechtenstein	62	Saudi Arabia
18	Lao PDR	63	Afghanistan
19	New Zealand	64	Senegal
20	Togo	65	Uruguay
21	Thailand	66	Bahrain
22	European Union <i>(on behalf of its 28 member states)</i>	67	Bangladesh
23	Republic of Macedonia	68	Philippines
24	Pakistan	69	Iceland
25	Panama	70	Chile
26	Guyana	71	Swaziland
27	Côte d'Ivoire	72	Dominica
28	Grenada	73	Mongolia
29	Saint Lucia	74	Gabon
30	Kenya	75	Kyrgyz Republic
31	Myanmar	76	Canada
32	Norway	77	Ghana
33	Viet Nam	78	Mozambique
34	Brunei	79	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
35	Zambia	80	Nigeria.
36	Ukraine	81	Nepal
37	Lesotho	82	Rwanda
38	Georgia	83	Oman
39	Seychelles	84	Chad
40	Jamaica	85	Jordan
41	Mali		
42	Cambodia		
43	Paraguay		
44	Turkey		
45	Brazil		

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4042
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

ISSUE OF STEEL IMPORTS AT WTO

4042. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether Japan and some other countries have dragged India to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) against certain measures taken by the Government on imports of iron and steel products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has conveyed the reasons to the WTO for these measures including imposition of minimum import price on steel products and its willingness to discuss the issue further;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the WTO thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the trade tensions between India and Japan?

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): Japan has requested the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) for establishment of the Panel in the WTO Dispute DS518 (India – Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products) alleging that India's Safeguard Measures on certain iron & steel products are inconsistent with the WTO obligations.
- (c) to (e): When the matter was raised by certain Members in the WTO Council for Trade in Goods (CTG), India conveyed that the measures including Minimum Import Price were taken in order to address concerns of the domestic industry on unprecedented surge in imports of steel products due to unfair international business practices such as predatory pricing in the steel sector. Further, India and Japan held bilateral consultations in February 2017 wherein India explained that exceptional circumstances in the steel sector necessitated India to take these measures which are WTO compatible.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4061(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

IRREGULARITIES IN EXPORT AND IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

4061(H). SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

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

- (a) whether some cases of irregularities in export and import of various foodgrains including pulses that have come to the notice of the Government;
- (b) if so, the nature of such irregularities and the loss incurred to the exchequer as a result thereof during each of the last three years along with the action taken by the Government in these cases;
- (c) whether some importers have made delays in lifting the imported pulses from the ports in view of possibilities in increase of prices of pulses in domestic markets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against them; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any positive steps to ensure better system to monitor such irregularities and complaints 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) & (b): A few cases have been reported wherein the exporters /importers had not followed the rules/ procedures as laid down. Action under the Customs Act, 1962 was taken and goods were confiscated and penalty was imposed. Loss to the exchequer is not quantifiable in such cases. Details are tabulated in Table I of the annexure
- (c) & (d): Some consignments of pulses were not lifted by the importers within the stipulated time as prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962. Action has been taken as per the laid down procedures and rules in the Customs Act, 1962 as indicated in Table II of the annexure.
- (e): Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence issues regular Alert/ *Modus Operandi* Circulars sensitizing the Customs field formations to keep strict vigil and thwart any such irregularities in imports/exports.

Table I [for parts (a) and (b) of the question]

Year	No. of Cases Booked	Issues involved /Nature of Cases	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Action taken
2013-14	1	The exporter has not followed the procedure laid down in para 2.2, 3.1. and 4.1 of the Regulation of Export of Peanuts and Peanut products through control of Aflatoxins issued by APEDA, New Delhi	11.36	The cargo was confiscated with an option to redeem on payment of fine. Penalty was also imposed on the exporter and the Customs Broker.
2014-15	3	Illicit export of moong dhal/fried grams/chick peas in violation to the provisions of Customs Act, 1962. Moong dhal/fried grams /chick peas were prohibited items for export during the period under Foreign Trade Policy	9.09	The cargo was confiscated with an option to redeem on payment of fine. Penalty was also imposed on the exporter.
2015-16	-	-	-	-
2016-17 [Upto Jan 2017]	-	-	-	-

Table II [for parts (c) and (d) of the question]

Number of consignments not cleared within the stipulated time under Section 48 of the Customs Act, 1962 and still pending at ports/CFSS	Quantity [in Metric Tons]	Action Taken
One consignment of imported cargo 'Kaspa Dun peas' was not cleared within the stipulated time limit of 30 days from the date of import. The time limit under Section 48 of the Customs Act, 1962 expired on 06.02.2017.	136.940	The custodian of the cargo was issued first notice on 06.02.2017 and final notice on 23.02.2017 under Section 48 of the Customs Act, 1962. Now the custodian has been addressed to send valuation report to auction the cargo.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4062
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

ISSUES AT WTO MEET

4062. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY:

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

- (a) whether india is poised to push many topics in the world trade organisation (wto) ministerial conference at argentina this year including a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding of foodgrains and discussions on tfa on services aimed to ease movement of skilled professionals across the borders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the diplomats from developed nations who have opposed the indian move have said that the negotiations on the lines proposed by india are likely to be hampered by another proposal tabled by china and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the government has sent or proposes to send an expert to the wto headquarters to ensure that negotiations on food security issues and the proposed global services pact are expedited and 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) & (b) : Yes, Madam. In various meetings related to matters being discussed in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), India has suggested possible outcomes for the Eleventh Ministerial Conference (MC11) of the WTO to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 11 to 14 December 2017. These include implementation of Ministerial Decisions taken at previous Ministerial Conferences of the WTO such as the Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes. India has also proposed an agreement for facilitating trade in services for which a draft legal text was tabled in the WTO on 22 February 2017, after initial discussions on the concept and elements in October and November 2016. The objective of the

initiative proposed by India is to initiate discussion in the WTO on how to comprehensively address the numerous barriers that impede the realization of the full potential of trade in services.

(c): No Madam. The proposals are being discussed in the relevant committees of the WTO.

(d): An Indian delegation was deputed to Geneva from 14 to 17 March 2017 to discuss issues of interest to India with various members of the WTO and with the Director General of the WTO.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4075
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

BOOSTING EXPORTS

4075(H). SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI KUNDARIYA MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

SHRI DILIP PATEL:

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

- (a) the total quantity and value of Indian exports including the merchandise exports from Labour Intensive Sectors of the country during the last three years and the current year, commodity/ sector-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of growth/decline registered in country's exports during the said period, commodity and sector-wise along with the factors affecting the exports from the country;
- (c) the details of various impediments affecting exports from the country including those raised by the Federation of Indian Export Organizations along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of previous stimulus package for the sectors which are lagging behind in exports particularly Labour Intensive Sectors and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to boost the said exports from the country including the Schemes launched for the same along with their monitoring mechanism?

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 value of India's merchandise exports including exports from Labour Intensive Sectors of the country during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of exports (in US\$ Millions)	
	Exports from Labour Intensive Sectors	India's Total Merchandise Exports
2013-14	115384.82	314415.73
2014-15	129134.05	310352.01
2015-16	115454.31	262290.13
2016-17 (April-Jan)*	98391.02	221776.35

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Due to different units of measurement, the quantity figures are not additive and hence total quantity is not compiled. The details of commodity-wise exports from Labour Intensive Sectors for the last three years and the current year are enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

(b): The details of growth/decline in India's merchandise exports during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	India's Merchandise Exports	
	Value (in US\$ Billions)	Percentage Growth
2013-14	314.41	--
2014-15	310.34	-1.29
2015-16	262.29	-15.48
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	218.53	--
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	221.78	1.48

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (Provisional)*

The details of India's exports commodity sector-wise during the last three years and the current year are given at **Annexure-II**.

The factors affecting the exports of the country are as follows:

- (a) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
 - (b) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major terms of exports for India.
 - (c) EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slowdown. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
 - (d) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.
- (c):** The various organisations including Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) has raised the various impediments affecting exports like marketing support, Interest Equalization for merchant exporters, high logistic cost and infrastructure inadequacies, export through e-Commerce, grant of export benefit at the time of exports without waiting for realization, withdrawal of landing certificate for MEIS, combined applications for different norms, grant of TED refund on receipt of even part payment and investment linked benefit for MSMEs. Issues/suggestions received by Government from time to time are processed for suitable action as found appropriate. Government has already done away with landing certificate under the MEIS scheme, as requested above.
- (d) & (e):** The Government monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the global economic environment. Department of Commerce/Directorate General of Foreign Trade engages with stake holders including Export Promotion Councils to assess the export sector situation. Based on the assessments and feedback received from exporting community, Government has taken suitable measures to promote exports including labour intensive sectors which are as follows:

- (i) The New **Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)** was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The **Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)** was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.
- (iii) The Government has also launched **Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)** in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the **Niryat Bandhu Scheme** with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (v) As part of the “**Ease of Doing Business**” initiatives, the Government has launched **Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT)** clearances project w.e.f 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic ‘Integrated Declaration’ on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.
- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.
- (viii) A new scheme called **Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)** has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies

recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.

- (ix) The Government has approved the proposal for notification of commitments under the **Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)** of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 4075 for answer on 27th March 2017.**India's merchandise exports by Labour Intensive Sectors**

(in US\$ Millions)

Commodities	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-Jan)*	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Ac, refrigeration machinery etc	(blank)		1164.12		1168.33		1048.09		790.07
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	(blank)		4584.96		6158.51		3729.36		2429.07
Aluminium, products of aluminium	TON	714409	1943.26	1039922	2859.37	1158776	2639.77	1255686	2573.70
Atm, injectng mlding machinery etc	(blank)		1244.20		1344.42		1262.83		1033.57
Auto components/parts	(blank)		3971.76		4438.56		4217.37		3453.27
Auto tyres and tubes	NOS	32966400	1687.52	30711609	1648.11	27905414	1387.25	26744308	1212.80
Bicycle and parts	(blank)		348.66		354.16		298.44		239.47
Carpet(excl. Silk) handmade	SQM	85475234	1175.76	79364754	1358.16	101010010	1437.60	87916833	1211.05
Copper and products made of copper	TON	341065	2855.11	468979	3420.30	424484	2539.74	367926	2080.16
Cotton fabrics, madeups etc.	(blank)		5118.64		5516.41		5266.17		4271.06
Cotton yarn	TON	1310879	4550.41	1272374	3937.41	1307109	3608.12	1005005	2744.76
Cranes, lifts and winches	(blank)		309.72		341.79		423.63		328.85
Electric machinery and equipments	(blank)		3683.15		3974.04		3689.51		3729.60
Finished leather	KGS	67163410	1285.15	64530167	1331.76	51661459	1049.26	39297022	737.26
Floor covering of jute	SQM	9287763	35.73	7808248	39.09	6257361	34.00	4345403	30.97
Footwear of leather	(blank)		2025.73		2279.00		2148.41		1786.56
Gold	KGS	72006	3086.46	70819	2845.15	150752	5573.54	106639	4288.63
Gold and other precious metal jewellery	(blank)		10801.38		13242.41		10958.01		10568.47
Handloom products	(blank)		373.02		369.55		368.52		295.22
Hand tool, cutting tool of metals	(blank)		711.13		755.70		640.60		525.99
Ic engines and parts	(blank)		1770.36		2397.98		2106.23		1752.16
Indl. Machinery for dairy etc	(blank)		4276.28		4769.28		4641.95		3707.59
Iron and steel	TON	12918438	9223.70	11148889	8684.40	7570231	5492.75	10833507	6328.94
Jute hessian	(blank)		141.70		126.00		125.54		115.02
Jute yarn	TON	24963	23.46	23567	22.64	16930	18.34	6185	7.39
Jute, raw	TON	44016	18.81	37390	19.41	25107	17.18	12776	8.39
Lead and products made of led	TON	80867	194.71	76296	173.20	89390	181.53	72103	151.06
Leather garments	KGS	7931870	591.81	8186533	604.58	7770027	553.98	6566790	458.46
Leather goods	(blank)		1350.06		1453.20		1370.84		1103.44
Machine tools	(blank)		334.92		376.89		392.35		369.56
Manmade yarn, fabrics, madeups	(blank)		5183.66		5275.03		4621.63		3707.24
Medical and scientific instrument	(blank)		966.88		1080.28		989.24		947.18
Motor vehicle/cars	NOS	1014974	6147.95	1110409	6684.05	1139407	6727.44	945782	6171.17
Nickel, product made of nickel	TON	26448	437.27	47002	897.58	37606	492.88	8717	88.22
Nuclear reactor, indl boiler, part	(blank)		563.10		603.89		680.77		554.99

Commodities	Unit	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(Apr-Jan)*	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Office equipments	(blank)		30.89		54.77		89.49		100.78
Other non ferrous metal and product	KGS	89651275	416.14	105144331	499.29	91130761	431.88	76038840	364.20
Other construction machinery	(blank)		1008.68		1177.40		1077.86		823.55
Other jute manufactures	(blank)		150.77		109.24		117.47		107.54
Other misc. Engineering items	(blank)		1585.97		1835.43		1988.33		1718.55
Other precious and base metals	(blank)		321.55		414.05		447.29		297.25
Other rubber product except footwear	(blank)		964.19		1071.11		922.30		776.11
Prime mica and mica products	KGS	1175902	19.10	894268	19.51	1047819	17.15	852877	14.92
Products of iron and steel	(blank)		6780.41		7562.81		6134.95		4743.13
Project goods	KGS	4289109	47.35	7502610	36.59	3784411	25.13	2960070	26.61
Pumps of all types	(blank)		690.90		773.24		707.18		623.62
Railway transport equipments, parts	(blank)		178.17		135.35		109.93		186.25
Rmg cotton including accessories	(blank)		9106.74		9282.83		9091.55		6870.64
Rmg manmade fibres	(blank)		3148.96		3997.13		4181.71		3957.54
Rmg of other textile material	(blank)		2190.77		2941.65		3184.54		2783.68
Rmg silk	(blank)		236.55		303.97		244.06		146.81
Rmg wool	(blank)		307.48		307.75		262.37		186.67
Ship, boat and floating structure	(blank)		3724.85		5268.36		3088.46		2872.03
Silk carpet	SQM	29476	2.57	21983	2.62	29835	2.60	27298	6.08
Silver	KGS	34247	18.52	7572	5.68	29945	7.35	27136	9.02
Sports goods	(blank)		236.46		274.50		227.70		191.16
Tin and products made of tin	TON	3345	80.39	1660	37.73	3654	57.22	388	6.22
Two and three wheelers	NOS	2110443	1521.47	2594255	1864.34	2531370	1777.84	1973671	1326.71
Zinc and products made of zinc	TON	194978	435.39	246388	608.06	257627	527.07	175470	450.61
Grand total			115384.82		129134.05		115454.31		98391.02
India's total exports			314415.73		310352.01		262290.13		221776.35

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Statement referred to in reply of part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 4075 for answer on 27th March 2017.**India's Merchandise Exports: Commodity Sector-wise**

(Values in USD Billions)

S. No.	Commodities	2013-14	%Growth	2014-15	%Growth	2015-16	%Growth	2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	%Growth
1	Plantation	1.63	-11.72	1.50	-7.52	1.56	3.97	1.29	0.36
2	Agriculture & allied products	32.95	0.91	30.15	-8.52	24.52	-18.66	19.57	-3.67
3	Marine products	5.02	44.81	5.51	9.85	4.77	-13.48	4.99	21.63
4	Ores & minerals	3.58	-2.65	2.41	-32.75	2.01	-16.4	2.32	42.69
5	Leather & leather manufactures	5.72	17.17	6.20	8.26	5.55	-10.34	4.45	-5.2
6	Gems & jewellery	41.39	-3.72	41.27	-0.3	39.28	-4.8	35.29	11.29
7	Sports goods	0.24	14.44	0.27	16.09	0.23	-17.05	0.19	-2.3
8	Chemicals & related products	30.79	6.5	31.73	3.04	32.17	1.38	27.01	1.26
9	Plastic & rubber articles	6.86	11.02	6.62	-3.57	6.42	-3.01	5.23	-3.03
10	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	3.60	13.34	4.04	12.27	3.88	-4.04	3.33	4.45
11	Paper & related products	2.10	8.47	2.18	3.85	2.35	7.66	1.95	-0.11
12	Base metals	22.37	4.24	24.74	10.63	18.50	-25.24	16.78	6.97
13	Optical, medical & surgical instruments	1.56	2.92	1.69	7.89	1.64	-3.04	1.54	14.13
14	Electronics items	7.63	-5.19	6.01	-21.29	5.69	-5.31	4.62	-0.16
15	Machinery	17.57	5.78	19.71	12.16	18.92	-3.97	16.16	3.58
16	Office equipments	0.03	-40.49	0.05	77.31	0.09	63.4	0.10	39.76
17	Transport equipments	22.16	15.19	26.64	20.17	21.34	-19.9	17.90	-0.13
18	Project goods	0.05	-67.56	0.04	-22.73	0.03	-31.33	0.03	15.32
19	Textiles & allied products	36.97	12.41	37.14	0.47	35.95	-3.2	28.82	-3.42
20	Petroleum crude & products	63.18	3.81	56.79	-10.1	30.58	-46.15	25.28	-4.46
21	Others	9.00	-6.71	5.66	-37.18	6.81	20.47	4.92	-15.26
	Total	314.41	4.66	310.34	-1.29	262.29	-15.48	221.78	1.48

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4090
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

4090. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the export targets are not fixed for quantity or value of Agricultural Products;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the country has the challenge to align domestic markets with international markets as exports of agricultural products can bring prosperity to the countryside and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether one per cent increase in agro exports results in inflow of a large amount in the sector and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the growth in agriculture is not dictated by demand of economy in the country 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 & b): Export targets for the agricultural products are not fixed as the export of Agricultural products depends on several factors such as availability of surplus over the domestic requirements (including the requirement of buffer stock and strategic reserve, if any), concerns of food security, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded, price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices etc.
- (c) : Export of agro products acts as engine of growth for agriculture in the country through introduction of higher standards in quality, infusion of new technology, upgradation of infrastructure which lead to increase in the efficiency and competitiveness at various stages of supply chain viz. cultivation, post-harvest, processing and storage.

- (d) : No study has been conducted by the department on relation of increase in agro exports & inflow into sector. Any increase in the agro exports, howsoever small, would be beneficial for the sector due to the above-stated reasons.
- (e) : India has a large consumption base for the agricultural products. The growth in the agriculture sector, therefore, is dictated primarily by the domestic demand.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4101
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

PROMOTION OF SERVICE SECTOR

4101. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

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

- (a) whether the share of Service Sector to GDP is far greater than manufacturing even though the contribution of the Government to Service Sector is almost nominal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the role the Government has identified for itself to give a further boost to the Service Sector in future;
- (c) whether the Government has any concrete plan to bring convergence between the Service Sector and the industry; 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): As per Central Statistics Office (CSO) provisional data, the share of services sector to Gross Value Added (GVA) is 53.7 per cent in 2016-17 (as per second advance estimates) whereas the share of manufacturing is 16.6 percent.

In order to promote trade in services, Government of India follows a multi-pronged strategy of negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements, trade promotion through participation in international fairs/exhibitions, 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 incentives through Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for some identified sectors as per budget availability.

(c) & (d): Services are embedded in manufacturing as well some important services which are also inputs into the manufacturing sector are: IT/TeS, logistic services which comprises courier services, retail including e-commerce and transport services, financial services (insurance and banking), utilities such as telecommunications and professional services (engineering services, architectural services, accounting and legal services). Therefore, these key service sectors are critical for the success of the 'Make in India' Programme. The 'Make in India' programme has identified twenty-five thrust areas from both manufacturing and services sectors to provide major push to both these sectors. Apart from this, the policy initiatives like Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India and Skill India, fillip to manufacturing and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, connectivity, smart cities and other urban and rural infrastructure and efforts at improving the ease of doing business through a number of facilitatory initiatives are also likely to boost services sector. The substantive changes in the policy regime for foreign direct investment are expected to boost both industrial and service sector growth.

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4104(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th MARCH, 2017

TRADE WITH GULF AND SAARC COUNTRIES

4104(H).SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

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

- (a) the details of India's trade with Gulf and SAARC countries during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether India's trade with Gulf and SAARC countries has increased during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for boosting trade with neighbouring countries including Gulf and SAARC 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) to (c): The details of India's trade with Gulf countries (viz. Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE) and SAARC Countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) during the last three years and the current year are at Annex- I, II & III. As per available DGCIS data, India's trade with Gulf countries has witnessed a decline during the current year, except in the case of Oman and UAE. In 2013-14, total trade of India with other SAARC countries stood at US\$ 19,976.89 million. With reference to 2013-14, this has increased during 2014-15 to US\$ 23,411.00 million and during 2015-16 to US\$ 21,595.33 million. During the period for April-2016 to January, 2017(Provisional) the total trade of India with other SAARC Countries stood at US\$ 17,535.96 million.

The Government continues to engage pro-actively with Gulf and SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations. Issues impacting bilateral trade, raised by these countries, are taken up for an early resolution. Discussions are held at bilateral/multilateral level from time to time, to explore mechanisms for enhancement of cross border trade. Issues relating to improvement of trade infrastructure at Land Custom Stations/Integrated Check Posts are also being coordinated in consultation with the concerned states and the neighbouring countries. Trade Fairs/buyers sellers meets are regularly organized under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme of Department of Commerce with a view to diversify/boost exports and enhance trade with Gulf Co-operation Council Countries and SAARC Countries.

Annex-I

Department of Commerce

Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries) Version 6.0

Region-wise all countries Trade for West Asia- GCC region

(Period: April-March)

Dated: 20/03/2017

Values in US \$ Millions

S.No.	Country	2013-2014				% Growth				2014-2015				% Growth				2015-2016				% Growth	
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports				
West Asia- GCC																							
1	BAHRAIN	639.36	563.24	1,202.60	76.13	5.95	-15.26	472.98	446.25	919.23	26.74	-26.02	-20.77	654.14	356.9	1,011.04	297.24	38.3	-20.02				
2	KUWAIT	1,061.14	17,153.55	18,214.69	-16,092.41	0.01	3.41	1,198.89	13,381.97	14,580.85	-12,183.08	12.98	-21.99	1,247.51	4,969.69	6,217.20	-3,722.19	4.06	-62.86				
3	OMAN	2,812.27	2,951.18	5,763.45	-138.91	8.19	46.85	2,379.44	1,752.24	4,131.69	627.2	-15.39	-40.63	2,190.79	1,674.71	3,865.50	516.08	-7.93	-4.43				
4	QATAR	969.06	15,707.99	16,677.04	-14,738.93	41.02	0.1	1,054.98	14,604.71	15,659.69	-13,549.74	8.87	-7.02	902.04	9,022.16	9,924.20	-8,120.12	-14.5	-38.22				
5	SAUDI ARAB	12,218.96	36,403.65	48,622.61	-24,184.69	24.86	7.08	11,162.55	28,107.56	39,270.11	-16,945.01	-8.65	-22.79	6,394.48	20,321.33	26,715.81	-13,926.86	-42.71	-27.7				
6	UAE	30,520.42	29,019.82	59,540.24	1,500.60	-15.96	-25.85	33,028.08	26,139.91	59,167.99	6,888.17	8.22	-9.92	30,290.01	19,445.68	49,735.69	10,844.33	-8.29	-25.61				
Total of West Asia- GCC		48,221.20	1,01,799.42	1,50,020.63	-53,578.22	-5.55	-5.82	49,296.92	84,432.63	1,33,729.56	-35,135.71	2.23	-17.06	41,678.97	55,790.47	97,469.44	-14,111.50	-15.45	-33.92				
% Share in India's total		15.34	22.61					15.88	18.85					15.89	14.64								
India's total		3,14,405.30	4,50,199.79	7,64,605.09	-1,35,794.49	4.66	-8.26	3,10,338.48	4,48,033.41	7,58,371.89	-1,37,694.93	-1.29	-0.48	2,62,290.13	3,81,006.63	6,43,296.75	-1,18,716.50	-15.48	-14.96				

Data Source: DGCI, Kolkata

Annex-II

Department of Commerce
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries) Version 6.0
 Region-wise all countries Trade for West Asia- GCC region
 (Period: April-January)

Dated: 20/03/2017
 Values in US \$ Millions
 (P) Provisional

S.No.	Country	2015-2016				2016-2017(P)				% Growth	
		Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trd.Bal.	Exports	Imports
	West Asia- GCC										
1.	BAHRAIN IS	581.46	298.02	879.46	283.43	396.55	255.62	652.16	140.93	-31.80	-14.23
2.	KUWAIT	1,017.44	4,288.74	5,306.18	-3,271.30	1,240.45	3,491.30	4,731.75	-2,250.85	21.92	-18.59
3.	OMAN	1,686.49	1,406.53	3,093.03	279.96	2,006.95	1,094.65	3,101.60	912.30	19.00	-22.17
4.	QATAR	747.09	7,730.44	8,477.52	-6,983.35	631.45	6,131.35	6,762.80	-5,499.90	-15.48	-20.69
5.	SAUDI ARAB	5,513.19	17,499.37	23,012.56	-11,986.19	4,144.93	15,765.67	19,910.60	-11,620.75	-24.82	-9.91
6.	U ARAB EMTS	25,212.36	16,941.49	42,153.85	8,270.87	25,322.21	17,019.45	42,341.66	8,302.76	0.44	0.46
	Total of West Asia- GCC	34,758.01	48,164.59	82,922.61	-13,406.58	33,742.53	43,758.04	77,500.56	-10,015.51	-2.92	-9.15
	% Share in India's total	15.91	14.76			15.21	14.15				
	India's total	218,532.66	326,277.37	544,810.03	-107,744.71	221,777.09	309,328.05	531,105.14	-87,550.97	1.48	-5.19

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

DOC-NIC

Department of Commerce
Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries) Version 6.0
 Region-wise all countries Trade for South Asia region

Dated: 16/03/2017
 Values in US \$ Millions
 (P) Provisional

S.No	Country	2016-2017(P) (April-January)			2015-2016(Apr-Mar)			2014-2015(Apr-Mar)			2013-2014(Apr-Mar)		
		Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
	South Asia												
1.	AFGHANISTAN TIS	423.99	252.33	676.32	526.60	307.90	834.50	422.56	261.91	684.47	474.34	208.77	683.10
2.	BANGLADESH PR	5,303.77	609.19	5,912.96	6,034.95	727.15	6,762.10	6,451.48	621.37	7,072.85	6,166.97	484.34	6,651.30
3.	BHUTAN	383.24	274.41	657.65	468.95	281.27	750.22	333.94	149.87	483.81	355.60	152.17	507.77
4.	MALDIVES	152.98	6.17	159.15	179.04	4.29	183.33	152.38	4.32	156.70	106.07	3.97	110.05
5.	NEPAL	4,364.99	347.38	4,712.37	3,930.09	470.59	4,400.67	4,558.77	639.91	5,198.68	3,592.30	529.93	4,122.23
6.	PAKISTAN IR	1,382.37	402.72	1,785.09	2,171.16	441.03	2,612.18	1,857.29	497.31	2,354.60	2,274.30	426.88	2,701.18
7.	SRI LANKA DSR	3,131.73	500	3,631.73	5,309.53	742.79	6,052.32	6,703.72	756.17	7,459.89	4,534.35	666.93	5,201.27
	Total of South Asia	15,143.06	2,392.20	17,535.26	18,620.32	2,975.01	21,595.33	20,480.14	2,930.85	23,411.00	17,503.92	2,472.98	19,976.89

Source: DGCIS database